



WEBSTER'S NEW IDEAL DICTIONARY

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PREFACE

The editors of Webster's New Ideal Dictionary have endeavored to make easily accessible the greatest possible amount of accurate information concerning words that are most likely to be looked for by the business man, the stenographer, the mother who would answer the ordinary questions of her children, or, in fact, by any who may wish to become more efficient through a better use of the English tongue.

To make the material easily accessible, an especially clear type is used and one of a size that can be quickly read. All obsolete words and obsolete meanings of common words are omitted. Definitions are made as brief as accuracy permits, but enough is always retained to explain a word's real meaning and to make clear its correct use.

Pronunciations are given in the well-known and almost universally adopted Webster system of symbols, which employs a separate symbol for each clearly differentiated vowel sound while avoiding a minuteness of analysis that leads to confusion.

The correct spelling of plurals is clearly shown, likewise the principal parts of verbs, the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs, the case forms of pronouns, etc., whenever these are in doubt or differ from what might be expected. The use of capital letters is clearly indicated.

The main vocabulary is very full, including all words of a general character and also technical terms when of wide distribution. Naturally, important terms of recent origin, like *aerodrome*, *aerogram*, *syndicalism*, are given due recognition.

The Departments following the main vocabulary are of great value. The wide range of subjects covered is shown by the list in the Contents, page V.

The Gazetteer is thoroughly up-to-date both in the spelling and the pronunciation of the names recorded and in the statistical information contained.

The tables of historical and statistical matter, the notes on business and constitutional law, and the like contain information that every one should know or have within easy reach.

The information given in the section on Punctuation, Use of Capitals,

PREFACE

etc., and in that on the Preparation of Copy for the Press will be valued by all who ever have occasion to write important letters or to prepare circulars, advertisements, or other forms of copy for the printer. By following the suggestions there given much inconvenience, delay, and expense due to type changes will be saved.

The numerous plates of illustrations, both half-tones and line engravings, have been selected with much care from thousands of photographs and engravings. The valuable diagrams in color show in graphic form many important statistical facts whose meaning the mind fails to grasp or realize when presented merely in tables of figures.

The fact that the main dictionary is abridged from Webster's New International Dictionary, the latest and greatest of the great Merriam Series, and that the work of abridgment was done by trained editors, selected from the large corps that prepared the New International, insures the accuracy and authority of Webster's New Ideal Dictionary.

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS

ā,	as in	āle, fāte, lā'bor, chā'os.
â,	" "	sen'âte, pref'âce, leg'is-lâ-tive.
â,	" "	câre, pârent, com-pâre'.
ă,	" "	ăm, ădd, ăc-cept'.
đ,	" "	fi'nđl, in'fănt, hus'bănd.
ă,	" "	ărm, făr, pălm.
â,	" "	ăsk, grăss, dănce.
â,	" "	so'fâ, i-de'â, â-bound'.
b,	" "	baby, be, bit.
ch,	" "	chair, much, chop.
d,	" "	day, do, add'ed.
đ:	for	đu as in ver'dure.
ē,	as in	ēve, mēte, se-rēne'.
ē,	" "	ē-vent', dē-pend', sē-rene'.
ĕ,	" "	ĕnd, ĕx-cuse', ĕf-face'.
ĕ,	" "	re'cĕnt, de'cĕn-cy, nov'ĕl.
ĕ,	" "	ev'ĕr, speak'ĕr, pĕr-vert'.
f,	" "	fill, feel, full.
g,	" "	go, begin.
gz:	for	x as in ex-ist', ex-am'ple.
h,	as in	hat, hot, oho.
hw:	for	wh as in what, why, where.
ī,	as in	īce, sīght, īde'a.
ī,	" "	īll, ad-mīt', dī-vide'.
j,	" "	joke, jolly, jelly.
k,	" "	keep, kick, kite.
κ	(small capital):	for ch as in German <i>ich, ach</i> , etc.
ks:	for	x as in vex, exit, perplex.
kw:	for	qu as in queen, quit, quality.
l,	as in	late, leg, lip, holly.
m,	" "	man, men, hammer.
n,	" "	no, man, manner.

n	(small capital):	indicates nasal tone (as in French) of preceding vowel as in bon (bôn).
ŋ	(like ng):	for n as in ink, bank, linger.
ng,	as in	long, sing'er.
ō,	" "	ōld, nōte, he'rō.
ō,	" "	ō-bey', tō-bac'co, a-nat'ō-my.
ō,	" "	ōrb, lōrd; law (lō).
ō,	" "	ōdd, nōt, fōr'est.
ó,	" "	cón-nect', cón-trol', cóm-bine'
ô,	" "	sōft, dōg, clōth.
oi,	" "	oil, nois'y, a-void'.
ōō,	" "	fōōd, mōōn; rude (rōōd).
ōō,	" "	fōōt, wōōl; pull (pōōl).
ou,	" "	out, thou, de-vour'.
p,	" "	pen, pin, papa.
r,	" "	rap, red, rip, rod.
s,	" "	so, this, host.
sh,	" "	she, ship, shop.
t,	" "	time, talk.
th,	" "	thin, through, wealth.
th,	" "	then, this, smooth.
tū:	for	tu as in cul'ture, na'ture, pic'ture.
û,	as in	ûrn, fûrl; her (hûr).
ű,	" "	űp, tűb, stűd'y.
ű,	" "	cir'cűs, cir'cűm-stance.
ü:	for	French u, as in menu (mĕ-nű'), or German ü, as in grün.
v,	as in	van, vent, vote.
w,	" "	want, win, wood.
y,	" "	yard, yet, yellow.
z,	" "	zone, zebra, haze.
zh:	for	z as in azure or s in pleasure.
'	as in	pardon (păr'd'n), eaten (ĕt'n).

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The primary accent is indicated by a heavy mark ('), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark ('), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated in the vocabulary entry by a light hyphen, except where this is replaced by an accent mark or by the heavier hyphen used to join the parts of words that are written or printed with a hyphen.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

<i>a.</i>	Adjective	<i>corrupt.</i>	Corruption	<i>incor.</i>	Incorrectly	<i>Philos.</i>	Philosophy
<i>ab.</i>	About	<i>Cryst.</i>	Crystallography	<i>indic.</i>	Indicative	<i>Photog.</i>	Photography
<i>A. D.</i>	Anno Domini	<i>cu.</i>	Cubic	<i>inf.</i>	Infinitive	<i>Phys.</i>	Physical
<i>L.</i>	In the year of	<i>deriv.</i>	Derivative	<i>intens.</i>	Intensive	<i>Physiol.</i>	Physiology
<i>[our] Lord</i>		<i>Dial. Eng.</i>	Dialectic	<i>Introd.</i>	Introduction	<i>pl.</i>	Plural
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb	<i>Eng.</i>	English	<i>It.</i>	Italian	<i>Poet.</i>	Poetic
<i>aft.</i>	After	<i>dim.</i>	Diminutive	<i>L.</i>	Latin	<i>p. p.</i>	Past participle
<i>Amer.</i>	American	<i>disting.</i>	Distinguished	<i>Lat.</i>	Latin	<i>p. pr.</i>	Present participle
<i>Anat.</i>	Anatomy	<i>dr.</i>	Dram	<i>lb./lbs.</i>	Pound, pounds	<i>prep.</i>	Preposition
<i>Anc.</i>	Ancient	<i>dwt.</i>	Pennyweight	<i>l. c.</i>	Lower case;	<i>pres.</i>	Present
<i>Antiq.</i>	Antiquities	<i>E.</i>	English, East	<i>make the initial a</i>		<i>pret.</i>	Preterite
<i>Ar.</i>	Arabic	<i>Ecol.</i>	Ecclesiastical	<i>small letter.</i>		<i>Print.</i>	Printing
<i>Arch.</i>	Architecture	<i>Elec.</i>	Electricity	<i>lit.</i>	Literally	<i>prob.</i>	Probably
<i>Archæol.</i>	Archæology	<i>Eng.</i>	England	<i>Mach.</i>	Machinery	<i>prop.</i>	Properly
<i>Arith.</i>	Arithmetic	<i>Engin.</i>	Engineering	<i>masc.</i>	Masculine	<i>Pros.</i>	Prosody
<i>Astrol.</i>	Astrology	<i>etc.</i>	Et cetera (L.,	<i>Math.</i>	Mathematics	<i>R.</i>	Rare
<i>Astron.</i>	Astronomy	<i>and so forth)</i>		<i>Mech.</i>	Mechanics	<i>R. C. Ch.</i>	Roman
<i>augm.</i>	Augmentative	<i>eq.</i>	Equivalent	<i>Med.</i>	Medicine	<i>Catholic Church.</i>	
<i>av.</i>	Avoidupois	<i>excl.</i>	Except	<i>Meteor.</i>	Meteorology	<i>Ref. Sp.</i>	Reformed
<i>B. C.</i>	Before Christ	<i>excl.</i>	Excluding	<i>Mil.</i>	Military	<i>Spelling.</i>	
<i>bet.</i>	Between	<i>F.</i>	French	<i>Min.</i>	Mineralogy	<i>Relig.</i>	Religion
<i>Biol.</i>	Biology	<i>fem.</i>	Feminine	<i>Myth.</i>	Mythology	<i>Rhet.</i>	Rhetoric, rhetorical
<i>Bot.</i>	Botany	<i>fig.</i>	Figuratively	<i>n.</i>	Noun	<i>Scot.</i>	Scottish
<i>Brit.</i>	British	<i>form.</i>	Formerly	<i>N.</i>	North	<i>sing.</i>	Singular
<i>cap.</i>	Capital;	<i>Fort.</i>	Fortification	<i>Naut.</i>	Nautical	<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish
<i>capitalize; make the</i>		<i>fr.</i>	From	<i>Nav.</i>	Naval	<i>specif.</i>	Specifically
<i>initial letter a capital.</i>		<i>freq.</i>	Frequentative	<i>neut.</i>	Neuter	<i>subj.</i>	Subjunctive
<i>Carp.</i>	Carpentry	<i>ft.</i>	Foot, feet	<i>Obs.</i>	Obsolete	<i>superl.</i>	Superlative
<i>cf.</i>	Confer (L., compare)	<i>g.</i>	Gram	<i>Obsoles.</i>	Obsolescent	<i>Surg.</i>	Surgery
<i>Ch.</i>	Charles, Church	<i>G.</i>	German	<i>Org.</i>	Organic	<i>syn.</i>	Synonym
<i>Chem.</i>	Chemistry	<i>Geog.</i>	Geography	<i>oz.</i>	Ounce, ounces	<i>Theol.</i>	Theology
<i>Class.</i>	Classical	<i>Geol.</i>	Geology	<i>p. a.</i>	Participial adjective	<i>Univ.</i>	University
<i>Col.</i>	Colonel	<i>Geom.</i>	Geometry	<i>perh.</i>	Perhaps	<i>U. S.</i>	United States
<i>collog.</i>	Colloquial	<i>Gram.</i>	Grammar	<i>pers.</i>	Person	<i>var.</i>	Variant
<i>com.</i>	Commonly	<i>Her.</i>	Heraldry	<i>pert.</i>	Pertaining	<i>vb. n.</i>	Verbal noun
<i>Com.</i>	Commerce	<i>Hist.</i>	History, historic	<i>Pharm.</i>	Pharmacy	<i>v. i.</i>	Verb intransitive
<i>comp.</i>	Composition	<i>i. e.</i>	Id est (L., that is)	<i>Phon.</i>	Phonetics	<i>v. t.</i>	Verb transitive
<i>compar.</i>	Comparative	<i>imp.</i>	Imperative	<i>Philol.</i>	Philology	<i>y.</i>	Yard, yards
<i>contr.</i>	Contraction	<i>in.</i>	Inch, inches			<i>Zoöl.</i>	Zoology

Preferred Forms of Spelling or Pronunciation. When two or more forms of spelling or of pronunciation are recorded the general rule has been to place first the one that has been selected as preferable. Each form entered, however, has the support of good usage, that may be almost equally divided.

Capitalization. When a word should begin with a capital letter the vocabulary word itself begins with a capital. Where, in a specific use, a different style from that shown by the vocabulary entry is to be followed, [*cap.*] (meaning a capital initial) or [*l. c.*] (meaning a lower case or small initial) is inserted at the definition affected.

Hyphenated Words. Words that are to be written or printed with a hyphen have this hyphen indicated by a mark - longer and heavier than the short light hyphen - used to show division into syllables; as in a'ble-bod'led.

Pronunciation. A part or the whole of a pronunciation is often omitted when it is the same as that of a word immediately preceding.

The accentuation only is given for some compound words, and for some derivatives ending in common suffixes like -ing, -less, -ness, -ship.

Principal parts of verbs are given in small capitals after the vocabulary titles, except when the parts are regularly formed by adding -ed or -d and -ing (see RULES FOR SPELLING, pp. 965-967).

Plurals are given whenever they are irregular in form or when, from analogy, an irregular form might be expected. For the regular formation of plurals see RULES FOR SPELLING, pp. 965-967.

See PLURAL, after such words as *black*, *fish*, *trout*, etc., refers to the Note under the word PLURAL in the Vocabulary.

Comparatives and superlatives of adjectives are given in small capitals after the vocabulary word except where they are made by the simple addition of -er and -est or by the use of *more* and *most*. See COMPARE, *v. t.* in the Vocabulary.

Certain derivatives are run on after the primitive word when the meaning may easily be gathered from the suffix and the primitive. Each suffix so used, as -er, -hood, -ic, -ness, -ship, is defined in its vocabulary place.

= preceding a word in small capitals indicates that the vocabulary word has the same meaning as the word in small capitals and that the latter is the preferred form.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A

A (ā); *pl.* A'S, AES, OR AS (āz). The first letter of the English alphabet.

a (*unstressed, ā; emph., ā*), *adj.*, or (as usually called) the *indefinite article*. The shortened form of **AN**, signifying, but less emphatic than, *one* or *any*, and commonly used before words beginning with a consonant sound; in each; to or for each; as, "a dollar a yard."

a (ā), *prep.*, **a-**, **a-** (ā-), *prefix*. On; in; at; as in afloat, "thrice a year," a hunting.

A1 (ā wūn). A registry mark of ships in first-class condition; prime; first-class.

a-back' (ā-bāk'), *adv.* Back;—said specif. of sails pressed back by the wind, or of the ship so checked, whence *to be taken aback, all aback*, etc., often used fig.

ab'a-cus (āb'ā-kūs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CUSES (-ēz), L. -CI (-sī). A table or frame for arithmetical calculation by means of sliding balls or counters; the uppermost member of the capital of a column.

a-baft' (ā-bāft'), *prep.* *Naut.* Behind; toward the stern from.—*adv.* Aft.

a-ban'don (ā-bān'dŭn), *v. t.* To give up absolutely; forsake or renounce utterly; yield (one's self) unrestrainedly;—often in a bad sense.—**Syn.** Leave, quit, resign, surrender, relinquish, desert, forsake.

a'ban'don' (ā'bān'dŏn'; *Eng.* ā-bān'dŭn), *n.* [F.] A complete giving up to natural impulses; careless ease.

a-ban'doned (ā-bān'dŭnd), *p. a.* Forsaken; deserted; extremely or irreclaimably wicked.—**Syn.** Depraved, vicious, profligate, dissolute, reprobate.

a-ban'don-ment (-dŭn-mĕnt), *n.* Act of abandoning; state of being abandoned.

a-base' (ā-bās'), *v. t.* To lower; cast down or reduce, as in rank or estimation; degrade.—**a-base'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

—**Syn.** Disgrace, dishonor, shame, debase, degrade, humble, humiliate.

ABDOMEN

a-bash' (ā-bāsh'), *v. t.* To destroy the self-possession of; confuse; put to shame.

a-bat'a-ble (ā-bāt'ā-b'l), *a.* See **-ABLE**.

a-bate' (ā-bāt'), *v. t. & i.* To throw down; demolish; put an end to; reduce in amount, number, degree; lessen; moderate; decrease; deduct; omit.—**Syn.** Diminish, slacken, ebb, decline.

a-bate'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* An abating; state of being abated; amount abated.

ab'a-tis (āb'ā-tis; *F.* ā'bā'tō'), *n.* *Fort.* A defense of felled trees with the branches sharpened.

a'bat'toir' (ā'bā'twār'), *n.*; *pl.* **-TOIRS** (*Eng.* -twärz'). A slaughterhouse.

Ab'ba (āb'ā), *n.* Father;—used by Jesus of the Deity.

ab'ba-cy (-sī), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sīz). Dignity, estate, jurisdiction, or term of tenure of an abbot.

ab-ba'tial (ā-bā'shāl), *a.* Pertaining to an abbot or abbey.

ab'bé' (ā'bā'), *n.* [F.] Abbot;—now a title in France for any secular ecclesiastic holding no benefice.

ab'bess (āb'ĕs), *n.* A female superior or governess of a nunnery.

ab'bey (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-BEYS** (-īz). A monastery or society of persons secluded and devoted to religion and celibacy; monastic building; church of a monastery.

ab'bot (āb'ūt), *n.* Superior or head of an abbey of monks.—**ab'bot-cy** (-sī), *n.*

ab-bre'vi-ate (ā-brĕ'vī-āt), *v. t.* To make briefer; shorten, esp. by contraction or omission, as words.

ab-bre'vi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of abbreviating; abbreviated form.

ab'di-cate (āb'dī-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To give up or relinquish formally; renounce; surrender, as a trust.—**ab'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ab-do'men (āb-dŏmĕn), *n.* The belly;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā, ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īpk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azume.

posterior section of the body, behind the thorax, in insects, crustaceans, etc.—**ab-dom'i-nal** (ăb-dôm'i-năl), *a.*

ab-duct' (-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To take away surreptitiously by force; kidnap; *Physiol.*, draw away from a part or axis.—**ab-duc'tion** (ăb-dŭk'shŭn), *n.*

a-beam' (ă-bēm'), *adv. Naut.* On a line at right angles with the ship's keel; opposite the middle of the ship's side.

a-bed' (ă-bĕd'), *adv.* In bed; on the bed.

a-bele' (ă-bĕl'; ă'bĕl), *n.* White poplar.

ab-er'rant (ăb-ĕr'ănt), *a.* Wandering; straying from the right way; abnormal.

—**er'rance** (-ăns), —**ran-cy** (-ăn-si), *n.*

ab'er-ra'tion (ăb-ĕr-ă'shŭn), *n.* A wandering; deviation, esp. from what is right, natural, or typical; mental disorder; small periodical apparent change of position in the stars, due to the effect of the motion of light and the motion of the observer; convergence to different foci, by a lens or mirror, of rays of light emanating from the same point, or deviation of such rays from a single focus.

a-bet' (ă-bĕt'), *v. t.* To instigate, encourage, support, or uphold, as by aid or countenance;—chiefly in a bad sense.

a-bet'ter, a-bet'tor (ă-bĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who abets.—**Syn.** Accessory, accomplice, confederate, conspirator.

a-bey'ance (ă-bă'ăns), *n.* Expectancy; undetermined condition; suspension.

ab-hor' (ăb-hôr'), *v. t.* To shrink with shuddering from; detest to extremity.

ab-hor'rence (-hôr'ăns), *n.* Act or state of abhorring.

ab-hor'rent (-ĕnt), *a.* Having or showing abhorrence; loathing; contrary or repugnant (with to).

a-bide' (ă-bid'), *v. i.; pret. & p. p. A-bode' (ă-bôd'), -bid'ed (ă-bid'ĕd).* To continue in a place; dwell; sojourn; remain stable or fixed in some state; continue.

—*v. t.* To await; watch for; endure; submit to; bear patiently; tolerate; suffer for.—**a-bid'ing, p. a.**

ab'i-gail (ăb'i-gāl), *n.* A lady's waiting maid. Cf. 1 Sam. xxv. 23-31.

a-bil'i-ty (ă-bil'i-ti), *n.; pl. -ties (-tîz).* Quality or state of being able; power to perform; capacity; sufficiency of skill, strength, etc.; *pl.* faculty or talent.

ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt), *a.* Sunk to a low condition; cast down in spirit or hope.—**Syn.** Mean, groveling, cringing, slavish, ignoble, vile, beggarly.—**ab'ject-ly, adv.**

—**ab-jec'tion** (ăb-jĕk'shŭn), *n.*

ab-jure' (ăb-jōōr'), *v. t. & i.* To renounce upon oath or solemnly; forswear; disavow; recant; repudiate.—**ab'ju-ra'tion** (ăb-jōō-ră'shŭn), *n.*

ab-la'tion (ăb-lă'shŭn), *n.* Removal.

ab'la-tive (ăb'lă-tiv), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a case of the noun, in Latin and Sanskrit, fundamentally implying esp. removal, or direction away.—*n.* The ablative case, or a form in it.

a-blaze' (ă-blăz'), *adv. & a.* On fire; gleaming; ardent.

-a-ble (ă-b'l), **-i-ble** (-i-b'l), **-ble.** A suffix forming adjectives, and meaning: (1) *Capable of being, fit to be, worthy to be* (acted upon in a certain way); as, apprehensible, capable of being apprehended, desirable, worthy of being desired; lovable, fit, or worthy of being loved. (2) *Able to, capable of, capable of causing, productive of, characterized by; also, inclining to, liable to, subject to; as, durable, able to endure; pleasurable, capable of causing pleasure, productive of pleasure; peaceable, inclined to peace, characterized by peace; perishable, liable to perish; mutable, capable of, or subject to, mutation.*

☞ The form **-able**, originally in words formed on Latin verbs in **-are**, is now used with native English verbs and nouns; **-ible** occurs mostly with words directly from Latin verbs in **-ere, -ire.**

a'ble (ă'b'l), *a.* Having sufficient power, force, skill, etc.; competent; capable; having intellectual qualifications, or strong mental powers; talented; clever.

a'ble-bod'ied (-bôd'id), *a.* Having a sound, strong body.

ab'le-gate (ăb'lĕ-găt), *n.* A representative of the Pope charged with important commissions in foreign countries.

ab-lu'tion (ăb-lŭ'shŭn), *n.* A washing or cleansing; liquid used in cleansing.

a'bly (ă'bli), *adv.* In an able manner.

ab'ne-gate (ăb'nĕ-găt), *v. t.* To deny and reject.—**-ga'tion** (-gă'shŭn), *n.*

ab-nor'mal (ăb-nôr'măl), *a.* Not conformed to rule or system; deviating from the type; irregular.—**ab'nor-mal'i-ty** (ăb'nôr-măl'i-ti), *n.*—**ab-nor'mal-ly, adv.**—**ab-nor'mi-ty** (-mi-ti), *n.*

a-board' (ă-bôrd'), *adv.* On board; into or within a boat or railroad car; alongside.—*prep.* On board of.

a-bode' (ă-bôd'), *pret. & p. p.* of ABIDE.

a-bode', n. Stay or continuance in a place; sojourn; abiding place; residence.

a-bol'ish (ă-bôl'ish), *v. t.* To do away with wholly; put an end to.—**Syn.** Vacate, invalidate, quash, countermand, recall, repeal, abrogate, revoke, annul, nullify.—**-ish-a-ble, a.**—**-ish-ment, n.**

ab'o-li'tion (ăb'ô-lish'ŭn), *n.* Act of abolishing; state of being abolished.

ab'o-li'tion-ism (-iz'm), *n.* System of

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recănt, makĕr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

principles or measures favoring abolition, esp. of negro slavery.—**ab'o-li-tion-ist**, *n.*

a-bom'i-na-ble (ä-bö'm'i-nä-b'l), *a.* Worthy of or causing abomination; detestable; loathsome.—**-na-bly**, *adv.*

a-bom'i-nate (-nät), *v. t.* To turn from as ill-omened; abhor; loathe.

a-bom'i-na'tion (-nä'shün), *n.* Feeling of extreme disgust and hatred; abhorrence; loathing; detestation; abominable, hateful, or vile thing; pollution.

ab'o-rig'i-nal (äb'ö-rij'i-näl), *a.* First; original; indigenous; of or pert. to aborigines.—**ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

ab'o-rig'i-nes (-rij'i-nēz), *n. pl.; sing.* **AB'O-RIG'I-NE** (-nē). The earliest known inhabitants of a country; native races.

a-bort' (ä-bört'), *v. i.* To miscarry; remain rudimentary.

a-bor'tion (ä-bör'shün), *n.* A premature birth; premature expulsion of the human fetus, esp. before it is viable; miscarriage, an immature product.

a-bor'tive (-tív), *a.* Born prematurely; coming to naught; ineffectual; fruitless.

a-bound' (ä-bound'), *v. i.* To be in great plenty or very prevalent; be copiously supplied;—followed by *in* or *with*.

a-bout' (ä-bout'), *adv.* On all sides; here and there; around; in circuit; around the outside; nearly; approximately; to a reversed position; half around; in rotation.—*prep.* Around; on every side of; by or on (one's person); over or upon different parts of; here and there in; throughout; near; not far from; in concern with; engaged in; (before a verbal noun or an infinitive) on the point or verge of; concerning; with regard to.

a-bove' (ä-büv'), *adv.* In a place above something; overhead; earlier in order; higher in rank or power.—*prep.* In or to a higher place than; higher than; over; superior to; beyond; more than.—*a.* Being above.—*n.* Something above.

a-bove-board' (ä-börd'), *adv. & a.* Above the board or table; hence, in open sight; without trick or concealment.

ab-rade' (äb-räd'), *v. t.* To rub off; wear away by friction.—**ab-rad'er** (-ēr), *n.*

ab-ra'sion (äb-rä'shün), *n.* Act of abrading; an abraded place.

ab-ra'sive (-sív), *a.* Tending to abrade.—*n.* A substance used for abrading.

a-breast' (ä-brēst'), *adv.* Side by side; up to a certain level or line.

a-bridge' (ä-brij'), *v. t.* To shorten; lessen; diminish; curtail; to shorten by using fewer words, but retaining the sense; condense.—**Syn.** Epitomize, contract, compress; diminish, reduce.

a-bridg'ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act of abridging; state of being abridged; something produced by abridging; compend.

a-broach' (ä-bröch'), *adv.* Broached; in a condition to let out liquor; afoot; astrid.

a-broad' (ä-bröd'), *adv.* At large; widely; broadly; outside a certain confine. outdoors; in foreign countries; astray.

ab'ro-gate (äb'rö-gät), *v. t.* To annul by an authoritative act.—**Syn.** Revoke, abolish, repeal.—**ga'tion** (-gä'shün), *n.*

ab-rupt' (äb-rüpt'), *a.* Rising or descending sharply from a given surface or level; sudden; hasty; having sudden transitions; unconnected; broken.—**ab-rupt'ly**, *adv.*—**ab-rupt'ness**, *n.*—**Syn.** Rough, curt, brusque, blunt, unceremonious; disconnected, broken; sheer, perpendicular, vertical, sharp.

ab-rup'tion (-rüp'shün), *n.* A sudden breaking off.

ab'scess (äb'sēs), *n.* A collection of pus in the body, usually due to injury, poisoning, or infection.

ab-scis'sion (-sish'ün), *n.* Act or fact of cutting off, or putting an end to.

ab-second' (-skönd'), *v. i.* To depart clandestinely; steal off.—**ab-second'er**, *n.*—**ab-second'ing**, *p. a.*

ab'sence (äb'sēns), *n.* State or time of being absent; want; lack; inattention to things present; abstraction (of mind).

ab'sent (-sēnt), *a.* Being away; withdrawn; not present; not existing; lacking; absent-minded.—**Syn.** Musing, dreaming, lost, preoccupied.

ab-sent' (äb-sēnt'), *v. t.* To withdraw (one's self) to such a distance as to prevent intercourse.—**ab-sent'er**, *n.*

ab'sen-tee' (äb'sēn-tē'), *n.* One absent, as from his country, office, post, or estate.—**ab'sen-tee'ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

ab'sent-ly, *adv.* In an absent manner.

ab'sent-mind'ed (-min'dēd), *a.* Being in a temporary state, or having a habit, of mind in which one fails to respond to the ordinary demands on his attention.

ab'sinth (äb'sinth), *n.* A green alcoholic liquor containing oils of wormwood and anise, and other aromatics.

ab-sin'thin (äb-sin'thīn), *n.* The bitter principle of wormwood.

ab'so-lute (äb'sö-lüt), *a.* Perfect; complete; free from mixture; simple; pure; free from limit, restriction, or qualification; free from the variability and error natural to human cognitions and perceptions; actual; real; positive; certain.—**-lute-ly**, *adv.*—**-lute-ness**, *n.*

ab'so-lu'tion (-lū'shün), *n.* Act of absolving; forgiveness; remission of sin in the sacrament of penance.

ûrn, üp, circûs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ab'so-lut'ism (ăb'sô-lût'iz'm), *n.* State or quality of being absolute, or without limitation or condition.

ab'so-lut'ist (-ist), *n.* One who favors an absolute or autocratic government.

ab-solve' (ăb-sôlv'), *v. t.* To set free, or release; pronounce free; free from involving a penalty; pardon; remit (a sin).

ab-sorb' (-sôrb'), *v. t.* To swallow up; engulf; to suck up; drink or take in; imbibe; engross wholly; occupy fully.—

ab-sorb'a-ble, *a.* — **a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

ab-sorbed' (-sôrbd'), *p. a.* Engrossed.

ab-sorb'ent (-sôrb'ênt), *a.* Absorbing; absorptive.—*n.* Anything that absorbs.

ab-sorb'ing (-bing), *p. a.* That absorbs; engrossing.

ab-sorp-ti-om'e-ter (ăb-sôrp'shî-ôm'ê-têr), *n.* An instrument to measure the absorption of gases by liquids.

ab-sorp'tion (-sôrp'shûn), *n.* Act of absorbing; fact or state of being absorbed.

absorption bands or lines. Dark bands or lines in a spectrum, due to the selective absorption of the light, generally by solids or liquids for the bands, and incandescent gases for the lines.

ab-stain' (-stân'), *v. i.* To hold one's self aloof; forbear.—**Syn.** Withhold, desist, refrain. — **ab-stain'er**, *n.*

ab-ste'mi-ous (ăb-stê'mî-ûs), *a.* Sparring in diet; temperate; abstinent; sparingly used; marked by abstinence.

ab-sten'tion (-stên'shûn), *n.* Act of abstaining.

ab-sti-nence (ăb'stî-nêns), *n.* Act or practice of abstaining; abstention; voluntary forbearance, esp. from self-indulgence; habitual abstaining from intoxicating beverages.

ab-sti-nent (-nênt), *a.* Refraining from indulgence, esp. of appetite; abstemious.

ab'stract (ăb'străkt), *a.* Considered apart from any particular object; ideal; abstruse; difficult; expressing a quality apart from any subject; absent-minded.

—*n.* That which embodies the essential qualities of a larger thing or of several things; summary; epitome; brief; state of separation from other things.—**Syn.** Synopsis, digest, compendium.

ab-tract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* To withdraw; separate; take away; separate mentally; consider separately; epitomize; abridge; take secretly or dishonestly.

ab-tract'ed, *p. a.* Separated; withdrawn; absent in mind.

ab-strac'tion (-străk'shûn), *n.* Act of abstracting; state of being abstracted; a reclusive life; that which is abstracted; an abstract idea or term; absence of mind.—**ab-strac'tive** (-tîv), *a.*

ab'stract-ly (ăb'străkt-lî), *adv.* In an abstract state or manner; separately; absolutely; by itself.

ab'stract-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being abstract.

ab-struse' (ăb-strôôs'), *a.* Difficult to be understood; recondite.

ab-surd' (ăb-sûrd'), *a.* Contrary to reason or propriety; obviously and flatly opposed to truth; nonsensical; ridiculous.—**Syn.** Irrational, preposterous, inconsistent.—**ab-surd'ly**, *adv.*

ab-surd'i-ty (-sûr'dî-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tîz). Quality or state of being absurd; that which is absurd.

a-bun'dance (ă-bûn'dăns), *n.* An overflowing fullness; great plenty; profusion.

a-bun'dant (-dănt), *a.* Fully sufficient; plentiful; copious in supply.—**Syn.** Ample, plenteous, exuberant, overflowing, profuse, bountiful.

a-buse' (ă-bûz'), *v. t.* To put to a wrong or bad use; misapply; misuse; pervert; use ill; maltreat; revile; reproach coarsely; disparage; dishonor.—**Syn.** Revile, vilify, vituperate, asperse, traduce.

a-buse' (ă-bûs'), *n.* Improper treatment or use; misuse; physical ill treatment; injury; evil practice or custom; offense; fault; vituperative words; coarse, insulting speech; reviling.—**Syn.** Berating, rating, scolding, vilification, contumely, insult, scurrility, vituperation, obloquy.

a-bus'er (ă-bûz'êr), *n.* One who abuses.

a-bu'sive (ă-bû'sîv), *a.* Wrongly used; misapplied; practicing abuse; prone to maltreat, as by insult; containing abuse; vituperative; scurrilous.

a-but' (ă-bût'), *v. i.* To end or border; be contiguous;—with *on*, *upon*, or *against*.

a-but'ment (-mênt), *n.* Act or state of abutting; that on which a body abuts; the part of a buttress, wall, etc., which receives lateral pressure; in a bridge, the support at either end of the entire bridge.

a-bysm' (ă-bîz'm'), *n.* An abyss.—**a-bys'mal** (ă-bîz'măl), *a.*

a-byss' (ă-bîs'), *n.* The bottomless gulf or chaos of old cosmogonies; hell; any deep, immeasurable space; abysm; a vast intellectual or moral depth.—**a-byss'al** (-ăl), *a.*

Ab'ys-sin'i-an (ăb'î-sîn'î-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

a-ca'cia (ă-kă'shă), *n.* Any of a genus of trees and shrubs of warm regions; gum arabic.

ac'a-dem'ic (ăk'ă-dêm'îk), *n.* A member of an academy.

ac'a-dem'ic (ăk'ă-dêm'îk) **ac'a-dem'i-cal** (-î-kăl), *a.* Belonging to an academy or higher institution of learning; scholar-

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, recênt, makêr; îce, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

ly; literary or classical, rather than technical or scientific; conforming to scholastic rules; formal.—**cal-ly** (-kāl-i), *adv.*
ac-a-dem'i-cals (āk-ā-dēm'ī-kāl'z), *n. pl.* Dress prescribed and worn at some colleges and universities.

a-cad'e-mi'cian (ā-kād'ē-mish'šn), *n.* A member of an academy or learned society.

a-cad'e-my (ā-kād'ē-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz). A grove near Athens where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences [*cap.*]; an institution for the study of higher learning; popularly, a school ranking between a common school and a college; a place of training in any subject; a school; a society of learned men united to advance the arts and sciences, or an art or a science.

a-can'thus (ā-kān'thūs), *n.*; *pl.* E.-THUSES (-ēz), L.-THI (-thī). Any of a genus of prickly herblike plants of the Mediterranean region; a form of architectural ornamentation thought to be studied from the leaves of the acanthus, as in the Corinthian capital.

ac-cede' (āk-sēd'), *v. i.* To enter on an office or dignity; attain; give one's adhesion; hence, to agree; assent.—**Syn.** Consent, concur, comply, yield, conform.

ac-cel'er-ate (āk-sel'ēr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To move faster; quicken; hasten, as the occurrence of an event.—**Syn.** Expedite, dispatch.—**ac-cel'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*—**ac-cel'er-a-tive** (-ā-tīv), *a.*—**-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*—**-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.*

ac'cent (āk'sent), *n.* A special articulative effort giving prominence to a syllable of a word or a phrase; a mark or character used to regulate or indicate spoken accent; a mark to indicate the length or quality of sound of the letter marked; modulation of the voice in speaking; manner of pronouncing; tone; a word; *pl.*, language; speech; *Music*, a stress or special emphasis, or a mark indicating such; a regularly recurring stress on a tone; distinctive mode of expression; distinguishing mark.

ac-cent' (āk-sent'), *v. t.* To express the accent of; utter or mark with accent; emphasize.—**cen'tu-al** (-sēn'tū-āl), *a.*

ac-cen'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To pronounce or mark with an accent or accents; emphasize.—**ac-cen'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

ac-cept' (āk-sēpt'), *v. t.* To receive (a thing offered) with a consenting mind; approve; assent to; receive as obligatory and promise to pay, as a draft.

ac-cept'a-ble (āk-sēp'tā-b'l), *a.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted; agreeable.—**ac-cept'a-bil'i-ty**, **ac-cept'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**-a-bly**, *adv.*

ac-cept'ance (-tāns), *n.* Act of accepting; state or quality of being accepted; acceptableness; an accepted bill of exchange.

ac-cep-ta'tion (āk'sēp-tā'shūn), *n.* The meaning in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received.

ac-cept'er (āk-sēp'tēr), *n.* One who accepts.

ac-cep'tor (-sēp'tēr; -tōr), *n.* One who accepts, as a bill of exchange.

ac'cess (āk'sēs; āk-sēs'), *n.* Act of coming to or near; admission; accessibility; means, place, or way of approach; passageway; increase by addition; accession; attack of disease; paroxysm.

ac-ces'sa-ry (āk-sēs'ā-rī), *a. & n.* Accessory.

ac-ces'si-ble (-ī-b'l), *a.* Easy of access; approachable; open to influence (with *to*); obtainable.—**ac-ces'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*—**ac-ces'si-bly**, *adv.*

ac-ces'sion (-sēs'h'z'n), *n.* A coming to; act of acceding and becoming joined; increase by something added; that which is added; act of coming to a throne, office, or dignity; fit or paroxysm; access.—**Syn.** Addition, augmentation.

ac-ces'so-ry (-sēs'ō-rī), *a.* Accompanying as a subordinate; aiding or contributing in a secondary way; esp., of persons, uniting in, or contributing to, a crime, but not as chief actor.—**Syn.** Contributory, subsidiary, subservient, additional.—*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). Something additional and subordinate; adjunct; one who, not being present, contributes to the commission of an offense, or one who, knowing a crime has been committed, aids, assists, or shelters the offender with intent to defeat justice.

ac'ci-dence (āk'sī-dēns), *n.* The accidents, or inflections, of words; rudiments, esp. of grammar.

ac'ci-dent (āk'sī-dēnt), *n.* Lit., a befalling; an event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation; chance; contingency; casualty; mishap; *Gram.*, a property of a word, but one not essential to it, as gender; any accidental property, fact, or relation;—**Syn.** Mischance, misfortune, casualty.

ac'ci-den'tal (-dēn'tāl), *a.* Happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; not necessarily belonging; incidental.—**Syn.** Undesigned, unintended, chance, unforeseen, unexpected, unpremeditated; accessory, collateral, secondary, subordinate; extrinsic, extraneous, additional; dependent, conditional, incidental.—*n.* A property not essential; a sharp, flat, or natural, changing the pitch of

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

a note to one foreign to the key.—**ac'ei-den'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **-tal-ness**, *n.*
ac-claim' (ă-klām'), *v. t. & i.* To applaud; declare by acclamations; shout.
 —*n.* Acclamation.—**ac-claim'er**, *n.*
ac'cla-ma'tion (ăk'lă-mă'shŭn), *n.* Act of acclaiming; that which is uttered in acclaiming; loud applause; act or method of voting orally.
ac-cli'mate (ă-kli'măt), *v. t. & i.* To habituate or become inured to a climate not native.—**ac-cli'mat-a-ble**, *a.*—**ac-cli'ma-ta'tion** (ă-mă-tă'shŭn), *n.*—**ac'cli-ma'tion** (ăk'lă-mă'shŭn), *n.*
ac-cli'ma-tize (ă-kli'mă-tiz), *v. t. & i.* To acclimate. — **-ti-za'tion** (ti-ză'shŭn; -tī-ză'-), *n.*
ac-cliv'i-ty (ă-kli'v'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). A slope of the earth, as a hill, considered as ascending; ascent.
ac-com'mo-date (ă-kôm'ô-dăt), *v. t.* To render fit or correspondent; adapt; conform; bring into agreement; reconcile; adjust; furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient; oblige.
ac-com'mo-dat'ing, *p. a.* Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; obliging.—**ac-com'mo-dat'ing-ly**, *adv.*
ac-com'mo-da'tion (ă-dă'shŭn), *n.* Act of accommodating; state of being accommodated; adaptation; adjustment; willingness to accommodate; whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience; *pl.*, lodgings and food; adjustment of differences; settlement; a loan of money or credit; automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing, or the tympanic membrane for hearing.
ac-com'mo-da-tive (ă-kôm'ô-dă-tiv), *a.* Giving accommodation.—**-tive-ness**, *n.*
ac-com'pa-ni-er (ă-kŭm'pă-ni-ēr), *n.* One that accompanies.
ac-com'pa-ni-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* That which accompanies as a circumstance, or by way of ornament, or to give symmetry; *Music*, a subsidiary part, vocal or instrumental, accompanying another.
ac-com'pa-nist (-nist), *n.* *Music*. Performer who takes the accompanying part.
ac-com'pa-ny (-ni), *v. t.*; **-NIED** (-nid); **-NY-ING** (-ni-ing). To attend as a companion; go along or consort with; play or sing an accompaniment to or for.—*Syn.* Follow, convoy, conduct, escort.
ac-com'plice (ă-kôm'plis), *n.* An associate in guilt.
ac-com'plish (-plish), *v. t.* To complete, as time or distance; bring to a successful issue; effect; fulfill; to render accomplished.—*Syn.* Do, achieve, perform, carry out; consummate, perfect.—**ac-com'plish-a-ble**, *a.*

ac-com'plished (-plisht), *p. a.* Completed; effected; complete in acquirements, esp. as the result of training.
ac-com'plish-ment (-plish-mĕnt), *n.* Accomplishing; completion; fulfillment; that which completes, or equips thoroughly; that which constitutes an excellence of mind or an elegance of manners, acquired by education; attainment.
ac-cord' (ă-kôrd'), *v. t.* To bring to agree; reconcile; harmonize; grant as suitable or proper; concede; award.—*v. i.* To agree; correspond; harmonize.—*n.* Agreement; concurrence; harmony; consent; assent; harmony of sounds; concord; voluntary or spontaneous motion or impulse (with *own*).—**ac-cord'-a-ble**, *a.*
ac-cord'ance (-kôrd'ăns), *n.* Agreement.
ac-cord'ant (-dănt), *a.* Agreeing; harmonious;—with *with* or *to*.
ac-cord'ing, *p. a.* Agreeing; harmonious.—**according as**, precisely as; the same as.
ac-cord'ing-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; conformably; consequently; so.—*Syn.* Wherefore, so, hence, then.
ac-cor'di-on (ă-kôrd'đi-ŭn), *n.* A small, keyed wind instrument in which the wind is forced upon free metallic reeds by a bellows.
ac-cost' (ă-kôst'), *v. t.* To approach (*Archaic*); speak to first; address; greet.
ac'couche'ment' (ă'kôosh'măn'), *n.* [F.] Delivery in childbirth.
ac'cou'cheur' (ă'kôô'shŭr'), *mas.*, **ac'-cou'cheuse'** (ă'kôô'shŭz'), *fem.*, *n.* [F.] An obstetrician.
ac-count' (ă-kount'), *v. t.* To value; estimate; hold; judge; deem.—*v. i.* To render, or state the terms of, an account, as of money expended; to answer (with *for*); give a satisfactory reason; explain (with *for*).—*n.* A reckoning; computation; a statement of business dealings subjected to a reckoning or review; a right or claim the items of which make up such a statement; a statement in general of reasons explanatory of some event; reason, ground, consideration, motive, or the like; a statement of facts; narrative; report; importance; worth; value; advantage; profit.
ac-count'a-ble (ă-koun'tă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be called to account; answerable; capable of being accounted for; explicable.—**ac-count'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*
ac-count'an-cy (-tăn-si), *n.* Accountant's art or occupation.
ac-count'ant (-tănt), *n.* One who renders an account; calculator; one who is skilled in, or who keeps, accounts.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

account current. An open or running account.

ac-cou'ter (ă-kōō'tēr), *v. t.* To furnish with dress or equipments, esp. for military service; equip.

ac-cou'ter-ments (ă-kōō'tēr-měnts), *n.* Dress; equipment; *sing.*, act or process of accoutering; state of being accoutered.

ac-cred'it (ă-křed'it), *v. t.* To put or bring into credit; sanction; authorize; believe; credit; trust.

ac-crete' (ă-křet'), *v. i.* To adhere; grow (to); be added;—with *to*.

ac-cre'tion (ă-křě'shŭn), *n.* Growth; increase by external addition; result of such growth or accumulation; matter added; concretion; coherence.

ac-crue' (ă-křōō'), *v. i.* To increase; be added as increase, esp. as the produce of money lent.—**ac-crue'ment**, *n.*

ac-cu'mu-late (ă-kŭ'mŭ-lăt), *v. t. & i.* To heap up; pile up; amass.—**Syn.** Gather, collect, aggregate, hoard.—**ac-cu'mu-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.*—**ac-cu'mu-la'tive** (ă-kŭ'mŭ-lă-tiv), *a.*—**-la'tor** (-lă-tēr), *n.*

ac-cu-ra-cy (ăk'ŭ-ră-sŭ), *n.* State or quality of being accurate; precision.

ac-cu-rate (-răt), *a.* In conformity to truth, or to some standard, as the result of care or pains; exact.—**Syn.** Precise, nice, just, particular, correct.

ac-curse' (ă-kŭrs'), *v. t.* To curse; damn.

ac-cu'sa'tion (ăk'ŭ-ză'shŭn), *n.* Act of accusing or fact of being accused; that of which one is accused.—**Syn.** Arraignment, impeachment, crimination.

ac-cu'sa-tive (ă-kŭ'ză-tiv), *a.* *Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case (in English usually called *objective case*) expressing primarily the immediate object of a transitive verb or of a preposition.—*n.* The accusative case, or a form in it.—**ac-cu'sa-ti'val** (-tŭ'văl), *a.*

ac-cu'sa-to-ry (ă-kŭ'ză-tō-rŭ), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, an accusation.

ac-cuse' (ă-kŭz'), *v. t.* To charge with a fault or offense; blame; censure;—now usually, with *of*, referring to some specific offense.—**Syn.** Impeach, arraign, indict, reproach.—**ac-cus'er** (-kŭz'ēr), *n.*

ac-cus'tom (ă-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* To make familiar by use; in the *passive*, to be wont; be in the habit.—**Syn.** Habituate, inure, train.

ac-cus'tomed (-tŭmd), *p. a.* Customary.

ace (ăs), *n.; pl.* ACES (ă'sěz). A unit; a single point or spot on a card or die; the card or die so marked; a very small quantity or degree; jot.

-a'ceous (-ă'shŭs). A suffix used to form adjectives, and signifying *pertaining to, belonging to, of the nature of, resembling*.

a-ceph'a-lous (ă-sěf'ă-lŭs), *a.* Headless; hence, without a leader.

ac'er-bate (ăs'ēr-băt; ă-sŭr'băt), *v. t.* To sour; embitter.

a-cerb'i-ty (ă-sŭr'bi-tŭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Sourness with bitterness and astringency; harshness; bitterness; severity.

ac'et-an'i-lide (ăs'ēt-ăn'i-lid; -lid), *n.* A white crystalline solid derived from aniline and acetic acid and used in medicine as an antipyretic.

ac'e-tate (ăs'ět-tăt), *n.* Salt of acetic acid.

a-ce'tic (ă-sět'tik; ă-sět'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or producing, vinegar.—**acetic acid**, the colorless, biting acid in vinegar.

a-cet'i-fy (ă-sět'ŭ-fi), *v. t. & i.*; -I-FIED (-fid); -I-FY'ING. To turn into acid or vinegar.

ac'e-tim'e-ter (ăs'ět-tŭm'ět-ēr), *n.* An instrument for determining the amount of acetic acid present, esp. in vinegar.

a-ce'tous (ă-sět'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, vinegar; sour; acid.

a-cet'y-lene (ă-sět'ŭ-lēn), *n.* A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon, usually made by the action of water on certain carbides. It burns with a brilliant, white light.

A-chæ'an (ă-kē'ăn), **A-cha'ian** (-kă'yăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Achaia, or, loosely, Greece.

ache (ăk), *v. i.* To suffer pain.—*n.* Continued pain.

a-chene' (ă-kēn'), *n.* A small, dry, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, having a thin pericarp, as the fruit of the buttercup.

a-chieve' (ă-chēv'), *v. t. & i.* To carry on to a final close; accomplish; perform; get by effort; win; attain.—**Syn.** Fulfill, complete; effect.—**a-chiev'a-ble**, *a.*

a-chieve'ment (-mēt), *n.* An achieving; accomplishment; thing achieved, esp. by valor, boldness, or praiseworthy effort; feat; a heraldic escutcheon.

A-chil'les' tendon (ă-kil'ěz). The strong tendon formed of the united tendons of the large muscles in the calf of the leg, and inserted into the heel bone. In quadrupeds often called hamstring.

ach'ing (ăk'ing), *p. a.* That aches.

ach'ro-mat'ic (ăk'rō-măt'ik), *a.* Colorless; *Optics*, refracting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors; giving images almost free from extraneous colors; *Music*, without accidentals or modulation.—**a-chro'ma-tism** (ă-křō'mă-tiz'm), *n.*

ac'id (ăs'id), *a.* Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart; sour-tempered; pert. to, or of the nature of, an acid.—*n.* A sour

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

substance; *Chem.*, a substance typically soluble in water, sour, and reddening vegetable blues; a compound containing hydrogen replaceable by positive elements or radicals to form salts.

a-cid'i-fy (â-sîd'î-fî), *v. t. & i.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING**. To make or become acid.

—**a-cid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kâ'shûn), *n.*

a-cid'im'e-ter (âs'î-dim'ê-têr), *n.* A device or solution for ascertaining the strength of acids.

a-cid'i-ty (â-sîd'î-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being acid.

a-cid'u-late (â-sîd'û-lât), *v. t.* To make acidulous.—**la'tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.*

a-cid'u-lous (-lûs), *a.* Slightly sour.

ac-knowl'edge (âk-nôl'êj), *v. t.* To own or admit knowledge of; recognize as a fact; declare one's belief in; admit the claims or authority of; recognize; own as a benefit, obligation, or kindness; own as genuine; avow or admit formally.—**Syn.** Grant, concede, allow, confess.

ac-knowl'edg-ment (âk-nôl'êj-mênt), *n.* Act of acknowledging; thing acknowledged; thing done or given by way of acknowledging.—**Syn.** Admission, confession, avowal, recognition, owning.

ac'me (âk'mê), *n.* Top; culmination.

ac'ne (-nê), *n.* An affection of the skin, due to inflamed sebaceous glands.

a-cock'bill' (â-kôk'bîl'), *adv.* *Naut.* Having the bill, or end, or ends cocked up, as an anchor hanging ready to let go, or the yards when tilted toward the perpendicular, as in sign of mourning.

ac'o-lyte (âk'ô-lî-t), *n.* One who holds the highest of the four minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church; assistant.

ac'o-nite (-nî-t), *n.* The common monkshood; *Pharm.*, a sedative extract or tincture from this plant.

a'corn (â'kôrn; â'kêrn), *n.* The nut, or fruit, of the oak.

a-cou'me-ter (â-kôô'mê-têr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of hearing.

a-cous'tic (â-kôôs'tîk; â-kous'-), *a.* Pert. to hearing, the organs of hearing, or the science of sound; auditory.—**ti-cal** (-tî-kâl), *a.*—**ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-cous'tics (-tîks), *n.* The science of sound; the sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium as to distinct hearing.

ac-qualint' (â-kwânt'), *v. t.* To furnish or give knowledge (of) by trial or experience (followed by *with*); notify; inform.

ac-qualint'ance (â-kwân'tâns), *n.* State of being acquainted; personal knowledge gained by intercourse, esp. short of that of friendship; a person with whom one is

acquainted.—**Syn.** Familiarity, intimacy, fellowship.—**ance-ship**, *n.*

ac'qui-esce' (âk'wî-ês'), *v. i.* To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied; submit, accept, consent, or concur by silence or by omitting to object;—*with in.*—**Syn.** Comply, yield, assent, agree, conform.

ac'qui-es'cence (-ês'êns), *n.* Act or state of acquiescing.

ac'qui-es'cent (-ênt), *a.* Acquiescing, or given to acquiescing.

ac-quire' (â-kwîr'), *v. t.* To gain, usually by one's own exertions; get as one's own.—**Syn.** Attain, win, earn.—**ac-quir'able** (-kwîr'â-b'l), *a.*—**ac-quir'er** (-êr), *n.*

ac-quire'ment (-mênt), *n.* Act of acquiring; thing acquired; acquisition.

ac'qui-si'tion (âk'wî-zîsh'ûn), *n.* Act or process of acquiring; thing acquired or gained; acquirement.

ac-quîs'i-tive (â-kwîz'î-tîv), *a.* Able or disposed to acquire.—**tive-ly**, *adv.*

ac-quit' (â-kwî't'), *v. t.* To discharge, as a debt; pay off; set free, release, or discharge (from an obligation, burden, or accusation); clear (one's self); conduct (one's self).—**ac-quit'ter** (-êr), *n.*

ac-quit'tal (-d), *n.* An acquitting.

ac-quit'tance (-dâs), *n.* Acquittal; a writing evidencing a discharge.

a'cre (â'kêr), *n.* A measure of land; 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet. It equals 40.46 metric ares.

a'cre-age (-âj), *n.* Acres collectively.

ac'rid (âk'rid), *a.* Sharp and harsh, or bitter and hot; pungent; irritating.—

a-crid'i-ty (â-krid'î-tî).

ac'ri-mo'ni-ous (âk'ri-mô'nî-ûs), *a.* Caustic; bitter-tempered; sarcastic; acrid.—**ac'ri-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

ac'ri-mo-ny (âk'ri-mô-nî), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nîz). Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper.—**Syn.** Bitterness, pungency; roughness, sourness, asperity, acerbity, tartness.

ac'ro-bat (âk'rô-bât), *n.* One who practices daring gymnastic feats.—**ac'ro-bat'ic** (-bât'îk), *a.*

a-crop'o-lis (â-krôp'ô-lîs), *n.*; *pl.* **-LISES** (-êz), *Gr.* **-LEIS** (-lîs). The upper fortified part or citadel of a Greek city; specif., that of Athens (*the Acropolis*).

a-cross' (â-krôs'), *adv.* From side to side; crosswise.—*prep.* From side to side of.

a-cros'tic (â-krôs'tîk), *n.* A composition, usually in verse, in which one or more sets of letters when taken in order form words, phrases, etc.—**a-cros'tic**, **a-cros'ti-cal**, *a.*—**a-cros'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

act (âkt), *n.* That which is done or doing. a performance; deed; the result of public deliberation; the decision of a legisla-

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

tive body, court, etc.; a decree, edict, law, judgment, resolve, award; a formal writing expressing that something has been done; a performance of part of a play; a principal division of a dramatic work; process of doing; action.—*v. t.* To perform as an actor; play; assume the office or character of; personate; feign.—*v. i.* To exert energy or power; perform functions; do something; have effect; exert influence; behave; perform on the stage; play a part; admit of being acted.

act'ing (ăk'tîng), *p. a.* That acts (as, *acting* trustee); doing duty; officiating.

ac-tin'i-a (ăk-tîn'î-ă), *n.*; *pl. L. -IÆ (-ē), E. -IAS (-ăz).* Any sea anemone or related animal.

ac-tin'ic (-îk), *a.* Pertaining to actinism.

ac'tin-ism (ăk'tîn-îz'm), *n.* The property of radiant energy by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography.

ac-tin'i-um (ăk-tîn'î-ŭm), *n.* A radioactive substance, probably an element, resembling thorium chemically.

ac'tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* Function or operation of that which acts; a doing; motion; activity; a legal proceeding by which one demands or enforces one's right in a court of justice; an act; thing done; deed; enterprise; enterprise or efficiency generically; *pl.*, habitual deeds; conduct; behavior; event or series of events forming the subject of a play, poem, or other composition; military operation or combat; battle; fight; mechanism.

ac'tion-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Subject to, or giving ground for, an action at law.

ac'tive (-tîv), *a.* Having the power or quality of acting; causing change; acting (opposed to *passive*); quick in physical movement; agile; nimble; being in action; working; being in force (opposed to *quiescent, dormant, extinct*, etc.); given to action; energetic; busy (opposed to *dull, sluggish, lazy, or inert*); practical (opposed to *speculative or theoretical*); requiring or implying action (opposed to *sedentary* or to *tranquil*); brisk; lively; *Gram.*, pert. to or designating the form, or voice, of the verb which represents the subject as the doer of the action, or verbs asserting that the subject acts on something (disting. from *neuter* and *passive*; as, *kill*, or *demolish*, in distinction from *suffer, feel, die, rise*, etc.), or verbs expressing action as distinguished from mere existence or state (disting. from *neuter*; as, *go, strike*, etc.), are *active* verbs, in distinction from *be, exist*, etc.).—**Syn.** Vigorous, alert, ready, smart, spirited, sprightly.—**ac'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**ac'tive-ness**, *n.*

ac-tiv'i-ty (ăk-tîv'î-tî), *n.*; *pl. -TIES (-tîz).* State of action, or quality of being active; energy; active agent or force.

ac'tor (ăk'tēr), *n.* One who acts; a doer; a theatrical performer; a player.

ac'tress (-trēs), *n.* A female actor.

ac'tu-al (-tŭ-ăl), *a.* Existing in act, reality, or fact; real (opposed to *potential, possible, virtual, conceivable, theoretical, nominal*, etc.); in action at the time being; now existing; present.

ac'tu-al'i-ty (-ăl'î-tî), *n.*; *pl. -TIES (-tîz).* State of being actual; reality; esp., phenomenal reality; fact.

ac'tu-al-ize (ăk'tŭ-ăl-îz), *v. t.* To make actual; realize in action.—**ac'tu-al-iza'tion** (-î-ză'shŭn; -î-ză'shŭn), *n.*

ac'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In act or in fact; really.

ac'tu-a-ry (-ă-rî), *n.*; *pl. -RIES (-rîz).*

One who calculates insurance risks and premiums, etc.—**a'ri-al** (-ă-rî-ăl), *a.*

ac'tu-ate (-ăt), *v. t.* To put into action; move to action.—**a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

a-cu'men (-ă-kŭ'mĕn), *n.* Keenness of perception or discernment.

a-cu'mi-nate (-mî-năt), *v. t.* To render sharp or keen.—(-năt), *a.* Tapering to a slender point; pointed.

a-cute' (-ă-kŭt'), *a.* Sharp at the end; pointed (opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*); having nice discernment; penetrating; clever (opposed to *dull* or *stupid*); having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible; keen; sharp; intense; high; shrill; *Med.*, coming speedily to a crisis (opposed to *chronic*).—**Syn.** Subtle, sagacious, discerning, perspicacious, discriminating.—**a-cute'ly**, *adv.*—**a-cute'ness**, *n.*

ad-. A prefix from Latin *ad*, meaning *to, toward, in addition to*, etc.

ad'age (ăd'ăj), *n.* A saying which has acquired credit by long use; proverb.

ad'a-mant (ăd'ă-mănt), *n.* A stone imagined as of impenetrable hardness;—a name given to very hard substances, as the diamond. Now, *Poetic or Rhetorical*, impenetrable hardness.—**man-te'an** (-măn-tĕ'ăn), **-man'tine** (-măn'tîn), *a.*

Adam's ale. Water. *Colloq.*

Adam's apple. A variety of the lime, the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck in front.

a-dapt' (-ă-dăpt'), *v. t.* To make suitable; fit; suit; adjust.—**a-dapt'a-ble** (-ă-dăpt'-ă-b'l), *a.*—**a-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.*

ad'ap-ta'tion (ăd'ăp-tă'shŭn), *n.* Act of adapting; state of being adapted; also, an adapted form or copy.

a-dap'tive (-ă-dăpt'tiv), *a.* Suited or tending to, or showing, adaptation.

a-day' (-ă-dă'), *adv.* Daily; on each day.

add (ăd), *v. t.* To give (*to*); bestow (*on*);

urn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

to join or unite so as to increase the number, augment the quantity, or form into one aggregate; sum up; put together mentally; append; say further.

ad-den'dum (ă-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DA (-dă). A thing to be added; an addition.

adder (ăd'ĕr), *n.* One that adds.

adder (ăd'ĕr), *n.* The common venomous viper of Europe; in North America, any of several harmless snakes.

adder's-tongue (-ĕrz-tŭng'), *n.* A kind of fern; a species of plantain; the dogtooth violet.

add'i-ble (ăd'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being added.—**add'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

ad-dict' (ă-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To apply habitually; to give (one's self) up or over (to); devote; habituate;—with *to*.

ad-dict'ed, *p. a.* Accustomed; habituated; attached.—**ed-ness**, *n.*

ad-dic'tion (ă-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* State of being addicted; devotion; inclination.

ad-di'tion (ă-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or process of adding; also, thing added; increase; augmentation.—**Syn.** Accession, appendage, adjunct.—**tion-al** (-dl), *a.*

ad'dle (ăd'li), *a.* Rotten; putrid;—said of eggs. Hence: Unproductive or confused, as brains; muddled.—*v. t. & i.* To make or become addle; muddle.

ad-dress' (ă-drĕs'), *v. t.* To prepare (one's self); apply (one's self) by using skill or energies; betake (one's self); direct (one's self) in one's speech or discourse; direct, as words (*to* any one or anything); make, as a speech (*to* any one, an audience); direct speech *to*; speak *to*; accost; direct in writing, as a letter; superscribe;—*n.* Act of addressing one's self or one's words; a formal communication, application, or statement; speech; petition; direction or superscription of a letter, or the name, title, and place of residence or business of the one addressed; manner of speaking to another; delivery; usually in *pl.*, suit; courtship; dexterity; adroitness.—**Syn.** Readiness, ingenuity, tact.

ad-dress'ee' (ă-drĕs'ĕ'), *n.* One to whom anything, as a letter, is addressed.

ad-duce' (ă-dŭs'), *v. t.* To bring forward or offer, as a reason; cite.—**ad-duc'i-ble** (-dŭs'i-b'l), *a.*—**ad-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.*

ad'e-noid (ăd'ĕ-noid), *a. Anat.* Like or pert. to a gland.—*n.* A swelling due to hypertrophy of adenoid tissue in the upper part of the pharynx;—usually in *pl.*

a-dept' (ă-dĕpt'), *n.* One fully skilled or well versed; a proficient.—*a.* Proficient.

ad'e-qua-cy (ăd'ĕ-kwă-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being adequate.

ad'e-quate (-kwăt), *a.* Equal to or sufficient for some (specific) requirement; fully sufficient.—**Syn.** Proportionate, commensurate, competent, suitable, fitting; equal, full, satisfactory, ample.—**ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.*—**ad'e-quate-ness**, *n.*

ad-her'e (ăd'hĕr'), *v. i.* To stick fast as if glued; become joined or united; hold; be attached, or devoted; give support by an overt act; be consistent; agree.—**Syn.** Cleave, cling, adhere, cohere.

ad-her'ence (-hĕr'ĕns), *n.* Quality, act, or state of adhering; devotion.

ad-her'ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Sticking; clinging; adhering.—*n.* One who adheres; follower; partisan; ally.

ad-he'sion (-hĕzhŭn), *n.* Act or state of adhering; a sticking together of substances in contact; *Physics*, the molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact.

ad-he'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Sticky; tenacious; of the nature of adhesion; apt or tending to adhere; clinging.—**sive-ness**, *n.*

a-dieu' (ă-dŭ'; *F.* â-dyŭ'), *interj. & adv.* Good-by; farewell;—a parting expression of kind wishes.—*n.*; *pl.* *E.* ADIEUX (-dŭz'), *F.* ADIEUX (ă-dyŭ'). A farewell; commendation to God at parting.

ad'i-pose (ăd'i-pōs), *a.* Of or pert. to animal fat; fatty.—*n.* Animal fat, being the substance contained in the cells of fatty tissues.—**ad'i-pose-ness**, **ad-i-pos'i-ty** (-pōs'i-ti), *n.*

ad'it (ăd'it), *n.* An entrance; passage; a horizontal passage into a mine.

ad-ja'cence (ă-jă'sĕns), **ad-ja'cen-cy** (-sĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being adjacent; contiguity; thing adjacent.

ad-ja'cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Lying near; close; contiguous; neighboring.—**Syn.** adjoining, contiguous, abutting.

ad'jec-ti'val (ăj'ĕk-tĭ'vāl; ăj'ĕk-tĭv-dl), *a.* Of or relating to, or of the nature of, an adjective.—**ad'jec-ti'val-ly**, *adv.*

ad'jec-tive (ăj'ĕk-tĭv), *n. Gram.* A word used with a noun, or substantive, to express a quality or attribute, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing as distinct from something else.—*a.* Added to a substantive as an attribute; of the nature of an adjunct; not standing by itself; dependent.—**tive-ly**, *adv.*

ad-join' (ă-join'), *v. t.* To join or unite to; lie contiguous to; attach; append.—*v. i.* To lie or be next, or contiguous.

ad-join'ing (ăd-join'ing), *p. a.* Joining to; adjacent.

ad-journ' (ă-jŭrn'), *v. t.* To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely; close or suspend for the day, as a legislative meeting.—**Syn.** Terminate, delay,

ăle, senâte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

postpone, prorogue, dissolve.—*v. i.* To suspend business for a time; usually, to suspend public business, as of courts.

ad-journ'ment (ă-jŭrn'mént), *n.* An adjourning; state of being adjourned; interval for which a body adjourns.

ad-judge' (ă-jŭj'), *v. t.* To decide judicially; adjudicate; order; decree; regard or hold; judge; deem; sentence; condemn; award judicially in a controversy.

ad-ju'di-cate (ă-jŭō'di-kăt), *v. t.* To hear or try and determine judicially; adjudge.—**Syn.** Decree, settle, ordain, award, assign, try, pass sentence, doom, condemn; reckon, consider, regard, deem, esteem.—*v. i.* To come to judicial decision; act as judge.—**ad-ju'di-ca'-tion** (-kă'shŭn), *n.*—**ca'tor** (-kă'tēr), *n.*

ad-junct (ă-jŭŋkt), *a.* Conjoined; attending.—**Syn.** Something joined or added to a thing, but not essentially a part of it; person joined to another in some duty or service; associate; a word or words added to qualify the force of other words.

ad-ju-ra'tion (ăj'ŭō-ră'shŭn), *n.* Act of adjuring.

ad-jure' (ă-jŭōr'), *v. t.* To charge, bind, or command, solemnly, as if under oath; entreat earnestly.—**jur'er**, **-ju'ror**, *n.*

ad-just' (ă-jŭst'), *v. t.* To settle or arrange; free from differences or discrepancies; make exact; fit; make correspondent or conformable; put in order; regulate.—**Syn.** Dispose; adapt, suit, rectify, conform.—**ad-just'a-ble**, *a.*—**ad-just'er**, *n.*—**ad-just'ment**, *n.*

ad-ju-tan-cy (ăj'ŭō-tăn-si), *n.* Office of an adjutant.

ad-ju-tant (-tănt), *n.* A helper; *Mil.*, a staff officer who assists a commander in the details of field or garrison duty; a very large stork, common in India.

ad-ju-vant (-vănt), *a.* Helping; helpful.

ad-meas'ure (ăd-mēzh'ŭr), *v. t.* To ascertain or set the limits of; measure.—**ad-meas'ure-ment** (-mént), *n.*

ad-min'is-ter (ăd-min'is-tēr), *v. t.* To manage or conduct; direct the execution, application, or conduct of; to dispense; serve out; supply; give or apply, as a remedy; tender, as an oath: *Law*, to settle, as an estate.—*v. i.* To contribute; conduce; minister; manage affairs.

ad-min'is-tra'tion (-tră'shŭn), *n.* Act of administering (in any sense); *Law & Political Science*, action of the state in the exercise of its political powers; usually, the action of the executive alone, or of the executive in managing only the property and business transactions of the state and in providing for the general welfare of the state; collectively,

those intrusted with executive powers; the term of office of an administrative officer or body.—**Syn.** Conduct, management, execution, dispensation.

ad-min'is-tra-tive (ăd-min'is-tră-tiv), *a.* Pert. to administration; executive.

ad-min'is-tra'tor (-tră'tēr), *n.* One who administers; *Law*, one legally vested with the right of administration of an estate.—**-tra'trix** (-tră'triks), *n.* *fem.*; *Li. pl.* **-TRATRICES** (-tră-tri'sēz).

ad'mi-ra-ble (ăd'mi-ră-b'l), *a.* Having qualities that excite admiration; most excellent.—**Syn.** Wonderful, marvelous, praiseworthy.—**ad'mi-ra-bly**, *adv.*

ad'mi-ral (-răl), *n.* The commander in chief of a navy; a naval officer of the highest rank.—**ad'mi-ral-ship**, *n.*

ad'mi-ral-ty (-răl-ti), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). Office or jurisdiction of an admiral; department or officers having authority over naval affairs; court or law dealing with maritime questions and offenses.

ad'mi-ra'tion (-ră'shŭn), *n.* Wondering or marveling approbation or delight; thing that excites wonder; a prodigy.

ad-mire' (ăd-mir'), *v. t.* To regard with wonder and delight; look upon with an elevated feeling of pleasure.—**Syn.** Esteem, approve.—**mir'er** (-mir'ēr), *n.*

ad-mis'si-ble (ăd-mis'i-b'l), *a.* Entitled or worthy to be admitted; allowable.—**-bil'i-ty**, **-ble-ness**, *n.*—**bly**, *adv.*

ad-mis'sion (ăd-mish'ŭn), *n.* Act or practice of admitting; admittance; access; acceptance into an office or position; institution; the granting of an argument or position not fully proved; acknowledgment; concession; a fact or statement admitted; price of entrance.

ad-mit' (-mit'), *v. t.* To suffer to enter; receive; take; give a right of entrance to; allow to enter on an office or to enjoy a privilege; concede as true; grant; be capable of; allow; permit.

ad-mit'tance (-ăns), *n.* Act of admitting; permission to enter; privilege of entrance; admission; actual entrance.

ad-mix'ture (ăd-miks'tŭr), *n.* Act of mixing; mixture.

ad-mon'ish (-môn'ish), *v. t.* To warn of a fault; to give warning, advice, or caution to;—often with *to* and an infinitive, or with *of*.—**-ish-er**, *n.*—**-ish-ment**, *n.*

ad-mo-ni'tion (ăd-mō-nish'ŭn), *n.* An admonishing; expression of authoritative advice or warning.—**Syn.** Reprehension, reproof, rebuke, caution.

ad-mon'i-to-ry (ăd-môn'i-tō-ri), *a.* Conveying admonition.

a-do' (ă-dŭō'), *n.* Doing; trouble; fuss.

a-do'be (ă-dŭ'bē), *n.* An unburnt brick

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŭōd, fŭōt; thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

dried in the sun; a house or structure of such bricks. *Sp. Amer.*
ad'o-les'cence (ăd'ô-lēs'ēns), *n.* State, process, or period of growing from childhood to maturity; youth.
ad'o-les'cent (-ēnt), *a.* Growing to maturity; in a state of adolescence.
a-dop't' (ă-dôpt'), *v. t.* To take by choice into a relationship, esp. that of a child or heir; take or receive as one's own (what is not so naturally).—**a-dop't'ed**, *p. a.*
a-dop't'ion (ă-dôpt'shŭn), *n.* Act of adopting; state of being adopted.
a-dop't'ive (-tīv), *a.* Pertaining to adoption; made or acquired by adoption.
a-dor'a-ble (ă-dôr'ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be adored.—**-ble-ness**, *n.*—**-bly**, *adv.*
ad'o-ra'tion (ăd'ô-ră'shŭn), *n.* Act of adoring; feeling of one who adores.
a-dore' (ă-dôr'), *v. t. & i.* To worship with profound reverence; honor as divine; love in the highest degree; regard with the utmost esteem and affection.—**a-dor'er** (ă-dôr'ēr), *n.*—**a-dor'ing**, *p. a.*
a-dorn' (ă-dôr'n'), *v. t.* To deck with ornaments.—**Syn.** Beautify, dignify, grace; enrich, emblazon, garnish, bedeck, array, attire, ornament, decorate, embellish.—**a-dorn'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*
a-drift' (ă-drift'), *adv. & a.* Drifting.
a-droit' (ă-droit'), *a.* Dexterous in the use of the hands or in the exercise of the mental faculties; ready in invention or execution. — **Syn.** Skillful, expert, ready, clever, deft; ingenious, cunning. —**a-droit'ly**, *adv.*—**a-droit'ness**, *n.*
ad'v-late (ăd'ŭ-lăt), *v. t.* To flatter servilely.—**-la'tor**, *n.* —**-la-to-ry**, *a.*
ad'v-la'tion (-lă'shŭn), *n.* Act of adulating.
a-dult' (ă-dŭlt'), *a.* Having attained full size and strength; matured.—*n.* An adult person, animal, or plant.
a-dul'ter-ant (ă-dŭlt'ēr-ănt), *n.* That which adulterates.—*a.* Adulterating.
a-dul'ter-ate (-ăt), *v. t.* To corrupt, debase, or make impure by admixture of a foreign or a baser substance.—(-ăt), *a.* Tainted with adultery; spurious; counterfeit. — **a-dul'ter-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*—**a-dul'ter-a'tor** (-ă'tēr), *n.*
a-dul'ter-er (ă-dŭlt'ēr-ēr), *n.* One, esp. a man, who commits adultery.—**a-dul'ter-ess** (-ēs; ă-dŭlt'ērēs), *n. fem.*
a-dul'ter-ine (-in; -in), *a.* Proceeding from adulterous intercourse; spurious.
a-dul'ter-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of, given to, or pert. to, adultery.—**-ous-ly**, *adv.*
a-dul'ter-y (-i), *n.; pl. -TERIES (-iz). Unfaithfulness of a married person to the marriage bed; *Eccl.*, marriage contrary to ecclesiastical approval.*

ad-um'brate (ăd-ŭm'brăt), *v. t.* To give a shadowy or slight representation of; shadow forth; overshadow; shade.
ad-um-bra'tion (ăd-ŭm-bră'shŭn), *n.* Act of adumbrating; also, a faint sketch.
ad-vance' (ăd-văns'), *v. t.* To move forward; raise to a higher rank; promote; further; aid; bring to view or notice; offer; make or place earlier, as an event or date; hasten; furnish, as money, before it is due; supply beforehand; raise to a higher point; raise in rate.—**Syn.** Elevate, exalt, aggrandize, improve, heighten, accelerate; adduce, assign, propose.—*v. i.* To move forward; proceed; increase or make progress in any respect; rise in rank, office, or consequence; be promoted.—*n.* An advancing; progress; improvement or progression; rise in price or value; usually in *pl.*, approach made to gain favor, adjust a dispute, etc.; overture; tender; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received; money or value so supplied.
ad-vance'ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act of advancing; state of being advanced; improvement; promotion; thing advanced.
ad-van'tage (-văn'tăj), *n.* Any condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means, particularly favorable to some desired end; benefit; superiority or mastery (with *of* or *over*); superiority of state, or that which gives it; gain; profit.—*v. t.* To give an advantage to; further; benefit; profit.
ad van-ta'geous (ăd'văn-tă'jŭs), *a.* Being of advantage; gainful; beneficial.—**-geous-ly**, *adv.*—**-geous-ness**, *n.*
Ad'vent (ăd'vent), *n.* The period including the four Sundays before Christmas; the first, or the expected second, coming of Christ; [*l. c.*] coming; arrival.
Ad'vent-ism (-vën-tiz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the second coming of Christ is near at hand.—**Ad'vent-ist** (-tist), *n.*
ad ven-ti'tious (ăd'ven-tish'ŭs), *a.* Added extrinsically and not essentially inherent; additional; supervenient; foreign.—**Syn.** Extrinsic, extraneous, incidental.—**ad'ven-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*
Advent Sunday. The first Sunday in Advent.
ad-ven'ture (ăd-vën'tŭr), *n.* Chance; hence, chance of danger or loss; encountering of risks; a bold undertaking; a daring feat; a remarkable occurrence or experience; a mercantile or speculative enterprise of hazard; a venture.—*v. t. & i.* To risk; hazard; venture upon.
ad-ven'tur-er (-ēr), *n.* One who adventures; one who engages in new and hazardous enterprises; a soldier of for-

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, ăccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; ëve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

tune; one who seeks an unmerited position by artifice.—**tur-ess**, *n. fem.*
ad-ven'ture-some (-səm), *a.* Venture-some.

ad-ven'tur-ous (-ūs), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, adventure; inclined to adventure; rashly daring; full of hazard; rash.—**tur-ous-ly**, *adv.*

ad'verb (ăd'vŭrb), *n. Gram.* A secondary part of speech used to qualify esp. verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.—**ad-ver'bi-al** (ăd-vŭr'bi-ăl), *a.*—**ad-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad'ver-sa-ry (ăd'vēr-să-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). An antagonist; a foe.

ad-ver'sa-tive (ăd-vŭr'să-tiv), *a.* Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis.—*n.* An adversative word or proposition.—**ad-ver'sa-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ad'verse (ăd'vērs), *a.* Acting against, or in a contrary direction; opposed; opposite; in hostile opposition; unfavorable; unfortunate; calamitous.—**ad'verse-ly**, *adv.*—**-verse-ness**, *n.*—**Syn.** Contrary, conflicting; disinclined, reluctant, loath.

ad-ver'si-ty (ăd-vŭr'si-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). A state or circumstance of adverse fortune; calamity; affliction; trouble.—**Syn.** Distress, misery, suffering.

ad-vert' (-vŭrt'), *v. i.* To turn the mind or attention; refer; allude;—with *to*.

ad-vert'ent (-vŭr'tĕnt), *a.* Attentive; heedful; regardful.—**ad-vert'ence** (-tĕns), **ad-vert'en-cy** (-tĕn-sī), *n.*

ad-ver'tise' (ăd'vēr-tiz'; ăd'vēr-tiz'), *v. t. & i.* Also **ad'ver-tize'**. To give notice to; inform; notify; warn; give public notice of; announce publicly, esp. by a printed notice.—**Syn.** Proclaim, promulgate, publish.—**ad-ver-tis'er** (ăd'vēr-tiz'ēr; ăd'vēr-tiz'ēr), *n.* Also **ad'ver-tiz'er**.

ad-ver'tise-ment (ăd-vŭr'tiz-mĕnt; *often* ăd'vēr-tiz'mĕnt *in U. S.*), *n.* Also **ad-ver'tize-ment**. Notification; a public notice, esp. in some public print.

ad-vice' (ăd-vis'), *n.* Opinion; judgment; prudence; wisdom; knowledge; an opinion recommended or offered to be followed; counsel; commonly in *pl.*, information or notice given; intelligence.—**Syn.** Recommendation, instruction, suggestion, admonition; consultation.

ad-vis'a-ble (-viz'ă-b'l), *a.* Proper to be advised or to be done; expedient.—**ad-vis-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), **-ble-ness**, *n.*

ad-vise' (-viz'), *v. t.* To give advice to; counsel; warn; inform; notify; apprise.—*v. i.* To take counsel; consult;—followed by *with*.—**ad-vis'er** (ăd-vīz'ēr), *n.*

ad-vised' (-vizd'), *p. p. & p. a.* Of **ADVISE**.—**ad-vis'ed-ly** (-viz'ĕd-lī), *adv.*

ad-vi'so-ry (-vī'zō-rī), *a.* Having power to advise; pert. to or containing advice.

ad'vo-ca-cy (ăd'vō-kă-sī), *n.* An advocating; intercession.

ad'vo-cate (-kăt), *n.* One who pleads the cause of another, as a lawyer or counselor in court; one who espouses any cause by argument; pleader; intercessor; [*cap.*] Christ.—*v. t.* To plead in favor of; support publicly.—**ca'tor** (-kă'tēr), *n.*

ad-vow'son (ăd-vou'zŏn), *n. Eng. Law.* The patronage of a church living.

adz (ădz), *n.* A cutting tool having a thin arching blade set at right angles to the handle.

æ'dile (ĕ'dil), *n.* Any of certain Roman urban officials who looked after the public works, grain supply, public games, etc.

Æ'gi-ne'tan (ĕjī-nĕ'tăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Ægina.—**Æ'gi-ne'tan**, *n.*

æ'gis (ĕ'jis), *n. Gr. Myth.* A breast ornament or protection bordered with serpents and set with the Gorgon's head, in Homer ascribed chiefly to Zeus, later to Athena; a shield or protection.

Æ-o-li-an (ĕ-ō'lī-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, or its people; pert. to Æolus, god of the winds; [*l. c.*] pert. or due to, or effected by, the wind; as, *æolian* soil.—**æolian harp** or **lyre**, a box having strings on which the wind produces agreeable tones with audible harmonics.

æ'on (ĕ'ôn), *n.* An immeasurable or indefinite period of time; an age.

a'er-ate (ă'ēr-ăt), *v. t.* To supply or combine or charge with gas, as carbon dioxide or air.—**a'er-a'tion** (-ă'shŏn), *n.*

a-e'ri-al (ă-ē'rī-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the air; inhabiting, produced by, or done in, the air; consisting of air; resembling, or of the nature of, air; unsubstantial; unreal; lofty.—**-al-ly**, *adv.*—**-al-ness**, *n.*

ae'rie (ĕ'rī; ă'ēr-ī), *n.* The loftily-placed nest of certain birds of prey, as the eagle; a brood of such birds; eyrie; a lofty resting place of man.

a'er-i-form (ă'ēr-ī-fŏrm), *a.* Of the nature of air; gaseous; hence, unreal.

a'er-o, *n.* Short for **AEROPLANE**.

a'er-o-curve' (-kŭrv'), *n.* A modification of the aeroplane, having curved surfaces.

a'er-o-do-net'ics (ă'ēr-ō-dŏ-nĕt'īks), *n.* That part of aeronautics that deals with gliding and soaring.

a'er-o-drome' (ă'ēr-ō-drŏm'), *n.* An aeroplane (*Obsolescent*); a ground or field used for flying purposes.

a'er-o-dy-nam'ics (-dī-năm'īks; -dī-), *n.* The dynamics of air or other gases.

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏöd, fŏöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azura

a'er-o-gram' (ä'ër-ô-grăm'), *n.* A message sent by wireless telegraphy.

a'er-o-gun' (-gün'), *n.* A gun capable of being trained on high-flying aircraft.

a'er-o-hy'dro-plane (-hî'drô-plân), *n.* A hydroplane boat with supplementary aeroplanes or aerocurves to increase its powers of lifting and gliding.

a'er-om'e-ter (ä'ër-ôm'ê-tër), *n.* An instrument for determining the weight or density of air or other gases.

a'er-o-naut (-nôt), *n.* An aerial navigator; a balloonist or aviator.

a'er-o-nau'tics (-nô'tiks), *n.* Science or art of ascending and sailing in the air; aerial navigation.—**a'er-o-nau'tic** (-tik),—**ti-cal** (-ti-kål), *a.*

a'er-o-plane' (ä'ër-ô-plân'), *n.* A light rigid plane used in aerial navigation; a flying machine using such a device.—**a'er-o-plan'ist** (-plân'ist), *n.*

a'er-o-stat (-stât), *n.* A balloon or lighter-than-air flying machine.

a'er-o-stat'ics (-stât'iks), *n.* Science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them.—**stat'ic** (-ik),—**i-cal** (-i-kål), *a.*

a'er-o-sta'tion (ä'ër-ô-stâ'shün), *n.* Aeronautics that deals with aerostats.

a'er-y (ë'rî; ä'ër-i), *n.* Var. of *AERIE*, a nest.

a'er-y (ä'ër-i), *a.* Aerial; ethereal.

æs'thete (ës'thêt), *n.* One who makes much or overmuch of the sense of the beautiful.

æs-thet'ic (ës-thêt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to æsthetics; appreciative of the beautiful, or in accord with its principles.—**æs-thet'i-cal** (-i-kål), *a.*

æs-thet'i-cism (ës-thêt'î-sîz'm), *n.* Æsthetic doctrine, or its manifestation in thought or expression; susceptibility to æsthetic influences.

æs-thet'ics (-iks), *n.* Theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful.

æs'ti-vä'tion (ës'ti-vâ'shün), *n.* State of torpidity induced by the heat and dryness of summer, as in certain snails; relative arrangement of the parts in a flower bud.

æ'ther, **æ-the're-al**. Vars. of *ETHER*, *ETHEREAL*.

æ'thri-o-scope (ë'thri-ô-sköp), *n.* An instrument for measuring changes of temperature produced by different conditions of the sky.

æ'ti-ol'o-gy (ë'ti-ôl'ô-jî), *n.* The science of causes, as of any disease or of the origin and development of things; assignment of a cause or reason.—**-o-log'i-cal**, (-ô-lôj'i-kål), *a.*

a-far' (ä-fâr'), *adv.* At, to, or from a great distance.

af'fa-ble (äf'ä-b'l), *a.* Easy to be spoken to; courteous; sociable; gracious; mild.—**af'fa-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tî), **-ble-ness**, *n.*

af-fair' (ä-fâr'), *n.* That which is, or is being, or is to be, done (often in *pl.*); matter; concern; business; a material object (vaguely designated).

af-fect' (ä-fêkt'), *v. t.* To fancy; be fond of; frequent or haunt; tend to by affinity or disposition; make a display of liking, adopting, or following after; cultivate ostentatiously; feign; counterfeit; act on; produce an effect on; touch.—**Syn.** Influence, concern; move, melt, soften; pretend, simulate.

af-fec-ta'tion (äf'êk-ta'shün), *n.* An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false display.

af-fect'ed (ä-fêk'tèd), *p. a.* Assumed artificially; given to false show; inclined; disposed; afflicted or tainted, as by disease; impressed; moved.—**af-fect'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**af-fect'ed-ness**, *n.*

af-fect'ing, *p. a.* Moving the emotions; touching.—**Syn.** Moving, pathetic.

af-fec'tion (ä-fêk'shün), *n.* Act of affecting, or acting on; state of being affected; a feeling or emotion; bent of mind; disposition; tendency; a settled good will; kind feeling; love; a bodily state; *Med.*, disease; attribute; quality.—**Syn.** Tenderness, fondness, kindness.

af-fec'tion-ate (-ät), *a.* Having, proceeding from, or indicating, warm regard; loving; fond; tender; attached.—**af-fec'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**-ate-ness**, *n.*

af-f'er-ent (äf'êr-ênt), *a.* *Physiol.* Bearing or conducting inward to a part or an organ;—opposed to *efferent*.

af-f'ance (ä-fî'äns), *n.* Trust; faith; plighted faith; betrothal; espousal.—*v. t.* To pledge in or for marriage; betroth.

af-f'ant (-änt), *n.* *Law.* A deponent. *U. S.*

af-f'ä-da-vit (äf'i-dä'vît), *n.* A sworn statement in writing, esp. one made on oath before an authorized officer.

af-fil'i-ate (ä-fil'i-ät), *v. t.* To adopt as a son; usually, to bring or receive into close connection; ally; unite; attach (*to*) or unite or associate (*with*); receive into a society as a member (followed by *to* or *with*); fix the paternity of (a bastard); place the origin of.—**a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.*

af-fin'i-ty (ä-fîn'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tiz). Relationship by marriage; kinship generally; relation; conformity; connection; *Chem.*, that attraction which exists between different elements, causing them to form chemical compounds; a spiritual relationship or attraction held to exist between some persons; also, one who exerts such attraction.

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ärm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; üse, ûnite,

af-firm' (ă-fŭrm'), *v. t. & i.* To make firm; confirm, or ratify; assert positively; aver.—**Syn.** Declare, allege, pronounce, profess, avow, asseverate, protest.—**af-firm'a-ble** (ă-fŭr'mă-b'l'), *a.* — **af-firm'a-bly**, *adv.*

af-firm'ance (ă-fŭr'măns), *n.* An affirming; affirmation.

af-firm'ant (-mănt), *n.* One who affirms. — *a.* Affirming.

af-fir-ma'tion (ăf'ēr-mă'shŭn), *n.* Confirmation; ratification; assertion; avowment; *Law*, a solemn declaration made, under the penalties of perjury, by one conscientiously declining to take an oath.

af-firm'a-tive (ă-fŭr'mă-tiv), *a.* Confirmative; ratifying; that affirms; answering "yes" to a question — *n.* That which affirms; that side of a question which affirms or maintains the proposition stated; a word or phrase expressing affirmation or assent. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.*

af-fix' (ă-fiks'), *v. t.* To fix or fasten (*to, on, or upon*); attach; impress (a seal or stamp); to attach, unite, or join (*to*).

af'fix (ăf'iks), *n.* Thing affixed; esp., a prefix or suffix.

af-fla'tus (ă-flă'tŭs), *n.* A breath; divine impartation of knowledge; inspiration.

af-flict' (ă-flikt'), *v. t.* To inflict some great injury or hurt on, causing continued pain or mental distress; trouble grievously. — **Syn.** Pain, distress, harass, torment, chasten.

af-flic'tion (ă-flik'shŭn), *n.* State of being afflicted; state or cause of pain, distress, or grief; a pain; a grief. — **Syn.** Calamity, adversity, misfortune, sorrow.

af-flic'tive (-tiv), *a.* Giving pain; causing affliction.

af-flu-ence (ăf'lōō-ēns), *n.* A flowing to or toward; concourse; influx; abundant supply; profusion; abundance of property; wealth. — **Syn.** Abundance, exuberance, plenty, riches, opulence.

af-flu-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Flowing to; flowing abundantly; abundant; copious; wealthy. — *n.* A tributary stream.

af'flux (ăf'lŭks), *n.* A flowing toward; that which flows to.

af-ford' (ă-förd'), *v. t.* To give forth; supply, yield, furnish, or the like, as the natural result, fruit, or issue; incur, stand, or bear without serious detriment; with an auxiliary (as *can, could, might, etc.*), to be able or rich enough.

af-for'est (ă-för'ěst), *v. t.* To convert into a forest, as a tract of country. — **-est-a'tion** (-ēs-tă'shŭn), **-est-ment**, *n.*

af-fray' (ă-fră'), *n.* A tumultuous assault or quarrel; a brawl.

af-fright' (ă-frīt'), *v. t.* To frighten;

terrify. — *n.* An affrighting; sudden fear; terror; cause of fear or terror.

af-front' (ă-frănt'), *v. t.* To offend by disrespect; treat with marked incivility; cause to feel affront. — *n.* Rude treatment; a deliberately offensive act or word; a felt indignity; insult.

Af'ghan (ăf'găn), *a.* Of or pert. to Afghanistan. — *n.* A native of Afghanistan; the chief language of Afghanistan; [*l. c.*] a kind of worsted blanket or wrap.

a-field' (ă-fēld'), *adv.* To, in, or on, the field; out of the way; astray.

a-fire' (ă-fīr'), *adv. & a.* On fire.

a-flame' (ă-flām') *adv. & a.* Afire; flaming.

a-float' (ă-flōt'), *adv. & a.* Floating; on board ship; moving; in general circulation; adrift, flooded.

a-foot' (ă-fōōt'), *adv.* On foot; in motion; astir.

a-fore'said' (ă-fōr'sēd'), *a.* Said or named before.

a-fore'thought' (-thōt'), *a.* Premeditated; prepen; designed. — *n.* Premeditation.

a-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly.

a-foul' (ă-foul'), *adv. & a.* In collision; fouled; entangled.

a-fraid' (ă-frād'), *p. a.* Impressed with fear or apprehension; in fear; apprehensive.—**Syn.** Alarmed, terrified, scared, shrinking, faint-hearted, pusillanimous, cowardly, fearful, frightened, aghast.

a-fresh' (ă-frēsh'), *adv.* Anew; again.

Af'ri-can (ăf'ri-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Africa. — *n.* A native of Africa; one ethnologically of an African race.

Af'ri-kan'der (ăf'ri-kăn'dēr), *n.* In South Africa, a native white, esp. one of Dutch or Huguenot ancestry.

aft (ăft), *adv. & a.* *Naut.* Near, toward, or in, the stern of a vessel; astern; abaft.

aft'er (ăf'tēr), *adv. & conj.* Subsequently in time or place; behind; afterward; later than. — *prep.* Behind in place (often with the same noun preceding and following to denote repetition; as, *day after day*); following the course of; in search or pursuit of; with a view to; concerning; in respect of; later in time; subsequent to; subsequent to and in view of; below in rank; in imitation of; according to; in accordance with. — *a.* Next; later in time; subsequent; hinder.

aft'er-clap' (-klăp'), *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.

aft'er-damp' (-dămp'), *n.* An irrespirable gas remaining after an explosion of fire-damp in a mine.

zft'er-glow' (-glō'), *n.* A refulgence re-

ûrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

maining where a light has disappeared, as in the sky after sunset.

aft'er-math (ăf'tēr-măth), *n.* A second mowing; grass cut from the same soil after the first crop of the season.

aft'er-most (-möst), *a. superl.* Hindmost; last.

aft'er-noon (-nōon'), *n.* The part of the day between noon and evening.

aft'er-thought (ăf'tēr-thōt'), *n.* Reflection after an act.

aft'er-time (-tīm'), *n.* Time after the present; the future.

aft'er-wards (-wērdz); **-ward** (-wērd), *adv.* At a later time; subsequently.

again (ă-gēn'), *adv.* In return; back; another time; anew; once repeated, as in quantity, or in another place; on the other hand; moreover; besides; further.

against (ă-gēnst'), *prep.* Abreast of; opposite to; facing; toward; from an opposite direction and so as to strike or touch; in contact with; upon; in opposition to; counter to; adverse to.

agape (ă-găp'; -găp'), *adv. & a.* Gaping, as with wonder, expectation, etc.

ag-a-ric (ăg'ă-rik; -găr'ik), *n.* Any fungus of the family including the mushrooms; also, any of several shelflike fungi often found on trees.

agate (ăg'ăt), *n.* A chalcedony with colors in stripes, clouds, etc.; a size of type with fourteen lines to the inch.

ag-a-ve (ă-gă-vē), *n.* Any of a genus (*Agave*) of plants of the amaryllis family, including the common fleshy-leaved century plant, of tropical America.

agaze (ă-găz'), *adv. & a.* Gazing.

age (ăj), *n.* That part of the duration of a being or a thing between its beginning and any given time; the whole duration of a being; lifetime; the time of life at which some particular qualification, power, or capacity arises or vests; one of the stages of life; mature age; old age; a particular period of time, esp. with reference to civilization or the earth's history; the people who live at a particular period; a generation; a century; *Colloq.*, a long time (indefinitely). — *v. i. & t.* To grow or make aged; become or make old; mature.

aged (ăj'ēd; ăjd; *in compounds*, ăjd), *a.* That has grown (more or less) old; esp., advanced in years; old; belonging to age.

agen-cy (ă-jēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Faculty or state of acting; action; instrumentality; office or business of an agent or factor; relation between a principal and his agent; place of business or district of an agent.

agent (ă-jēnt), *n.* One that exerts power,

or has power to act; an active being or quality; one who acts for, or in the place of, another by authority from him; substitute; deputy.

ag-glom'er-ate (ă-glōm'ēr-ăt), *v. t. & i.* To wind or collect into a ball; gather into a mass; cluster; mass. — **ag-glom'er-ate** (-ăt), **ag-glom'er-at'ed** (-ăt'ēd), *a.* **ag-glom'er-ate** (-ăt), *n.* A collection or mass; a mass of volcanic fragments united haphazard.

ag-glom'er-a'tion (-ă'shŭn), *n.* Act of agglomerating; state of being agglomerated; mass of agglomerated things or stuff; clump. — **a-tive** (-ăt'iv), *a.*

ag-glu'ti-nate (ă-glōō'ti-năt), *v. t.* To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue; unite by adhesion.

ag-glu'ti-na'tion (-nă'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of agglutinating; state of being agglutinated; that which is formed by agglutination. — **ag-glu'ti-na-tive** (ă-glōō'ti-năt'iv), *a.*

ag-gran-dize (ăg'răn-dīz), *v. t.* To make great, as in size, or in power, rank, honor, or the like, or in one's estimation or statement. — **Syn.** Enlarge, increase, augment; magnify, exalt, exaggerate. — **ag-gran-dize-ment** (ă-grăn'dīz-mēnt), *n.* — **ag-gran-diz'er** (ăg'răn-dīz'ēr), *n.*

ag-gra-vate (ăg'ră-văt), *v. t.* To make worse, or more severe; enhance; intensify; *Colloq.*, to exasperate, provoke, or irritate. — **Syn.** Heighten, increase, magnify. — **-vat'ing** (-văt'ing), *p. a.*

ag-gra-va'tion (-vă'shŭn), *n.* Act of aggravating; state of being aggravated; exaggerated representation; an extrinsic circumstance or accident that increases the guilt of a crime or the hardship of a misfortune; *Colloq.*, provocation.

ag-gre-gate (ăg'rē-găt), *v. t.* To bring together; collect; accumulate; *Colloq.*, to amount to. — (-găt), *a.* Formed by collection of individuals into a mass or sum; collective. — *n.* A mass, assemblage, or sum of particulars. — **Syn.** Aggregation, combination, composite, compound. — **ag-gre-gate-ly**, *adv.*

ag-gre-ga'tion (-gă'shŭn), *n.* Act of aggregating; state of being aggregated; aggregate.

ag-gre-ga-tive (ăg'rē-găt'iv), *a.* Taken together; tending to aggregate or collect; collective.

ag-gres'sion (ă-grēsh'ŭn), *n.* A first or unprovoked attack, or act of hostility; act of encroachment; assault. — **Syn.** Invasion, intrusion, provocation.

ag-gres'sive (ă-grēs'iv), *a.* Tending or disposed to aggression; characterized

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, ărm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ũse, ũnite,

by aggression. — **ag-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.*
— **ag-gres'sive-ness**, *n.*

ag-gres'sor (ă-r), *n.* One making an aggression; assailant.

ag-grieve (ă-grĕv'), *v. t.* To grieve; afflict; hence, to oppress or injure.

a-ghast (ă-găst'), *a. & p. p.* Terrified; showing terror or horror.

ag'ile (ă-jĭl'), *a.* Apt or ready to move; lively. — **a-gil'i-ty** (ă-jil'i-tĭ), *n.*

ag'i-o (ăj'i-ō; ă-jĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* AGIOS (ōz). A percentage paid for exchange of one currency for another; loosely, money changing; agiotage.

ag'i-o-tage (ăj'i-ō-tăj), *n.* Exchange business; stockjobbing; speculative buying or selling of stocks.

ag'i-tate (ăj'i-tăt), *v. t. & i.* To move with a violent, irregular action; stir up; disturb; excite; perturb; discuss earnestly; debate; revolve in the mind; contrive busily; devise; plot.

ag'i-ta'tion (tă'shŭn), *n.* Act of agitating; state of being agitated. — **Syn.** Commotion, excitement, disturbance, perturbation, trepidation; discussion.

ag'i-ta'tor (ăj'i-tă'tēr), *n.* One that agitates.

ag'let (ăg'lĕt), *n.* The metal tag of a lace, formerly often made ornamental; a pendent ornament.

a-glow (ă-glō'), *adv. & a.* Glowing.

ag'nail (ăg'nāl), *n.* A sore under or around the nail; also, a hangnail.

ag-no'men (nō'mĕn), *n.*; *L. pl.* NOMINA (nōm'i-nā). An additional, or fourth, name sometimes given or taken among the Romans, as on account of some exploit; an additional name; an epithet.

ag-nos'tic (nōs'tik), *n.* One who professes agnosticism. — **ag-nos'tic**, **ag-nos'ti-cal** (tĭ-kăl), *a.*

ag-nos'ti-cism (tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that neither the nature nor the existence of God nor the ultimate character of the universe is knowable; any doctrine which, while professing belief in God's existence, denies the knowableness of his nature; any doctrine which affirms that all knowledge is relative and uncertain.

Ag'nus De'i (ăg'nŭs dĕ'i). An image of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, esp. one bearing a cross or banner; *R. C. Ch.*, a cake of wax stamped with such a figure or a prayer beginning "Agnus Dei."

a-go' (ă-gō'), *a. & adv.* Past; gone by.

a-gog' (ă-gōg'), *a. & adv.* In eager desire; eager; astir.

a-go'ing (ă-gō'ing), *adv. & a.* In motion; going.

ag'o-nize (ăg'ō-nĭz), *v. t.* To cause to

suffer agony; torture. — *v. i.* To suffer anguish; struggle or strive desperately.

— **ag'o-niz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ag'o-ny (ăg'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Extreme pain of mind or body; anguish; paroxysm of any emotion, as of joy; keen emotion; death struggle.

a-gra'ri-an (ă-gră'ri-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to fields or lands, or their tenure. — *n.* One who favors agrarianism.

a-gra'ri-an-ism (-iz'm), *n.* An equal or equitable division of land; also, principles or practices favoring this.

a-gree' (ă-grĕ'), *v. i.* To yield assent or favor; consent; accede; be in unison or concord; be or become united or consistent; concur; come to terms or to a common resolve (with another or one another); exchange promises; be conformable; resemble; coincide; correspond; suit or be adapted in its effects; do well; *Gram.*, to be alike in gender, number, case, or person. — **Syn.** Engage, promise, stipulate, contract, bargain; harmonize, comport, fit, tally; assent, consent, accede, acquiesce, concur. **a-gree'a-ble** (ă-b'l), *a.* Pleasing, either to the mind or senses; pleasant; grateful; *Colloq.*, willing or ready to agree or consent; agreeing or suitable; comfortable. — **a-gree'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tĭ), **-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

a-gree'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or act of agreeing.

ag'ri-cul'ture (ăg'ri-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Art or science of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry; farming. — **ag'ri-cul'tur-al** (ăg'ri-kŭl'tŭr-ăl), *a.*

ag'ri-cul'tur-ist (-kŭl'tŭr-ĭst), *n.* One engaged or skilled in agriculture; a husbandman.

ag'ri-mo-ny (ăg'ri-mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). A common yellow-flowered herb having the calyx covered with hooked hairs.

a-ground' (ă-ground'), *adv. & a.* On the ground; stranded.

a'gue (ă'gŭ), *n.* A malarial fever attended by paroxysms of chills, fever, and sweating, which occur at regular intervals; chill, or state of shaking, as with cold. — **a'gu-ish** (ă'gŭ-ish), *a.*

ah (ă), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of pity, contempt, triumph, etc., according to manner of utterance.

a-ha' (ă-hă'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph mixed with derision, or simple surprise.

a-hoy' (ă-hoi'), *interj. Naut.* A term used in hailing; as, "Ship ahoy."

aid (ăd), *v. t.* To help. — *n.* Help; a person or thing that helps; assistant; a mili-

ûrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

tary or naval officer acting as confidential assistant to a superior.—**aid'er**, *n.* **aid'-de-camp'** (äd'dē-kāmp'; äd'dē-kān'), *n.*; *pl.* AIDS-DE-CAMP. An officer attached to the person of a general or a sovereign to assist him.

ai'glet (ä'glēt). Var. of AGLET.

ai-grette' (ä-grët'; ä'grët), *n.* A plume or tuft for the head, composed of feathers, gems, or the like.

ail (äl), *v. t.* To affect with pain or uneasiness; trouble; — now only in interrogative, relative, or indefinite sentences. — *v. i.* To be affected with pain or uneasiness. — *n.* Indisposition, ailment.

ai'le-ron (ä'lē-rōn; F. ěl'rōn'), *n.* *Aeronautics.* A small accessory plane or surface capable of being manipulated so as to preserve lateral balance; a hinged wing tip.

ail'ment (äl'mēt), *n.* Indisposition; bodily affection.

aim (ām), *v. i.* To point or direct a weapon toward an object with the intent of hitting it; direct the intention or purpose; try; endeavor. — *v. t.* To direct or point (as a weapon, a blow, a remark, a proceeding) at, or so as to hit or affect, a particular object. — *n.* Act of aiming something; intention.

aim'less, *a.* Without aim or purpose. —

aim'less-ly, *adv.* — **aim'less-ness**, *n.* **ain't** (änt). Contr. for *are not* or *am not*; also used for *is not*. *Colloq. or Illit.*, and generally considered a vulgarism.

air (är), *n.* The invisible, odorless, and tasteless mixture of gases, chiefly nitrogen and oxygen, surrounding the earth; the atmosphere; something unsubstantial, light, or volatile; that which surrounds and influences; odoriferous or contaminated air; air in motion; gentle wind; fig., breath; utterance abroad; publicity; vent; *Music*, a melody; tune; aria; outward appearance; semblance; manner; style; bearing, attitude, or expressive action; artificial or affected manner. — *v. t.* To expose to the air; ventilate; expose for public notice; display.

air'craft' (är'kräft'), *n.*; *pl.* AIRCRAFT. A device for floating in, or flying through, the air.

air gas. A combustible gas made by saturating air with the vapor of some volatile hydrocarbon, as gasoline, and used for lighting and heating.

air gun. A kind of gun using compressed air to discharge the projectile.

air hole. A hole to admit or discharge air; a spot not frozen over in the ice; *Aeronautics*, a local region in the atmosphere which, on account of peculiar

meteorologic conditions, affords little or no support for the sustaining surfaces of a flying machine.

air'ly (är'lī), *adv.* In an airy manner; lightly; jauntily.

air'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being airy; lightness.

air'ing (är'ing), *n.* An exposure to air, as for drying; a walk or a ride in the open air.

air line. A straight line, as through the air; a bee line.

air'man' (är'mān'; -mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who ascends in a balloon, or flies in an airship or aeroplane. — **air'man-ship**, *n.*

air plant. A plant deriving its sustenance from air alone.

air pump. A pump for drawing air from, or for forcing it into, a hollow place.

air'ship' (är'ship'), *n.* Any large machine for navigating the air; often, a dirigible balloon, as distinguished from the simple balloon or the aeroplane.

air'-tight', *a.* So tight as to be impermeable to air.

air'y (-ī), *a.*; **AIR'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Of or pert. to air; atmospheric; aerial; open to a free current of air; exposed to the air; resembling air; elastic; unsubstantial; light of heart; vivacious; relating to the spirit or soul; hence, delicate; graceful; without reality; trifling; visionary; *Colloq.*, affected in manner or affectedly grand.

aisle (īl), *n.* A lateral subdivision of a church or other building where the main part is divided longitudinally by rows of columns or piers; improperly, the nave; a passage into which the pews of a church or seats of an assembly room open; an aislelike space or passage, esp. in a forest. — **aisled** (īld), *a.*

a-jar' (ä-jär'), *adv.* Slightly turned or opened.

a-jar', *adv.* In discord; out of harmony.

a-kim'bo (ä-kīm'bō), *a. & adv.* With a crook; with hand on hip and elbow turned out.

a-kin' (ä-kīn'), *a.* Of the same kin; consanguineous; allied by nature; of the same kind.

al'a-bas'ter (äl'ä-bās'tēr), *n.* A gypsum of fine texture and usually white and translucent; also, a somewhat translucent variety of calcite, sometimes beautifully banded. — *a.* Of or resembling alabaster; specifically, having a mat white color.

a-lack' (ä-lāk'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret, or, formerly, reproach. *Archaic or Poetic.*

äle, senäte, căre, äm, äccount, recēnt, makē; ice, ill; öld, öbey,

ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, ěnd, örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; üse, ünite,

a-lac'ri-tous (ă-lăk'ri-tūs), *a.* Characterized by alacrity.

a-lac'ri-ty (-tī), *n.* A cheerful willingness or promptitude; briskness.

a'la-mo (ă'lă-mō), *n.* The poplar. *Southwestern U. S. & Spanish America.*

al'a-mode' (ăl'ă-mōd'; ă'lă-mōd'), *adv. & a.* According to the fashion.—*n.* A thin silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.

al'a-mort' (ăl'ă-mōrt'), *a. & adv.* To the death; deathly sick; cast down.

a'lar (ă'lăr), *a.* Winged.

a-larm' (ă-lărm'), *n.* A summons to arms; any sound or information for notifying of danger; a warning of danger; a mechanical contrivance for rousing persons; an alarm; sudden surprise with fear; fright. — *v. t.* To call to arms for defense; notify of danger; rouse to vigilance; excite with sudden fear. — *v. i.* To sound an alarm.

a-larm'ist, *n.* One prone to sound or excite alarms, esp. needlessly. —

a-larm'ism (-iz'm), *n.*

a-lar'um (ă-lăr'ŭm; ă-lăr'ŭm), *n.* Var. of ALARM. *Now Rare*, except to denote an alarm signal or mechanism.

a'la-ry (ă'lă-rī; ăl'ă-rī), *a.* Of or pertaining to wings; also, shaped like a wing.

a-las' (ă-lăs'), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil.

A-las'kan (ă-lăs'kăn), *a.* See -AN.

a'late (ă'lăt), *a.* Winged; having wings or winglike parts.

alb (ălb), *n.* *Eccl.* A kind of white linen vestment.

Al-ba'ni-an (ăl-bă'nī-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Albania, a region North of Greece. — *n.* A member of the mixed race living there.

al'ba-tross (ăl'bă-trōs), *n.* Any of several web-footed birds related to the petrels. They are the largest of sea birds.

al'be'it (ôi'bē'it), *conj.* Even though; although.

al'bi-nism (ăl'bī-nīz'm), *n.* State or quality of being an albino.

al-bi'no (ăl-bī'nō), *n.; pl. -NOS* (-nōz). A person born with deficiency of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes, in extreme cases having skin of a milky color, very light hair, and eyes with a deep red pupil and pink or blue iris; an animal or plant similarly deficient in pigment.

al'bum (ăl'bŭm), *n.* A register for visitors' names; a blank book for autographs, sketches, photographs, etc.

al-bu'men (ăl-bŭ'mĕn), *n.* The white of an egg (formerly supposed to be nearly pure albumin); *Bot.*, nutritive parenchyma.

al-bu'men-ize (-iz), *v. t.; -IZED* (-izd); **-IZ'ING** (-iz'ing). To cover, saturate, or treat with albumen.

al-bu'min (-mĭn), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of proteids forming the most important constituent of serum in blood, and found also in milk, muscle, etc., and in vegetables.

al-bu'mi-noid (-mĭ-noid), *a.* Resembling albumin. — *n.* Proteid, in its broad sense.

al-bu'mi-nous (-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, albumen or albumin.

al-bu'mi-nu'ri-a (ăl-bŭ'mĭ-nŭ'rĭ-ă), *n.* The presence of albumin in the urine.

al-bur'num (ăl-bŭr'nŭm), *n.* *Bot.* The soft wood of a dicotyledonous tree, consisting of living tissues near the cambium layer and outside heartwood.

al-cal'de (ăl-kăl'dă), *n.* A Spanish administrative official (usually mayor) or judge.

al-ca'zar (ăl-kă'zăr; *Sp.* ăl-kă'thăr), *n.* A fortress; also, a palace.

al-chem'ic (ăl-kĕm'ik), **al-chem'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to alchemy.

al'che-mist (ăl'kĕ-mist), *n.* One given to the study or practice of alchemy.

al'che-my (ăl'kĕ-mĭ), *n.* The medieval chemical science, the great objects of which were to transmute baser metals into gold and to find a panacea and a means of indefinitely prolonging life.

al'co-hol (ăl'kō-hōl), *n.* A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, which is the intoxicating principle in fermented and distilled liquors; loosely, any liquor containing it; *Chem.*, any of a class of analogous compounds. — **al'co-hol'ic** (-hōl'ik), *a.*

al'co-hol-ism (ăl'kō-hōl-iz'm), *n.* A diseased condition due to excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

Al'co-ran' (ăl'kō-răn'; ăl'kō-răn), *n.* The Koran.

al'cove (ăl'kōv; ăl'kōv'), *n.* A recessed portion of a room, or a small room opening into a larger one; esp., a recess to contain a bed or a lateral recess in a library; a garden bower.

al'de-hyde (ăl'dĕ-hĭd), *n.* *Chem.* A very volatile liquid got from alcohol by oxidation; any of a class of compounds of this type.

al'der (ôi'dĕr), *n.* Any of a certain genus of trees or shrubs, the wood of which is used by turners and the bark by dyers and tanners.

al'der-man (-măn; *pl. -MEN* (-mĕn)). In England and Ireland: formerly, a city or borough magistrate ranking next

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

to the mayor; a member of the smaller of the two classes composing the town or county council. In the U. S., a member of a city governing body, usually of one of two legislative chambers.

ale (āl), *n.* A fermented liquor made from an infusion of malt, usually with the addition of hops.

a-lee (ā-lē'), *adv.* *Naut.* On or toward the lee.

ale-house' (āl'hous'), *n.* A house where ale is retailed.

a-lem'bic (ā-lēm'bīk), *n.* An apparatus formerly much used in distillation.

a-lert' (ā-lŭrt'), *a.* Watchful; vigilant; brisk; nimble. — *n.* *Mil.* An alarm from a real or threatened attack; also, a warning signal for a guard. — **a-lert'ly**, *adv.* — **a-lert'ness**, *n.*

Al'ex-an'dri-an (āl'ĕg-zăn'drĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Alexandria in Egypt or Alexander the Great; designating a kind of heroic verse. See ALEXANDRINE.

Al'ex-an'drine (āl'ĕg-zăn'drin) *a.* Alexandrian. — *n.* A verse consisting regularly of six iambic feet, with the cæsura after the third.

al-fal'fa (āl-fāl'fā), *n.* A valuable fabaceous forage plant with trifoliate leaves and bluish purple cloverlike flowers; lucern; purple medic.

al'ga (āl'gā), *n.*; *pl.* -GÆ (-jĕ). A seaweed (marine or fresh-water), as kelp, dulse, sea lettuce, etc.

al'gæ (āl'jĕ), *n. pl.* *Bot.* Pl. of ALGA; [*cap.*] a formerly recognized primary division of the phylum that includes also the fungi and lichens; hence [*l. c.*] popularly, the seaweeds as a whole.

al'ge-bra (-jĕ-brā), *n.* Mathematical calculation by means of letters and other symbols. — **al'ge-bra'ic** (-brā'īk), **al'ge-bra'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

Al'ge-rĭ-an (āl-jĕ-rĭ-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

Al'ge-rine' (āl'jĕ-rĕn'), *a. & n.* Algerian.

a'li-as (ā'lĭ-ds), *adv.* Otherwise; otherwise called. — *n.* Another name; an assumed name.

al'i-bi (āl'ĭ-bī), *n.* The plea, or the fact or state, of having been, at the alleged time of the commission of an act, elsewhere than at the alleged place of commission.

al'ien (āl'yĕn), *a.* Of or pert. to another, esp. another country; foreign; with *to* or *from*, wholly different in nature; inconsistent (*with*); incongruous. — *n.* A person of another family, race, or nation; a foreigner; a foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not a citizen; one excluded from certain privileges; one estranged. — *v. t.* To alienate; estrange; transfer, as property.

al'ien-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be alienated.

al'ien-age (-āj), *n.* Status of an alien.

al'ien-ate (-āt), *a.* Estranged. — *v. t.* To convey or transfer, as property; withdraw, as the affections; make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; estrange.

al'ien-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of alienating; mental derangement; insanity.

al'ien-a'tor (āl'yĕn-ā'tēr), *n.* One who alienates.

al'ien-ee' (-ē'), *n.* One to whom property is aliened.

al'ien-ism (āl'yĕn-ĭz'm), *n.* Status of an alien; alienage; the study or treatment of diseases of the mind.

al'ien-ist, *n.* A specialist in diseases of the mind.

al'ien-or (āl'yĕn-ēr; -ōr'), *n.* One who alienates property.

al'i-form (āl'ĭ-fōrm; ā'lĭ-), *a.* Wing-shaped; winglike.

a-light' (ā-lit'), *v. i.* To spring down; get down; descend; dismount; lodge, rest, or stop.

a-light', *a. & adv.* Lighted; flaming; in a flame.

a-lign' (-lĭn'), *v. t. & i.* To adjust or form to a line; range in line. — **a-lign'-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

a-like' (ā-lik'), *a.* Having resemblance or similitude; similar. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally.

al'i-ment (āl'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Food; nutriment; hence, sustenance; means of support. — *v. t.* To give aliment to. —

al'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tāl), *a.*

al'i-men'ta-ry (-mĕn'tā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to aliment or nutrition; nutritious; alimental. — **alimentary canal**, the canal extending from the mouth to the anus.

al'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of alimenter; nutrition; state or mode of being nourished.

al'i-mo-ny (āl'ĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* Aliment; an allowance made to a woman out of the property of him who is or was her husband, on legal separation or divorce, or during a suit for it.

a-line' (ā-lĭn'), *v. t. & i.* Var. of ALIGN.

al'i-quant (āl'ĭ-kwānt), *a.* Designating a part of a number that does not divide the number without leaving a remainder; — opposed to *aliquot*.

al'i-quot (-kwōt), *a.* Designating a part of a number that will divide the number without a remainder.

a-live' (ā-liv'), *a.* Living; being in a state of action, force, or operation; un-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

extinguished; existent; full of, or swarming with, beings or things in motion; sprightly; lively; brisk; susceptible; sensitive.

al'ka-hest (äl'ká-hěst), *n.* The fabled "universal solvent" of the alchemists.

al'ka-les'cent (-lěs'ěnt), *a.* Slightly alkaline. — **al'ka-les'cence** (-ěns).

al'ka-li (äl'ká-lī; -lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES OR -LIS (-līz; -līz). Soda ash; any of various substances characterized by their peculiar taste, their action on test papers (red litmus, e. g., being changed to blue), and their forming salts with acids. In a wider sense *alkali* is used to include lime, magnesia, sodium carbonate, etc.

al'ka-line (-līn; -līn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the properties of, an alkali or alkalies. — **al'ka-lin'i-ty** (-līn'ī-tī), *n.*

al'ka-loid (-loid), *n.* An organic substance, esp. one occurring naturally in plants or animals, having alkaline, or basic, properties; specif., a vegetable base. — **al'ka-loid**, **al'ka-loi'dal** (-loi'dāl), *a.*

Al'ko-ran'. Var. of **ALCORAN**.

all (əl), *a.* The whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of; the whole, collectively or distributively; any whatever; every; only; alone; nothing but. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely; quite; very. — *n.* The whole; totality; everything; every person. — **at all**, in any way or respect; in the least degree or to the least extent; under any circumstances. — **all but**, almost; nearly. — **all the same**, nevertheless.

Al'lah (äl'á; *Ar.* ál-lā') *n.* The Supreme Being; — used by Mohammedans.

al-lay' (ä-lā'), *v. t.* To make quiet or put at rest; pacify; appease; quell; calm, as a tumult; alleviate; abate; mitigate, as pain. — **Syn.** Check, repress, assuage, subdue, compose, soothe, quiet.

al-le-ga'tion (äl'ě-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of alleging; that which is alleged; positive assertion; formal averment.

al-lege' (ä-lěj') *v. t.* To bring forward with positiveness; declare; affirm; assert; to produce or urge as a reason, plea, or excuse. — **al-lege'a-ble**, *a.*

al-le'giance (ä-lě'jāns), *n.* The relation of a feudal vassal to his superior, or liege lord; duty of fidelity to one's king, government, or sovereign state; devotion or loyalty where obedience or service and respect are due.

al-le-gor'ic (äl'ě-gör'ik), **al-le-gor'i-cal** (-gör'ī-kāl), *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, allegory; figurative. — **-gor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-gor'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

al-le-go-rist (äl'ě-gō-rīst), *n.* A writer of allegory.

al'le-go-rize (-rīz), *v. t.* To form or turn into allegory; treat or understand as allegorical. — **al-le-gor'i-za'tion** (-gör'ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* — **-riz'er** (-rīz'ěr), *n.*

al'le-go-ry (-gō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). Representation by a figurative story of something metaphorically suggested, but not expressly stated.

al-le-lu'ia (äl'ě-lōō'yá), **al-le-lu'iah**, *n.* & *interj.* = HALLELUJAH.

al'le-mande' (äl'mänd'; ä'lě-mänd'), *n.* Any of several lively German dances; a dance movement in moderate twofold time; a certain figure in dancing.

al-le-vi-ate (ä-lě'vī-āt), *v. t.* To lighten or lessen (physical or mental troubles); mitigate. — **Syn.** Diminish, moderate, relieve, abate, soften, soothe, pacify, quiet, assuage, allay. — **al-le-vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **al-le-vi-a-tive** (-ā-tīv), *a.* — **al-le-vi-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* — **al-le-vi-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.*

al'ley (äl'ī), *n.* A narrow passage; bordered walk in a garden or park; narrow way in a city. — **al'ley-way'**, *n.*

All Fools' Day. The first day of April, a day on which sportive tricks are practiced.

all fours. All four legs of a quadruped; or the two legs and two arms of a person; — formerly **all four**.

all hail. All health; — a salutation.

All'hal'lows (öl'hāl'ōz), **All'hal'low** (-ō), *n.* All Saints' Day, or November 1st.

All'hal'low-mas (-mās), *n.* The feast of All Saints; Hallowmas.

al-li-a'ceous (äl'ī-ā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Allium*) containing the garlic, onions, leeks, etc.; having the smell or taste of garlic or onions.

al-li'ance (ä-lī'āns), *n.* State of being allied; act of allying or uniting; union of interests, esp. between families by marriage, or states, esp. independent ones, by treaty; union by relationship in qualities; affinity; a person or persons allied. — **Syn.** Combination, association, compact, covenant, fusion, league, coalition, confederacy, confederation.

al-lied' (ä-līd'), *p. p. & p. a.* from **ALLY**, *v.*

al'li-ga'tor (äl'ī-gā'tēr), *n.* Any of several crocodilians in which the snout is shorter and broader than in the crocodiles, and the teeth of the lower jaw shut into pits instead of into marginal notches. They are mainly American.

al-lit'er-a'tion (ä-līt'ēr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words succeeding each other immediately, or at short intervals; recurrence of the same consonant sound,

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair, go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

or of vowel sounds, initially in accented syllables of verse.—**al-lit'er-a-tive** (d-lit'ēr-ā-tīv), *a.*

al-lo-cate (āl'ō-kāt), *v. t.* To distribute; assign; allot.—**-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

al'lo-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* An address; a hortatory or authoritative address.

al'lo-graph (āl'ō-grāf), *n.* A writing or signature not made by a (given) person, but by another for him.

al-lop'a-ty (ā-lōp'ā-thī), *n.* System of medical practice combating disease by remedies producing effects different from those of the disease treated.—

al'lo-path'ic (āl'ō-pāth'ik), *a.*—**al'lo-path** (āl'ō-pāth), **al-lop'a-thist** (ā-lōp'ā-thist), *n.*

al-lot' (ā-lōt'), *v. t.* To distribute by lot; to distribute in portions; assign or set apart as a share, lot, or part.—**Syn.** Apportion, appoint.

al-lot'ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act of allotting; thing allotted; apportionment.

al-lot-ro-pism (-rō-pīz'm), *n.*, **al-lot-ro-py** (ā-lōt'rō-pī), *Chem.* Capability of existing in two or more conditions distinguished by differences in properties, as in the case of carbon, which occurs in the forms of the diamond, blacklead, lampblack, charcoal, etc.—**al'lo-trop'ic** (āl'ō-trōp'ik), **-trop'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

al-low' (ā-lou'), *v. t.* To approve of; sanction; grant; give, admit, accord, afford, or yield; let one have; own or acknowledge; accept as true; concede; tolerate; grant as a deduction or in addition; abate or deduct; grant license to; permit.—*v. i.* To admit; concede; make allowance or abatement.

al-low'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Permissible.

al-low'ance (-āns), *n.* Act of allowing; that which is allowed; authorization; sanction.—**Syn.** Acknowledgment; share, portion; abatement, deduction.—*v. t.* To put on a fixed allowance (esp. of provisions and drink); supply in a fixed quantity.

al-lo-y' (ā-loi'), *v. t.* To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal; mix so as to form an alloy; abate, impair, or debase by mixture.—*n.* Quality as to being mixed with base metals; comparative purity; fineness; substance composed of two or more metals, or, by extension, of a metal and a nonmetal, intimately united, usually by fusing; also, the state of union of the components; baser metal mixed with a finer one, esp. with a precious metal; mixture of a baser metal with a finer one; admixture of anything that debases; alien or impairing elements or part.

all'-round', *a.* Extending all round; having general capability or excellence.

All Saints, or All Saints' Day. November 1st; a feast day in honor of all saints; also, the season of this festival.

All Souls' Day. *R. C. Ch.* November 2d; a day of solemn supplication for all the souls in purgatory.

all'spice' (ōl'spīs'), *n.* The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies, of the myrtle family; the mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from it.

al-lude' (ā-lūd'), *v. t.* To refer indirectly or by suggestion;—followed by *to*.—**Syn.** Hint, point, relate.

al-lure' (ā-lūr'), *v. t.* To tempt or draw by a lure or bait, that is, by the offer of some good, real or apparent; entice; attract.—**Syn.** Attract, tempt, prevail on, insnare, entrap, lure, inveigle, decoy, seduce.—**al-lur'er** (-lūr'ēr), *n.*

al-lure'ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act of alluring; that which allures; temptation; enticement; attraction; lure; bait.

al-lur'ing, *p. a.* That allures; attracting; tempting.

al-lu'sion (ā-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of alluding; indirect reference; hint.

al-lu'sive (-siv), *a.* Making allusion; containing an allusion.—**al-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**al-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

al-lu'vi-al (ā-lū'vi-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or contained in, alluvium.

al-lu'vi-on (-ōn), *n.* An overflowing; inundation; flood; alluvium.

al-lu'vi-um (-ūm), *n.*; *pl. E.* -viums (-ūmz), *L.* -via (-ā). A deposit of earth, sand, or other material, made by the ordinary mechanical action of running water; soil or land so formed.

all'work' (ōl'wŭrk'), *n.* Work of all kinds.

al-ly' (ā-lī'), *v. t. & i.*; **-lied'** (-līd'); **-ly'ing**. Generally used passively or reflexively. To unite or join by an alliance; connect, or form a relation between, by similitude, resemblance, friendship, or love.—*n.*; *pl.* **allies** (ā-līz'). A person or thing allied to another.

Al'ma Ma'ter (āl'mā mā'tēr). [*L.*] Lit., fostering mother; a university, college, or school where one has been educated.

al'ma-nac (ōl'mā-nāk), *n.* A calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added.

al-might'y (ōl-mīt'y), *a.* Omnipotent; all-powerful.—**The Almighty**, the omnipotent God. *Rev. i. 8.*

al'mond (ā'mŭnd; āl'mŭnd), *n.* A small tree of the same genus as the peach; its fruit, esp. its nutlike kernel; something shaped like an almond.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recēnt, makĕr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, őrĕb, ődĕd, sōft, cōnnect; ũse, ũnite,

al'mon-er (äl'män-ēr), *n.* One who distributes alms for another.

al'mon-ry (-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

al'most (öl'möst; *emphatic* öl'möst'), *adv.* Nearly; well-nigh; all but; for the greatest part.

alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a gift of charity.

alms'house' (-hous'), *n.* A house for the use of paupers.

alms'man (-mān), *n.; fem. alms'wom'an* (-wōm'ān). A recipient of alms.

al'oe (äl'ō), *n.; pl. -OES* (-ōz). In *pl.*, the fragrant resin or wood of the agalloch; any of a large genus (*Aloe*) of succulent liliaceous plants, chiefly South African, several of which yield a medicinal juice; usually in *pl.*, the inspissated juice of the plant. — **al'o-et'ic** (-ō-ēt'ik), *a.*

a-loft' (ā-lōft'), *adv.* On high; high above the ground or the earth; *Naut.*, in the top; overhead.

a-lone' (ā-lōn'), *a.* Quite by one's self or itself; solitary; being, considered, or taken without anything more or any one else; only; unique; rare; matchless. The adj. *alone* commonly follows its noun. — *adv.* Solely; simple; exclusively.

a-long' (ā-lōng'), *adv.* By the length; lengthwise; in a line, or progressively, onward; in company; together. — *prep.* By the length of; lengthwise of.

a-long'side' (-sīd'), *adv. & prep.* Along or by the side; side by side with; — often with *of*.

a-loof' (ā-lōōf'), *adv.* At or from a distance, but within view; apart; away; without sympathy. — **a-loof'ness**, *n.*

al'o-pe'ci-a (äl'ō-pē-shī-ā), *n.* Loss of the hair; baldness.

a-loud' (ā-loud'), *adv.* Loudly; audibly.

alp (älp), *n.* A lofty mountain; [*cap.*] *pl.*, the highest chain of mountains in Europe.

al-pac'a (äl-pāk'ā), *n.* A kind of domesticated llama with fine long woolly hair; also, its hair or a thin kind of cloth made wholly or chiefly of it.

al'pen-glow' (äl'pēn-glō'), *n.* A reddish glow seen near sunset or sunrise on the summits of mountains.

al'pen-stock' (äl'pēn-stōk'), *n.* An iron-pointed staff used in mountain climbing.

al'pha (-fā), *n.* The first letter (A, a) in the Greek alphabet; the first or beginning.

al'pha-bet (-bēt), *n.* The letters of a language in their customary order; a series or set of letters or signs which form the elements of a written language.

al'pha-bet'ic (-bēt'ik), *a.*, **al'pha-bet'i-cal** (-i-kāl). Of or pert. to, or in the order of, the letters of the alphabet. — **al'pha-bet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al'pha-bet-ize (äl'fā-bēt-īz), *v. t.* To arrange alphabetically.

alpha rays. *Physics & Chem.* Rays of low penetrating power emitted by radioactive substances, and capable of slight deflection by a strong magnetic or electric field.

Al'pine (äl'pīn; -pīn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the Alps, or [*l. c.*] any lofty mountain; pert. to, or growing in, a mountain zone so lofty as to have an arctic climate.

al-read'y (öl-rēd'ī), *adv.* Prior to some specified time; previously.

al'so (öl'sō; öl'sō), *adv. & conj.* In the same manner (as something else); likewise; hence, in addition; as well; too.

alt (ält), *a. Music.* High in the scale. — *n.* The octave above the treble staff.

alt'ar (öl'tēr), *n.* A raised structure, or any structure or place, on which sacrifices are offered or incense burned in religious worship; in the Christian church, the Communion table.

alt'ar-piece' (-pēs'), *n.* The reredos of an altar.

alt-az'i-muth (ält-āz'ī-mūth), *n.* An instrument for simultaneously observing the azimuth and altitude of a celestial body.

alt'er (öl'tēr), *v. t. & i.* To make or become otherwise; make different without changing into something else; change; vary; modify. — **alt'er-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.*

alt'er-a'tion (-ā'shān), *n.* Act of altering; state of being altered; result of altering; modification.

alt'er-a-tive (öl'tēr-ā-tīv), *a.* Causing alteration; *Med.*, gradually changing, or tending to change, a morbid state into one of health without sensible change in the evacuations. — *n.* An alterative medicine or treatment.

alt'er-cate (äl'tēr-kāt; öl'-), *v. i.* To contend warmly in words; dispute; wrangle.

alt'er-ca'tion (-kā'shān), *n.* Warm contention in words; controversy; wrangle.

alt'er-nate (äl'tūr-nāt; äl'tēr-), *a.* Occurring or succeeding by turns; one following the other; first one and then the other by turns; reciprocal; every other; every second. — *n.* A substitute; one designated to take the place of another.

alt'er-nate (äl'tēr-nāt; öl'-), *v. t.* To perform by turns, or in succession; interchange regularly; cause to alternate. — *v. i.* To happen, succeed, act, or the like, by turns, or in alternation; of an electric-

ūra, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thūn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cal current, to reverse periodically and rapidly in direction of flow; also, to produce, or be operated by, a current that alternates. — **al'ter-na'tion** (äl'tēr-nā'shūn; öl-), *n.*

al-ter'na-te-ly, *adv.* of ALTERNATE, *a.*

al-ter'na-tive (äl-tūr'nā-tīv; öl-), *a.* Offering a choice (strictly a necessary one) of two (or, loosely, several) things; offering for choice a second thing or proposition. — *n.* An offer or statement of two things, one of which may, or strictly must, be chosen, but not both; also, either of the things offered; a choice or offer of choice between more than two things or courses; any of the things so offered. — **Syn.** Option, preference.

al-though', al-tho' (öl-thō'), *conj.* Grant all this; notwithstanding; though.

al-tim'e-ter (äl-tīm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for taking altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, etc. — **tim'e-try** (-trī), *n.*

al'ti-scope (äl'ti-sköp), *n.* An extensible telescope tube with reflectors so arranged as to enable an observer to see over or around obstacles.

al'ti-tude (äl'ti-tūd), *n.* Extent upward; vertical elevation; *Astron.*, elevation of a point or celestial body above the horizon. — **al'ti-tu'di-nal** (-tū'di-näl), *a.*

al'to (äl'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tōz). *Music.* The part sung by the lowest female, or contralto, voices, between tenor and soprano; an alto voice or singer.

al'to-geth'er (öl'tōō-gēth'ēr), *adv.* Without exception; wholly; completely.

al'to-re-lie'vo (äl'tō-rē-lē'vō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -vos (-vōz); **al'to-ri-lie'vo** (äl'tō-rē-lyā'vō), *It.* -vi (-vē). *Sculp.* High relief; sculpture in high relief.

al'tru-ism (äl'trōō-iz'm), *n.* Regard for, and devotion to, the interests of others; —opposed to *egoism* or *selfishness*.

al'tru-ist, *n.* — **al'tru-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

al'um (äl'ūm), *n.* An astringent sulphate of potassium and aluminium.

a-lu'mi-na (ä-lū'mi-nä), *n.* The oxide of aluminium. *Alumina* is the most widely distributed earth, and is the chief constituent of all clays.

al'u-min'i-um (äl'ū-mīn'i-ūm), or **a-lu'-mi-num** (ä-lū'mi-nūm), *n.* A bluish silver-white malleable metal, noted for its lightness (sp. gr., about 2.6) and resistance to oxidation. It is the most abundant metallic element, but always occurs in combination. *Aluminium* is the common form in commerce in the United States; *aluminum* is used with practical uniformity in Great Britain and generally by chemists in the United States. — **a-lu'mi-nous** (ä-lū'mi-nūs), *a.*

a-lum'nus (-lūm'nūs), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -nī (-nī). A graduate of a college or other institution of learning. — **a-lum'na** (-nä), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -næ (-nē).

al-ve'o-lar (äl-vē'ō-lār; äl'vē-ō-lār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, alveoli; *Anat.*, pert. to the part of the jaws where the sockets for the teeth are.

al-ve'o-lus (äl-vē'ō-lūs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -li (-lī). A small hollow; pit; socket.

al'vine (äl'vīn; -vīn), *a.* Of, from, in, or pertaining to, the belly or the intestines.

al'ways (öl'wāz; -wāz), *adv.* At all times; ever; perpetually; continually; invariably; uniformly.

a-lys'sum (ä-lis'ūm), *n.* Any of a genus (*Alyssum*) of low. Old World herbs, of the mustard family, with small yellow flowers; also, sweet alyssum.

am (ām). The first person singular present indicative of the verb *be*.

a-main' (ä-mān'), *adv.* With might; violently; at full speed; at once.

Am'a-lek-ite (ām'ä-lēk-it), *n.* In the Bible, orig., one of a marauding Bedouin tribe settled about Kadesh, who, according to Gen. xxxvi. 12, were descended from Esau; later, probably, any marauding nomad.

a-mal'gam (ä-mäl'gām), *n.* An alloy of mercury with another metal or metals; a mixture, compound, or union of different things.

a-mal'ga-mate (ä-mäl'gä-māt), *v. t. & i.* To unite or mix so as to form an amalgam; consolidate; combine. — **a-mal ga-ma'tion** (-mā'shūn), *n.*

am'a-ni'ta (ām'ä-nī'tā), *n.* Any of various fungi (genus *Amanita*) mostly very poisonous, often mistaken for edible mushrooms.

a-man'u-en'sis (ä-mān'ū-ēn'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sēz). One employed to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

am'a-ranth (ām'ä-rānth), *n.* Any of various plants, including several cultivated for their green, purple, or crimson flowers.

am'a-ran'thine (-rānthīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to amaranth; purplish.

Am'a-ryl'lis (-ril'is), *n.* A rustic maid or sweetheart, — in various pastoral poems; [*l. c.*] any of various bulbous plants, some of which are cultivated for their flowers.

a-mass' (ä-mās'), *v. t. & i.* To collect into a mass or heap; accumulate. —

a-mass'a-ble, *a.* — **a-mass'er**, *n.* —

a-mass'ment (-mēnt), *n.*

am'a-teur' (ām'ä-tūr'; äm'ä-tūr), *n.* One attached to or following a particu-

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, änd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

lar pursuit, study, or science, but not pursuing it professionally; in sports and esp. athletics, one not rated as a professional. — **am'a-teur'ish**, *a.* — **am'a-teur'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-teur'ish-ness**, *n.* — **-teur'ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **-teur'ship**, *n.*

am'a-tive (äm'ä-tiv), *a.* Full of love; amatory. — **am'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

am'a-to-ry (-tō-rī), *a. pert.* to causing, or expressing, sexual love. — **am'a-to-ri-al** (-tō-rī-äl), *a.*

a-maze' (ä-mäz'), *v. t.* To confound, as by fear or wonder; astound. — **a-mazed'** (ä-mäzd'), *p. a.* — **a-maz'ed-ly** (ä-mäz'-äd-lī), *adv.* — **a-maz'ed-ness**, *n.*

a-maze'ment (ä-mäz'mënt), *n.* State of being amazed.

Am'a-zon (äm'ä-zōn), *n.* One of a mythical race or nation of female warriors with whom the Greeks repeatedly warred; [often *l. c.*] a tall, strong, masculine woman; a virago.

Am'a-zo'ni-an (-zō'nī-än), *a.* Of or pert. to, or like, an Amazon; warlike; of or pert. to the river Amazon.

am-bas'sa-dor (äm-bäs'ä-dēr), *n.* An envoy or minister of state (*Obs.* or *Hist.*, except: A minister of high rank sent by one sovereign or state to another, usually called **ambassador extraordinary**); specifically, a minister of the highest rank accredited to a foreign court to reside there and represent his sovereign or country; — formerly called *ambassador ordinary* or *resident ambassador*. — **am-bas'sa-do-ri-al** (-dō'rī-äl), *a.* — **am-bas'sa-dress** (-drēs), *n. fem.*

am'ber (äm'bēr), *n.* A yellowish translucent resin, found fossil, taking a fine polish, and by friction becoming strongly electric; amber color, or something amber-colored. — *a.* Amber-colored.

am'ber-gris (äm'bēr-grēs), *n.* A waxy substance found floating in tropical seas, and also as a morbid secretion in the sperm whale, whence it is all believed to come; — valued in perfumery.

am'bi-dex'ter (äm'bī-dēks'tēr), *a.* Using both hands with equal ease; hence, two-sided; double-dealing. — *n.* An ambidexter person. — **am'bi-dex-ter'i-ty** (dēks-tēr'i-tī), *n.*

am'bi-dex'trous (-trūs), *a.* Using both hands with equal ease; unusually dexterous; versatile; hence, double-dealing.

am'bi-ent (äm'bī-ënt), *a.* Encompassing on all sides; investing.

am'bi-gu'i-ty (-gū'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Quality of being ambiguous; an ambiguous expression.

am-big'u-ous (äm-bīg'ü-ūs), *a.* Doubtful; uncertain, esp. as to meaning; capa-

ble of being understood in either of two or more senses. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

am'bit (äm'bit), *n.* Circuit; compass; esp., a space about a house, castle, etc.; precinct; bounds; limits; compass.

am-bi'tion (äm-bish'ün), *n.* An eager or inordinate desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or attainment; an object of such desire. — **-tion-less**, *a.*

am-bi'tious (-üs), *a.* Possessing, or controlled by, ambition; strongly desirous (with *of* or the infinitive); springing from, characterized by, or indicating, ambition. — **am-bi'tious-ly**, *adv.*

am'ble (äm'b'l), *v. i.* To go at an amble.

— *n.* An easy gait of a horse in which the legs on either side are lifted together; any easy gait; an easy movement suggestive of the amble of a horse. — **am'-bler** (-blēr), *n.*

am-bro'si-a (äm-brō'zhī-ä; -zī-ä), *n.*

Class. Myth. The substance which, with nectar, formed the food and drink of the gods, and which made immortal those who partook of it; a perfumed unguent, salve, or draft. — **am-bro'si-al** (-äl), *a.*

am'bro-type (äm'brō-tip), *n.* A photograph on glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades produced by the dark backing showing through the unsilvered portions of the glass.

am'bry (äm'brī), *n.; pl. -BRIES* (-briz).

A repository; esp., a niche, cupboard, or locker.

am'bu-lance (äm'bū-lāns), *n.* A field hospital following an army; a covered vehicle for conveying the sick or injured.

am'bu-la-to-ry (-lä-tō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to walking; fitted for walking; not stationary; movable.

am'bus-cade' (äm'būs-kād'), *n.* A lying in wait, concealed, to attack an enemy by surprise; snare; ambush; a body of troops in ambush; place of ambush.

am'bush (äm'bōōsh), *v. t. & i.* To station or lie in ambush; attack by ambush; waylay. — *n.* Arrangement of troops in concealment to attack an enemy unexpectedly; unseen peril; trap; snare; a concealed station where troops or enemies lie in wait to attack by surprise.

a-meer' (ä-mēr'), *n.* A Mohammedan noble, esp. a ruler of Afghanistan.

a-mel'io-rate (ä-mēl'yō-rät), *v. t. & i.* To improve; meliorate. — **-ra-tive** (-rät-iv), *a.*

a'men' (ä'mēn'; often — *in singing, always* — ä'mēn'), *adv. & interj.* So be it; verily; assuredly; — a term of solemn ratification. — *n.* The word "amen," its utterance or use; assent or ratifica-

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

tion expressed by "amen."—*v. t.* To say "amen" to; sanction.

a-me'na-ble (ă-mē'nă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; accountable; responsive; tractable.—**a-me'na-bly**, *adv.*—**a-me'na-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

a-mend' (ă-mënd'), *v. t. & i.* To free, as conduct, from fault or error; correct; mend; repair; improve; reform; better; in parliamentary procedure, to alter formally in any way.

a-mend'a-to-ry (ă-mĕn'dă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Corrective.

a'mende' (ă'mänd'; *E. ă-mënd'*, formerly the usual pron.), *n.* [F.] A fine, penalty, or reparation made for a wrong.

a-mend'ment (ă-mĕnd'mĕnt), *n.* Act of amending; thing done by way of amending.—**Syn.** Improvement, reformation, correction.

a-mends' (ă-mĕndz'), *n. sing. & pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense.

a-men'i-ty (ă-mĕn'i-ti), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Quality or state of being pleasant or agreeable; civility; suavity; an act, pursuit, civility, or the like, expressing or furthering pleasantness or smoothness of social intercourse.

a-men'or-rhe'a (ă-mĕn'ô-rĕ'ă), *n.* Abnormal absence of the menses.

a-merce' (ă-mŭrs'), *v. t.* To punish by a discretionary, pecuniary penalty; punish; mulct.—**a-merce'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

A-mer'i-can (ă-mĕr'ĭ-kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to America or the United States.—*n.* A native of America; orig., an American aborigine; now, a person of European descent born in America; a citizen of the United States.

A-mer'i-can-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Attachment to the United States; a custom, word, or phrase peculiar to America or to the United States.

A-mer'i-can-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To render American; stamp with American characteristics.

Am'er-ind (ă-mĕr'ĭnd), *n.* An American Indian or Eskimo.

am'e-thyst (ă-mĕ'thist), *n.* A clear purple or bluish violet crystallized quartz much used as a jeweler's stone; a purple variety of corundum, called specifically *Oriental amethyst*.—**am'e-thys'tine** (-this'tin), *a.*

a'mi-a-ble (ă'mĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Lovable; admirable; lovely; desirable; good-naturedly amicable; good-naturedly complaisant.—**Syn.** Agreeable, charming, pleasing.—**a-mi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**a'mi-a-ble-ness**, *adv.*—**a-bly**, *adv.*

am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Friendly; arising from, or exhibiting, friendliness.—**Syn.** Peaceable, harmonious, kind, friendly.—**am i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-kă-bil'i-ti), *n.*

am'ice-able-ness, *n.*—**-ca-bly**, *adv.*
am'ice (ăm'is), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* An oblong piece of white linen worn about the neck and shoulders, under the alb and chasuble, by priests at Mass.

am'ice, *n.* *Eccl.* A hood, or hooded cape of, or lined with, fur (usually gray), formerly worn by the clergy.

a-mid' (ă-mĭd'), *prep.* In the midst of; amidst.

a-mid'ships (-ships), *adv.* *Naut.* In or toward the middle of a ship, esp. with regard to her length.

a-midst' (ă-mĭdst'), **a-mid'** (ă-mĭd'), *prep.* In or into the midst or middle of; among.

a-mir' (ă-mĕr'). Var. of **AMEER**.

a-miss' (ă-mĭs'), *adv.* Astray; faultily; improperly.—*a.* Wrong; faulty; improper. *Used only in the predicate.*

am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-ti), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Friendship; friendly relations; good understanding.—**Syn.** Harmony, friendliness, good will, peace.

am'me'ter (-mĕ'tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring amperage.

am-mo'ni-a (ă-mô'nĭ-ă), *n.* A colorless gaseous compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, with extremely pungent smell and taste, commonly prepared in aqueous solution; popularly, ammonia water.

—**am-mo'ni-ac**, **am'mo-ni'a-cal** (ăm'ô-nĭ-ă-kăl), *a.*

am-mo'ni-ac (-ăk), *n.*, or **gum ammo-niac**. The medicinal aromatic gum resin of a tall Persian herb of the celery family.

am'mon-ite (ăm'ôn-ĭt) *n.* Any of numerous spiral fossil shells.

am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'û-nĭsh'ăn), *n.* Articles used in charging firearms and ordnance, as powder, shot, etc.; any stock of missiles.

am-ne'si-a (ăm-nĕ'sĭ-ă; -zĭ-ă), *n.* *Med.* Defect of memory, esp. for certain words.—**am-ne'sic** (-sĭk; -zĭk), **am-nes'tic** (-nĕs'tĭk), *a.*

am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tĭ), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). An act of the sovereign power granting oblivion, or a general pardon, for a past offense.—*v. t.*; **-TIED** (-tĭd); **-TY-ING** (-tĭ-ing). To grant amnesty to.

am'ni-on (ăm'nĭ-ôn), *n.; pl. E. -NIONS* (-ônz), *L. -NIA* (-nĭ-ă). A thin membrane forming a closed sac about the embryo of a reptile, bird, or mammal.

a-mœ'ba (ă-mĕ-bă), *n.; pl. E. -BAS* (-băz), *L. -BÆ* (-bĕ). Any of several microscopic rhizopods common in stagnant fresh

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ăccent, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ûnite,

water. It consists of a nucleated mass of protoplasm without a distinct cell wall.

a-mœ'boid (ă-mē'boid), *a.* Like an amoeba.

a-mong' (ă-mŭng'), *prep.*, **a-mongst'** (-mŭngst'), *prep.* Mixed or intermingled with; surrounded by; associated with; in the number or class of, often expressing a relation of dispersion, distribution, etc., or a relation of reciprocal action.

am'o-rous (ă-m'ô-rŭs), *a.* Inclined to love; loving; fond; affected with love; in love; enamored; of or relating to, or produced by, love.—**Syn.** Tender, passionate, ardent.—**am'o-rous-ly**, *adv.*

a-morphism (ă-môr'fiz'm), *n.* Amorphous quality or state.

a-morphous (-fŭs), *a.* Having no determinate form; shapeless; of solids, as glass, not crystallized in the ultimate texture; of no particular kind or character; anomalous.

a-mort' (-môr't'), *a.* As if dead; lifeless; spiritless; dejected.

a-mortize (ă-môr'tîz; -tîz), *v. t.* To sell in mortmain; to clear off, liquidate, or otherwise extinguish, as a debt, usually by a sinking fund.—**a-mor'tiz-a-ble**, *a.*—**a-mor'ti-za'tion** (-tî-ză'shŭn; -tî-ză'-), *n.* — **-tize-ment** (-tîz-mĕnt), *n.*

a-mount' (ă-mount'), *v. i.* To rise, reach, or extend (*to*) in quantity, number, effect, substance, or influence.—*n.* Sum total; aggregate; effect, substance, value, significance, or result.

a-mour' (ă-môor'), *n.* Love making; a love affair, usually an illicit one.

am-per'age (ă-m-păr'ăj; ă-m'pēr-ăj), *n.* The strength of a current of electricity measured in amperes.

am-pere' (ă-m-păr'), *n.* The practical unit of electrical current; the current produced by one volt acting through a resistance of one ohm.

am-pere'meter (ă-m-păr'mē'tēr), **am-per-om'e-ter** (ă-m'pēr-ôm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Elec.* An ammeter.

Am-phi'b'i-a (ă-m'fīb'i-ă), *n. pl.* A class of vertebrates including the frogs, toads, newts, and allies. They are mostly oviparous and pass through an aquatic larval stage, called a *tadpole*, in which they have gills, afterwards losing the gills and breathing by lungs.

am-phi'b'i-an (-ăn), *a.* Amphibious; of the Amphibia.—*n.* An amphibious animal or plant; one of the Amphibia.

am-phi'b'i-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Able to live both on land and in water, as frogs; of or pert. to, or adapted for, both land and water; of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures. — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

am'phi-bole (ăm'fi-bōl), *n.* A silicate of calcium and magnesium and usually one or more other metals, as iron.

am'phi-ox'us (ăm'fi-ôk'sŭs), *n.* A lancelet.

am'phi-the'a-ter (ăm'fi-thē'ă-tēr), *n.* An oval or circular building made with rising tiers of seats surrounding an arena; anything resembling an amphitheater in form.—**am'phi-the-at'ric** (-thē-ăt'rĭk), **-ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.* — **-ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

am'pho-ra (ăm'fô-ră), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ræ (-rē). *Class. Archæol.* A jar or vase of a type having a large oval body, narrow neck, and two handles rising nearly to the orifice.

am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.* Large; big; spacious; fully sufficient; abundant; liberal; not contracted or brief; not concise; diffusive.—**Syn.** Full, extensive, wide; plentiful, plenteous, copious; bountiful.

am'pli-fi-ca'tion (ăm'plĭ-fĭ-kă'shŭn), *n.* Act of amplifying; that by which a thing or statement is amplified.—**am-plif'i-ca-to-ry** (ăm-plĭf'i-kă-tō-rĭ), *a.*

am'pli-fi'er (ăm'plĭ-fĭ'ēr), *n.* One that amplifies.

am'pli-fy (-fĭ), *v. t.*; **-fied** (-fĭd); **-fy-ing**. To render larger, more intense, or the like, as telescopes, microscopes, etc.; to enlarge a statement by adding epithets, etc., for rhetorical effect; expand.—*v. i.* To speak or write with amplification; expatiate.

am'pli-tude (-tŭd), *n.* State or quality of being ample; size; largeness, breadth; abundance; fullness; distance on the horizon between the true east or west point and a given point.

am'ply (-pli), *adv.* In an ample manner.

am'pu-tate (ăm'pŭ-tăt), *v. t.* To cut off (a limb, part of a limb, or projecting part);—usually disting. from *excise*.—

am'pu-ta'tion (-tă'shŭn), *n.*—**am'pu-ta'tor** (-tă'tēr), *n.*

a-muck' (ă-mŭk'), *a.* Possessed with murderous frenzy.—*adv.* In a frenzied, murderous manner.—**to run amuck**, to rush out in frenzy and attack every one met.

am'u-let (ăm'ŭ-lĕt), *n.* Some small object worn as a charm against evil.

a-muse' (ă-mŭz'), *v. t.* To entertain or occupy pleasurably; divert; beguile; delude.—**Syn.** Recreate, please, divert.

a-muse'ment (ă-mŭz'mĕnt), *n.* State of being amused; that which amuses.—**Syn.** Diversion, entertainment, recreation, relaxation, avocation, pastime.

a-mus'er (ă-mŭz'ēr), *n.* One that amuses.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

a-mu'sive (â-mû'zîv; -sîv), *a.* Tending to amuse.

a-myg'da-late (â-mîg'dâ-lât), **a-myg'-da-line** (-lîn), *a.* Like, or made of, almonds.

a-myg'da-loid (-loid), *n.* Any igneous rock containing small cavities produced before solidification by steam and afterwards filled, wholly or in part, by deposits, esp. of agate, quartz, etc.

a-myg'da-loid (â-mîg'dâ-loid), **a-myg'-da-loi'dal** (-loi'dâl), *a.* Almond-shaped; pert. to, or of the nature of, the rock amygdaloid.

am'yl (âm'îl), *n.* A hydrocarbon radical, compounds of which occur in fusel oil, fruitessences, etc.—**a-myl'ic** (â-mîl'îk), *a.*

an (ân), *or a, a., or indef. article.* One or any,—without emphasis on the number.  In present usage *an* is invariably used before words beginning with a vowel sound, as *an* enemy, *an* hour, *an* oak; and *a* is invariably used, except as noted below, before words beginning with a consonant sound, as *a* table, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* unit, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, such *a* one, *a* history, *a* historian, *a* hypothesis, *a* hotel. Some writers, however, use *an* before words beginning with *h* in an unaccented syllable, as *an* historian, *an* hypothesis, *an* hotel; and British writers not uncommonly use *an* before such words as *union*, *eve*, *euphony*, *euphonic*, etc., beginning with the sound of *y* (û=yû).

an-. A prefix denoting *not*, *without*, etc. See *A-*, *not*.

-an (-ân). A suffix used: Primarily, to form adjectives, and signifying: *of*, *belonging to*, *pertaining to*.
Examples: *metropolitan*, *of*, *belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, a metropolis; *suburban*, *of*, *belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, a suburb; *Roman*, *of*, *belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, Rome; *Armenian*, *of*, *belonging to*, or *pertaining to*, Armenia.
Secondarily, to form nouns, as: (*a*) In zoology to form nouns in the singular for plural group names and denoting: *one of the*.
Examples: *crustacean*, molluscan, etc., *one of the* Crustacea, Mollusca, etc.
(*b*) In place names, nouns denoting: *a native or inhabitant of*.
Examples: *Roman*, *a native or inhabitant of* Rome; *Belgian*, *a native or inhabitant of* Belgium, etc.

-a'na (-â'nâ; -ân'â). A suffix denoting a collection of bibliography, anecdotes, literary gossip, or other facts or pieces of information concerning something; as in *Americana*, etc. Also **a'na**, *n.*

a-nab'a-sis (â-nâb'â-sîs), *n.*; *pl.* -ses (-sêz). Lit., a journey upward; a military advance,—referring to Cyrus's expedition against Artaxerxes and the adventurous retreat, related in Xenophon's "Anabasis."

an'a-chron'ic (ân'â-krôn'îk), **an'a-chron'i-cal** (-î-kâl), *a.* Marked by or involving anachronism; anachronistic.

an-ach'ro-nism (ân-âk'rô-nîz'm), *n.* An error in chronology by which events are misplaced in order, esp. one by which an event is placed too early; anything incongruous because its surroundings are not appropriate in time.—**an-ach'ronis'tic** (-nîs'tîk), *a.*—**-nous** (-nûs), *a.*

an'a-con'da (ân'â-kôn'dâ), *n.* Particularly, any large snake that crushes its prey; a boa; a large snake of the boa family, of tropical South America.

a-næ'mi-a (â-nê'mî-â), *n.* A deficiency in the blood or its constituents.—**a-næ'mic** (-nê'mîk; -nêm'îk), *a.*

an'æs-the'si-a (ân'ês-thê'sî-â; -zhî-â), *n.* Entire or partial loss or absence of feeling.

an'æs-thet'ic (-thêt'îk), *a.* *Med.* Capable of rendering insensible; characterized by, or connected with, insensibility.—*n.* An agent that anesthetizes.

an-æs'the-tize (ân-ês'thê-tîz), *v. t.* To render insensible to pain, as by an anæsthetic.

an'a-glyph (ân'â-glîf), *n.* Any sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament in low relief, as a cameo.—**an'a-glyph'ic** (-glîf'îk), *a.*—**an'a-glyp'tic** (-glîp'tîk), *a.*

an'a-gram (ân'â-grâm), *n.* The change of one word or phrase into another by transposition of its letters.—**an'a-gram-mat'ic** (-grâm-mât'îk), **-mat'i-cal** (-kâl), *a.*—**an'a-gram'ma-tist** (-grâm'â-tîst), *n.*

a'nal (â'nâl), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated near, the anus.

an'al-ge'si-a (ân'âl-jê'sî-â; -zî-â), *n.* *Med.* Insensibility to pain.—**an'al-ges'ic** (-jê's'îk), *a.* & *n.*

an'a-log'ic (-â-lôj'îk), **an'a-log'i-cal** (-lôj'î-kâl), *a.* Founded on, or of the nature of, or implying, analogy; having analogy; analogous.—**-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-nal'o-gist (â-nâl'ô-jîst), *n.* One who analogizes.

a-nal'o-gize (-jîz), *v. i.* To employ, or reason by, analogy; show analogy.

a-nal'o-gous (-gûs), *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion.—**Syn.** Correspondent, similar.

an'a-logue (ân'â-lôg), *n.* That which is analogous to, or corresponds with, some other thing.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, îl; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

a-nal'o-gy (ă-năl'ô-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). Resemblance of relations; agreement between things in some circumstances but not in others.

an'a-lyse, *v.*, **an'a-lys'er**, *n.*, etc. Vars. of ANALYZE, etc.

a-nal'y-sis (ă-năl'ī-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). A resolution of anything into elements; an examination of component parts separately, or in relation to the whole; *Chem.*, the determination of an ingredient of a substance as to kind or amount; a table of the heads of a discourse.

an'a-lyst (ăn'ă-list), *n.* One who analyzes.

an'a-lyt'ic (-līt'ik), **an'a-lyt'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to analysis; resolving into elements or constituent parts. —**an'a-lyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an'a-lyt'ics (-līt'iks), *n.* The science of analysis.

an'a-lyze (ăn'ă-līz), *v. t.* To resolve into elements or constituent parts; separate or discriminate the parts of in relation to the whole and to one another; subject to analysis. — **-ly-za'tion** (-lī-ză'shŭn; -lī-ză'shŭn), *n.* — **-lyz'er** (-līz'ēr), *n.*

an'a-pæst (ăn'ă-pēst), *n.* *Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented (—); an anapestic verse. — **an'a-pæs'tic** (-pēs'tik), *a.*

a-nar'chic (ă-năr'kīk), **a-nar'chi-cal** (-kī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to, involving, or of the nature of, anarchy.

an'arch-ism (ăn'ăr-kīz'm), *n.* The principles underlying anarchy; the theory that all government is an evil, standing, at its best, for a society made orderly by good manners rather than by law, at its worst, for a terroristic resistance to all present government and social order; advocacy or practice of anarchistic principles; anarchistic revolution; terrorism.

an'arch-ist (-kīst), *n.* Advocate of anarchy or anarchism.

an'arch-y (-kī), *n.* State of society where there is no law or supreme power; state of lawlessness or political disorder; confusion; disorder.

a-nas'to-mo'sis (ă-năs'tō-mō'sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). *Anat. & Biol.* Union of one vessel with another, or the joining of branches, so as to form a network.

an'a-the'ma (ăn'ă-thē'mă), *n.*; *pl.* -THEMATA (-thēm'ă-tă). A thing devoted to a divinity or to sacred purposes.

a-nath'e-ma (ă-năth'ē-mă), *n.*; *pl.* -MAS (-măz). A solemn ecclesiastical ban or curse, esp. with excommunication; a curse; any person or thing anathematized.

a-nath'e-ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce an anathema against; curse. **an'a-tom'ic** (ăn'ă-tōm'ik), *a.*, **an'a-tom'i-cal** (-ī-kāl). Of or pert. to anatomy. — **an'a-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-nat'o-mist (ă-năt'ô-mīst), *n.* A person skilled in anatomy.

a-nat'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To dissect so as to display or examine the structure and use of the parts; discriminate carefully; analyze. — **a-nat'o-mi-za'tion** (-mī-ză'shŭn; -mī-), *n.*

a-nat'o-my (-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz). Art of dissecting an animal or plant to discover the situation, structure, and economy of the parts; science of the structure of animals or plants; structure or organization of an animal or plant; analysis; a skeleton.

-ance, **-aney**, **-ence**, **-ency**. Suffixes forming nouns, and signifying: Primarily: (a) *Act of*.

Examples: continuance, *act of continuing*; resistance, *act of resisting*; emergence or, less usually, emergency, *act of emerging*; appearance, *act of appearing*; radiance, *act of radiating*, radiation.

(b) *Quality or state of*.

Examples: contingency, or, rarely, contingency, *quality or state of being contingent*; radiance, radiancy, convenience, exigency, *quality or state of being radiant*, etc.

Secondarily, a (particular) thing that exhibits, or is produced by, or causes (the quality, state, or action denoted by the word in its primary senses); that which, or a thing that, is (of the nature indicated by the corresponding adjective in *-ant* or *-ent*).

Examples: contingency, that which is contingent; prominence, protuberance, contrivance, that which is prominent, protuberant, contrived; convenience, that which causes convenience, a thing that is convenient.

an'ces-tor (ăn'sēs-tēr), *n.* One from whom a person is descended; progenitor; forefather. — **an'ces-tress** (-trēs), *n.* *fem.* — **an'ces'tral** (ăn-sēs'trāl), *a.*

an'ces-try (ăn'sēs-trī), *n.* Ancestral lineage; birth; honorable descent.

an'chor (ăn'kēr), *n.* An instrument attached to a ship or other vessel by a line or cable so that when cast overboard it will lay hold of the earth by a fluke or hook and hold the vessel in place; also, anything similarly used; thing suggestive of a ship's anchor in its use. — *v. t. & i.* To place at anchor; secure by an anchor; cast anchor; come to anchor; fasten; stop; rest.

an'chor-age (ăp'kēr-ăj), *n.* A place suitable for anchoring or where ships anchor; thing on which one may depend for security; ground of trust; a toll for anchoring.

an'cho-ress (ăj'kō-rēs), *n.* A female anchoress.

an'cho-ret (-rēt), **-rite** (-rīt), *n.* One who renounces the world to live in seclusion; hermit; recluse.

an-cho'vy (ăn-chō'vī; ăn'chō-), *n.*; *pl.* **-vies** (-vīz). Any of a number of small herringlike fishes of the Mediterranean, used for pickling or making a sauce.

an'cient (ăn'shēnt), *n.* An ensign; bearer of an ensign. *Obs.* or *R.*

an'cient, *a.* Old; aged; venerable; hoary; experienced; wise; antique; old-fashioned; belonging to times long past.—**Syn.** Antiquated, obsolete.—*n.* An aged being; one who lived in antiquity; *pl.*, the civilized peoples of antiquity, esp. the classical nations; a classical author; a classic.—**an'cient-ly**, *adv.*

an'cient-ry (-rī), *n.* Antiquity; what is ancient.

an'cil-la-ry (ăn'sī-lă-rī), *a.* Lit., of or pert. to a maidservant; hence, subservient or subordinate; auxiliary.

and (ănd), *conj.* A particle expressing the general relation of connection or addition, and used to conjoin word with word, clause with clause, or sentence with sentence; in order to (used instead of the infinitival to after *try*, *come*, *go*, *send*).

and'iron (ănd'ī'ŭrn), *n.* A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace; a fire-dog.

an'ec-dot-age (ăn'ĕk-dōt'ăj), *n.* Anecdotes collectively.

an'ec-dote (-dōt), *n.* A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a single passage of private life.—**an'ec-dot'al** (-dōt'ăl), *a.*—**dot'ic** (-dōt'ĭk), **-dot'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

a-nele' (ă-nĕl'), *v. t.* To anoint.

a-ne'mi-a (-nĕ'mī-ă), **a-ne'mic** (-mĭk). Vars. of ANEMIA, etc.

a-nem'o-graph (ă-nĕm'ō-grăf), *n.* A recording anemometer.

an'e-mom'e-ter (ăn'ĕ-mōm'ĕ-tēr), *n.* A wind gauge.—**an'e-mo-met'ric** (-mō-mĕt'rĭk), **-met'ri-cal** (-rĭ-kăl), *a.*

a-nem'o-ne (ă-nĕm'ō-nĕ; *L.* ăn'ĕ-mō-nĕ), *n.* Any of a genus (*Anemone*) of plants of the crowfoot family, having flowers destitute of petals, but with petaloid sepals; a sea anemone.

a-nem'o-scope (ă-nĕm'ō-skōp), *n.* A contrivance for indicating the direction of the wind or foretelling changes in the weather.

a-nent' (ă-nĕnt'), *prep.* About; concerning; in respect to.

an'er-old (ăn'ĕr-oid), *a.* Containing no liquid;—said of a kind of barometer registering by the atmospheric pressure on a partially exhausted metallic box.—*n.* An aneroid barometer.

an'es-the-si-a, **an'es-thet'ic**, etc. Vars. of ANÆSTHESIA, etc.

an'eu-rysm (ăn'ū-rīz'm), *n.* A soft, pulsating arterial tumor, containing blood.—**an'eu-rys'mal** (-rīz'măl), *a.*

a-new' (ă-nū'), *adv.* Over again; in a new form; afresh.

an'gel (ăn'jĕl), *n.* A supernatural messenger of God; a spiritual, celestial being, superior to man in power and intelligence; a person like an angel in goodness or loveliness; a former English gold coin bearing the image of the archangel Michael; attendant spirit; genius.

angel fish. *Zool.* A kind of large shark with large spreading pectoral fins.

an-gel'ic (ăn-jĕl'ĭk), **an-gel'i-cal** (ăn-jĕl'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Belonging to angels; resembling, characteristic of, or of the nature of, an angel; heavenly; divine.

An-gel'i-ca (-kă), *n.* A sweet California wine, resembling Tokay; an aromatic plant (genus *Angelica*) of which the leafstalks are candied as confections; also, the confection so made.

An'ge-lus (ăn'jĕ-lūs), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A form of devotion commemorating Christ's incarnation, said at morning, noon, and evening, at the sound of a bell, called the **Angelus bell**; the **Angelus bell**.

an'ger (ăn'gĕr), *n.* A strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism excited by what is regarded as an injury or insult done by another or by the intent to do such injury.—**Syn.** Displeasure, choler, temper, exasperation, irritation, vexation, resentment, passion, indignation, wrath, ire, rage, fury.—*v. t.* To excite to anger; enrage; provoke.

An'ge-vin (ăn'jĕ-vĭn), **An'ge-vine** (-vĭn; *-vĭn*), *a.* Of or pert. to Anjou in France, a former province now chiefly comprised in the department of Maine-et-Loire; specifically, designating the Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Anjou; also, a member of an Angevin royal house.

an'gi-na (ăn'jĭ-nă; commonly ăn-jĭ'nă), *n.* Any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, esp. one causing suffocative spasms.—**an'gi-na pec'to-ris** (pĕk'tō-ris), a painful disease accom-

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ënd, recént, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

panied by a sense of suffocating contraction of the chest.

an'gle (ăn'g'l), *n.* A fishhook or fishing tackle.—*v. i.* To fish with an angle (fishhook), or with hook and line; to use some bait or artifice; intrigue; scheme.

an'gle, *n.* The inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; corner; nook; the figure formed by two meeting lines (*plane angle*) or planes (*dihedral angle*), or by three or more planes meeting in a point (*solid angle*); difference in direction of two lines; an angular object or space.—**an'gled** (ăn'g'ld), *a.*

an'gler (-glēr), *n.* One who angles; a kind of fish having a very large mouth and, on the head, fleshy appendages by which it is said to lure fish within reach.

An'gles (-g'lz), *n. pl.* A Germanic people who, with Saxons and Jutes, conquered England in the 5th century A. D. From their name come the words *England* and *English*.—**An'gli-an** (-gli-ăn), *a. & n.*

an'gle-worm' (ăn'g'l-wŭrm'), *n.* An earthworm.

An'gli-can (ăn'gli-kăn), *a.* English; esp., of or pert. to the Church of England and churches in communion with it; of or pert. to the High Church party of the Church of England.—*n.* A member of an Anglican church or the Anglican party.—**An'gli-can-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

An'gli-ce (-sē), *adv.* [NL] In the English language or fashion.

An'gli-cism (-siz'm), *n.* Anglicized language or idiom; quality of being English; an English characteristic.

An'gli-cize (-siz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become English; Anglify.

An'gli-fy (-fi), *v. t.;* -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To Anglicize.

An'glo-A-mer'i-can' (ăn'glō-), *a.* Pert. to or designating the English and Americans.—*n.* An Englishman settled in America, or a descendant of his.

An'glo-ma'ni-a (-mă'nî-ă), *n.* Prejudice in favor of English customs, institutions, etc.—**An'glo-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.*

An'glo-Nor'man (-nôr'măn), *n.* One of the English Normans, or the Normans who lived in England after the Conquest; also, the form of French spoken by them and their descendants.—**An'glo-Nor'man**, *a.*

An'glo-pho'bi-a (-fō'bî-ă), *n.* Intense dread of, or aversion to, England or the English.—**an'glo-phobe** (-fōb), *a. & n.*

An'glo-Sax'on (-săk'săn; -s'n), *n.* The Low German tribes which conquered southern and eastern England and southern Scotland in the 5th and 6th centuries (used in *pl.*); a member of the

nation created by these tribes, together with native and Danish elements, which ruled England until the Norman Conquest; a person belonging to, or descended from, the mixed race which forms the English nation; the language of the Low German Anglo-Saxons.

An-go'la (ăn-gō'lă), *n.* A corruption of ANGORA.

An-go'ra (-gō'ră), *n.* A cloth, fringe, shawl, or the like, of Angora wool.—

Angora cat, a variety of domestic cat with very long, silky hair.—**Angora goat**, a kind of domestic goat reared for its long silky hair (**Angora wool**), the true mohair of commerce.

an'gos-tu'ra bark (ăn'gôs-tōō'ră bărk). An aromatic bark used as a tonic, obtained from a certain South American tree.

Angostura bitters. An aromatic essence containing Angostura bark, cinchona, lemon peel, etc.

an'gri-ly (ăn'gri-li), *adv.* In an angry manner.

an'gri-ness (ăn'gri-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being angry.

an'gry (ăn'gri), *a.;* -GRI-ER (-gri-ēr); -GRI-EST. Affected with anger; enraged; showing, or proceeding from, anger; passionate; irascible.

an'guish (ăn'gwish), *n.* Extreme pain of either body or mind; excruciating distress.—**Syn.** Agony, pang, torture, torment.—*v. t. & i.* To distress, affect, or suffer with anguish.

an'gu-lar (ăn'gŭ-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to an angle or angles; having or forming an angle; sharp-cornered; lean; lank; sharp and stiff in character.—**an'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'i-ti), *n.*—**an'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*

an-hun'gered (ăn-hŭn'gêrd), *a.* Hungry. *Archaic.*

an-hy'dride (ăn-hî'drid; -drîd), *n.* An oxide of a nonmetallic body or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with water, or of being formed from an acid by abstraction of water, or of uniting with basic oxides to form salts; a compound formed by abstraction of water.

an-hy'drous (ăn-hî'drŭs), *a.* Destitute of water, esp. water of crystallization.

an'il (ăn'il), *n.* A West Indian fabaceous shrub, one of the sources of indigo.

an'ile (ăn'il; -il), *a.* Old-womanish; hence, imbecile.—**a-nil'i-ty** (ă-nîl'i-ti), *n.;* *pl.* -TIES (-tiz).

an'i-line (-i-lin; -lên), *n.* An oily poisonous basic liquid, colorless when pure, now chiefly made by reduction of nitrobenzene, used in making dyes.

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

an'i-mad-ver'sion (än'í-mäd-vûr'shŭn), *n.* Remark by way of criticism and usually of censure; adverse criticism; blame.
—**Syn.** Censure, reproach, aspersion, condemnation, stricture, reflection.

an'i-mad-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure; comment; criticize; censure.

an'i-mal (än'í-mäl), *n.* Any member of the group of living beings typically endowed with sensation and voluntary motion; one of the lower animals; a brute or beast, as disting. from man.—*a.* Of, relating to, resembling, or derived from, animals or their characteristics; pert. to the merely sentient part of a creature.

an'i-mal'cule (-mäl'kü), *n.* A minute animal, invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.—**an'i-mal'cu-lum** (-kü-lüm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lä).

an'i-mal-ism (än'í-mäl-iz'm), *n.* State, activity, or enjoyment of animals; mere animal life; sensuality; doctrine that men are mere animals.

an'i-mal'i-ty (-mäl'í-tí), *n.* Animal life; animalism.

an'i-mal-ize (än'í-mäl-íz), *v. t.* To render animal; reduce to animalism; sensualize.

an'i-mate (-mât), *v. t.* To give natural life to; make alive; quicken; give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of; give spirit or vigor to; rouse.—**Syn.** Enliven, inspirit, stimulate, exhilarate, inspire, instigate, urge, prompt, incite, quicken.—(-mât), *a.* Animated.

an'i-mat'ed (-mât'éd), *p. a.* Alive; full of life or spirit; lively.—**-mat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

an'i-mat'ing (-mât'íng), *p. a.* Causing animation; life-giving; inspiriting.

an'i-ma'tion (-mâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of animating; state of being animate or animated.—**Syn.** Liveliness, vivacity, spirit, buoyancy, aliveness, sprightliness; enthusiasm, ardor, earnestness, energy.

an'i-mism (-míz'm), *n.* Doctrine that the soul is the vital principle; belief that all objects have a natural life or vitality or indwelling souls.—**an'i-mist** (-míst), *n.*—**an'i-mis'tic** (-mís'tík), *a.*

an'i-mos'i-ty (-mós'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity; hostility.

an'i-mus (än'í-müs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MI (-mí). Mind; will; animating spirit; also, inclination; disposition; bad or malicious intention or disposition.

an'i-on (än'í-ôn), *n.* *Chem.* The product evolved at the anode in electrolysis, regarded as electronegative with regard to the *cation*; in general, a negative ion.

an'ise (än'ís), *n.* A plant of the celery, parsley, or carrot family cultivated for its carminative and aromatic seeds; also, the fruit or seeds.

an'í-seed (än'í-sēd), *n.* The seed of the anise.

an'kle (äŋ'k'l); *n.* The joint between the foot and the leg; the region of this joint; the tarsus.

an'klet (-klēt), *n.* Something embracing the ankle, as an ornamental ring or a fetter.

an'ky-lose (-kí-lōs), *v. t. & i.* To affect or be affected with ankylosis.

an'ky-lo'sis (-lō'sis), *n.* *Med.* Formation of a stiff joint.

an'ky-los-to-mi'a-sis (-lōs-tō-mí'a-sís), *n.* A disease due to parasites in the small intestine, and characterized by anæmia.

an'al-ist (än'dl-íst), *n.* A writer of annals.—**an'al-is'tic** (-is'tík), *a.*

an'als (-älz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ANNAL (-äl). A relation of events in chronological order; historical records; chronicles; history; *sing.*, the record of a single event or item; a periodic publication containing records of discoveries, transactions of societies, etc.

an-neal' (ä-nē'l'), *v. t.* To subject to high heat and then cool, so as to soften thoroughly and render less brittle.

an'ne-lid (än'ē-lid), *a.* Of or pert. to the group including earthworms, marine worms, leeches, and allies.

an-nex' (ä-nēks'), *v. t.* To join (one thing, usually something smaller or subordinate, to another); attach; affix; append; attach as a consequence, condition, etc.—**an-nex'ment**, *n.*

an-nex' (ä-nēks'; äñ'ēks), *n.* Something annexed.

an-nex-a'tion (än'ēk-sä'shŭn), *n.* Act of annexing; attachment; addition; thing annexed.

an-ni'hil-late (ä-ní'hí-lāt), *v. t.* To reduce to nothing; destroy the form or essential character of, so that the thing as such no longer exists; destroy the force, etc., of; make void.—**an-ni'hil-a'tion** (-lá'shŭn), *n.*

an-ni-ver'sa-ry (än'í-vûr'sá-rí), *a.* Returning with the year; annual; of or pert. to an anniversary.—*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). The annual return of the day of a past event, esp. a notable event; an anniversary celebration.

an'no Do'mi-ni (än'ō dôm'í-ní). [L.] Lit., in the year of [our] Lord, i. e. Jesus Christ; in the (specified) year of the Christian Era. Abbr., A. D.

an'no-tate (än'ō-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To ex-

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recënt, makër: ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

plain or criticize by notes; make notes or comments.

an-no-ta-tion (ăn'ô-tā'shŭn), *n.* An annotating; note made in annotating.—**an-no-ta-tor** (ăn'ô-tā'tēr), *n.*

an-announce' (ă-nouns'), *v. t.* To give public notice, or first notice, of; publish; proclaim; to give notice of the arrival or presence of.—**Syn.** Herald, promulgate.—**an-announce'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

an-noy' (ă-noi'), *n.* Annoyance. **Archaic.**—*v. t.* To disturb or irritate, esp. by continued or repeated acts; tease; vex; molest, harm, or injure.

an-noy-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of annoying; state of being annoyed; molestation; vexation; that which annoys.

an-noy'ing, *p. a.* That annoys; molesting; vexatious.—**an-noy'ing-ly**, *adv.*

an-nu-al (ăn'û-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a year; coming or happening once a year; yearly; done in a year; reckoned by the year; lasting only a year or, of plants, one growing season.—*n.* A thing happening or recurring yearly; esp., a literary work published once a year; anything that lasts but one year or season.—**an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.*

an-nu'i-tant (ă-nŭ'i-tănt), *n.* One entitled to an annuity.

an-nu'i-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). An amount payable yearly; *Finance*, the aggregation of a single series of payments to be made annually or oftener; the right to receive such payments.

an-nul' (ă-nŭl'), *v. t.* To annihilate; nullify; abolish; avoid.

an'nu-lar (ăn'û-lār), *a.* Pert. to a ring; forming, or marked with, a ring or rings; ringed; ring-shaped.

an'nu-late (-lāt), *a.* **an'nu-lat'ed** (-lāt'éd). Of, furnished with, or having, a ring or rings; ringed.

an'nu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Formation of rings; a ring.

an'nu-let (ăn'û-lĕt), *n.* A little ring.

an-nul'ment (ă-nŭl'mĕnt), *n.* Act of annulling.

an'nu-lus (ăn'û-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LI (-lī), E. -LUSES (-lŭs-ĕz). A ring; a ringlike part, structure, marking, space, or the like.—**an'nu-lose** (-lōs), *a.*

an-nun'ci-ate (ă-nŭn'shī-ăt), *v. t.* To announce.

an-nun'ci-a'tion (-sī-ă'shŭn; -shī-ă'shŭn), *n.* Act of announcing; announcement; the announcement of the incarnation, made by Gabriel to Mary; [*cap.*] the church festival (March 25th) in memory of this; Lady Day.

an-nun'ci-a'tor (ă-nŭn'shī-ă'tēr), *n.* One that announces; any of several

mechanical signaling devices, or the frame for displaying the indicating pointers, lights, or the like, of such devices.

an'ode (ăn'ôd), *n.* The positive terminal of an electric source.

an'o-dyne (-ô-din), *a.* Serving to assuage pain; soothing.—*n.* An anodyne drug or agent.

a-noint' (ă-noint'), *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil or an unctuous substance; spread over, as oil.—**a-noint'er**, *n.*

a-nom'a-lism (ă-nôm'ă-liz'm), *n.* Irregularity; anomaly.

a-nom'a-lis'tic (-līs'tīk), **-lis'ti-cal** (-tī-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to an anomaly.

a-nom'a-lous (ă-nôm'ă-lŭs), *a.* Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular.—**Syn.** Exceptional, unusual, singular, peculiar.—**-lous-ly**, *adv.*—**-lous-ness**, *n.*

a-nom'a-ly (-lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). Deviation from the common rule; irregularity; anything anomalous.

a-non' (ă-nôn'), *adv.* Soon; in a little while; at another time; then; again.—*interj.* Immediately; at your service.

an'o-nym (ăn'ô-nīm), *n.* One that is anonymous.

a-non'y-mous (ă-nôn'i-mŭs), *a.* Nameless; of unknown name; also, of unknown or unavowed authorship.—**an'o-nym'i-ty** (ăn'ô-nīm'i-tī), *n.*

A-noph'e-les (ă-nôf'ĕ-lĕz), *n.* A genus of mosquitoes whose bite is the usual, if not the only, means of infecting man with the malaria parasite.

an-oth'er (ă-nŭth'ēr), *pron. & a.* One more, by way of addition; an additional one, similar in likeness or effect; not the same; different (with *to*, *from*, or, now usually, *than*); any or some other; any one else; some one else.

an'ser-ine (-sēr-in; -in), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a goose or the skin of a goose; hence, stupid.

an'swer (ăn'sēr), *n.* A reply to a charge, question, call, argument, etc.; a correct or adequate reply; a responsive or retaliatory action; a solution, the result of a mathematical operation.—*v. i.* To make an answer; respond; render account; be responsible; be or act in return; be or act as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient; conform; correspond; suit.—*v. t.* To speak in defense against; reply to; make answer to; be or act in return or response to or in satisfaction of.

an'swer-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be called to account; accountable; responsible; capable of being answered, or refuted; correspondent; conformable; comparable; proportionate; suitable.

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menŭ; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich. ach; bow; yet; zh=z in azure.

an'swer-er, *n.* One who answers.

ant (ánt), *n.* Any of certain social hymenopterous insects constituting a family; emmet; pismire.

-ant (-ánt). A suffix used to form: (a) Adjectives, often clearly with the force of a present participle; as in errant, defiant, valiant, etc. (b) Nouns denoting a person or thing as the agent of an action; as in claimant, secant, servant, etc.

ant-ac'id (ánt-ás'id), *n.* See **ANTI-**.

an-tag'o-nism (án-tág'ô-níz'm), *n.* Opposition of action; an opposing agent or principle.

an-tag'o-nist (-níst), *n.* One who contends with another, esp. in combat; adversary; opponent.—**Syn.** Enemy, foe, rival, competitor.

an-tag'o-nis'tic (-níst'ík), **an-tag'o-nis'ti-cal** (-tí-kál), *a.* Opposing in combat.—**an-tag'o-nis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-tag'o-nize (án-tág'ô-níz), *v. t. & i.* To contend with; oppose actively; *Colloq.*, to cause to oppose or to make an opponent of.

ant-arc'tic (ánt-árk'tík), *a.* Opposite to the north, or arctic, pole;—applied esp. to a circle, or parallel of latitude, distant from the south pole 23° 28'.

ant bear. The anteater of South America, an edentate with mostly gray fur.

an'te (án'tê-). A prefix meaning *before* (in position, order, or time), and used to form nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Examples: antetaste, a taste *before*, a prior taste, foretaste; anteporch, a porch *before*, an *anterior* (or entrance) porch; antepalatal, situated *before* the palate; antemosaic, belonging to the time *before* Moses; antenoon, forenoon; antedate, *n.*, a date *before* (some other one), a *prior* date; antedate, *v.*, to date *before*.

an'teat'er (ánt'êt'êr), *n.* Any of several mammals which feed on ants.

an'te-cede' (án'tê-séd'), *v. t. & i.* To go before.

an'te-ced'ence (-séd'êns), **an'te-ced'en-cy** (-ên-sí). *n.* Act, fact, or state of going before; precedence; priority.

an'te-ced'ent (-ênt), *a.* Going before in time; prior; preceding; presumptive. **Syn.** Preceding, precedent, foregoing, previous, prior, former, anterior.—*n.* That which goes before in time; that which precedes; *pl.*, the earlier events of one's life; previous principles, conduct, course, history; *Gram.*, a noun or noun equivalent, whether word, phrase, or clause, referred to by a pronoun; *Math.*, the first of the two terms of a ratio or the first or third of the four terms of a proportion.—**an'te-ced'ent-ly**, *adv.*

an'te-ces'sor (án'tê-sês'êr; án'tê-sês'êr), *n.* One that goes before; predecessor.

an'te-cham'ber (án'tê-châm'bêr), *n.* A chamber before the chief apartment and leading into it; an outer chamber.

an'te-date' (-dât'), *n.* Prior date.—*v. t.* To date before the true time; assign to, or put at, an earlier date; anticipate; take before the true time.

an'te-di-lu'vi-an (-dî-lû'vî-án), *a.* Of or relating to the period before the Deluge; antiquated.—*n.* An antediluvian person.

an'te-lope (án'tê-lôp), *n.* Any of a group of ruminants of the family constituted by the oxen, sheep, and goats, distinguishable from the true oxen chiefly by their lighter and more graceful build, and by their upward and backwardly directed horns.

an'te-me-rid'i-an (-mê-ríd'î-án), *a.* Being before noon. *Abbr.*, *A. M.*

an'te-mun'dane (-mûn'dân), *a.* Being or occurring before the creation of the world.

an'te-na'tal (-nâ'tál), *a.* Being or coming before birth.

an-ten'na (án-tên'á), *n.*; *L. pl.*, *NÆ* (-ê). A slender, movable, segmented organ of sensation on the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans; *Wireless Teleg.*, a wire or wires supported in the air for directly transmitting or receiving electric waves.

an'te-nup'tial (án'tê-nûp'shál), *a.* Preceding marriage.

an'te-pas'chal (-pás'kál), *a.* Coming before the Passover or Easter.

an'te-pe'nult (-pê'núlt; -pê'núlt'),

an'te-pe-nul'ti-ma (-pê'núlt'tí-má), *n.* The last syllable except two of a word, as *-syl-* in *monosyllable*.—**an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate** (-pê'núlt'tí-mát), *a. & n.*

an'te'ri-or (án'tê'ri-êr), *a.* Being before in time; antecedent; being before, or toward the front, in place;—opposed to *posterior*.

an'te-room' (án'tê-rôóm'), *n.* See **ANTE-**.

an'thel-min'tic (án'thêl-mín'tík), *a.* Expelling or destroying intestinal worms.—*n.* An anthelmintic remedy.

an'them (án'thêm), *n.* Formerly, a hymn sung responsively; now, a prose composition, usually a selection from the Psalms, set to sacred music; a song of praise or gladness.

an'ther (án'thêr), *n.* In seed plants, the part of the stamen which bears the pollen.

an-thol'o-gy (án-thôl'ô-jí), *n.*; *pl.* *-gies* (-jíz). A collection of flowers (beautiful passages) of literature; a collection of poems or epigrams.—**an-thol'o-gist**, *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēř; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft. cōnnect; ūse. ūnite,

an'thra-cite (än'thrä-sīt), *n.* A hard natural coal, differing from bituminous coal in containing little volatile matter.
—an'thra-cit'ic (-sīt'ik), *a.*
an'thrax (än'thräks), *n.* An infectious, and usually fatal, bacterial disease of animals, esp. cattle and sheep.
an'thro-poid (än'thrō-poid), *a.* Resembling man, as certain apes.—*n.* An anthropoid ape.
an'thro-po-log'ic (-pō-lōj'ik; än'thrō'-)
an'thro-po-log'i-cal (-lōj'i-käl), *a.* Of or pert. to anthropology.
an'thro-pol'o-gy (än'thrō-pōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science of man; science of the human organism; science of man in relation to physical character, distribution, the origin and classification of races, environmental and social relations, and culture.
an'thro-pom'e-try (än'thrō-pōm'ē-trī), *n.* Art or practice of measuring the different parts of the human body.—**an'thro-po-met'ric**, **—met'ri-cal** (än'thrō-pō-mēt'rik; -rī-käl; än'thrō'-), *a.*
an'thro-po-mor'phism (än'thrō-pō-mōr'fiz'm; än'thrō'-), *n.* Representation of the Deity, or of a polytheistic deity, with human attributes; ascription of human characteristics to things not human.—**—po-mor'phic** (-fik), *a.*
an'thro-po-mor'phous (-mōr'fūs), *a.* Human in form.
an'thro-poph'a-gi (än'thrō-pōf'ā-jī), *n. pl.; sing. -gus* (-gūs). Man-eaters; cannibals.
an'thro-poph'a-gite (-jīt), *n.* A cannibal.
an'thro-poph'a-gous (-gūs), *a.* Feeding on human flesh.
an'thro-poph'a-gy (-jī), *n.* Cannibalism.
an'ti- (än'tī-). A prefix signifying in general *opposite*, *against*, *counter*, *contrary*, *reverse*, and, sometimes, *spurious*, *counterfeit*. It is chiefly used: (1) With the force of an attribute limiting a noun, and meaning: (a) *Opposed* or *opposite* in action or position, *counter*, *opposing*, and hence, sometimes, *spurious*.
 Examples: Antichrist, lit., *one who opposes* Christ; a *spurious* Christ; antiprism, a prism *opposite* or *reversed*; antipope, a *spurious* pope, or one who is not canonically chosen.
 (b) *Contrary* or *opposite* of in kind, the reverse of.
 Examples: anticlimax, the *opposite* or *reverse* of a climax; antihero, the *opposite* or *reverse* of a hero.
 (2) With the force of a preposition limiting a noun expressed or implied in the word to which *anti-* is prefixed, and

meaning: *acting counter* to, *opposed* to, *hostile* to, *counter*, hence, also, *preventive* of.
 Examples: antirust, *opposed* to rust, *preventive* of rust; antihydrophobic, *acting counter* to hydrophobia; anti-Athenian, *hostile* to, or *opposing*, Athens or what is Athenian.
an'tic (än'tik), *a.* Odd; fantastic; grotesque.—*n.* A buffoon; merry-andrew; the Fool of the old play; an odd imagery, device, or tracery; a grotesque trick; caper.—*v. i.* To perform antics.
An'ti-christ (än'ti-krist), *n.* One who denies or opposes Christ, esp., a great antagonist expected to fill the world with wickedness, but to be conquered forever by Christ at His second coming; [*l. c.*] a pretended Christ.
an'ti-chris'tian (än'ti-kris'chăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Antichrist; also, *opposed* to the Christian religion.
an'tic'i-pant (än-tis'i-pánt), *a.* Anticipating; expectant.
an'tic'i-pate (-pät), *v. t.* To do, take up, or deal with, before another; prevent by prior action; take up, use, or introduce before the proper or normal time; be before (another) in doing or acting; forestall; foresee and execute, as a wish, beforehand; foretaste or foresee.
an'tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shăn), *n.* An anticipating.—**Syn.** Preoccupation, preclusion, foresight, forethought.
an'tic'i-pa-tive (än-tis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* Anticipating; containing anticipation.
an'tic'i-pa-to-ry (-pā-tō-rī), *a.* Forecasting; of the nature of anticipation.
an'ti-cler'i-cal (än'ti-klēr'i-käl), *a.* Opposed to the clergy or clericalism, or, in Europe, to the Roman Catholic clergy.
an'ti-clim'ax (-klī'mäks), *n.* A sentence or passage in which the ideas fall off in dignity or importance at the close;—opposite of *climax*.
an'ti-cy-clone (än'ti-sī'klōn), *n.* A condition of the atmosphere opposite, as regards direction of the wind and distribution of barometric pressure, to that of a cyclone; also, the high-pressure area where this condition centers and where winds blow spirally outward; an atmospheric disturbance on the edge or front of such an area.—**an'ti-cy-clon'ic** (-sī-klōn'ik), *a.*
an'ti-dot'al (än'ti-dōt'äl; än'ti-dō'täl), *a.* Acting as, or of the nature of, an antidote.—**an'ti-dot'al-ly**, *adv.*
an'ti-dote (än'ti-dōt), *n.* A remedy for poison; whatever tends to prevent or counteract evil.
an'ti-fe'brile (-fēbrīl; -fēb'rīl), *a. & n.* Febrifuge.

örn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

an'ti-im-pe'ri-al-ism (än'ti-im-pē'rī-äl-iz'm), *n.* See **ANTI**, 2.

an'ti-ma-cas'sar (-mä-käs'är), *n.* A cover to protect the back or arms of a chair, sofa, etc.; a tidy.

an'ti-mo-nar'chie (-mö-när'kik), **-mo-nar'chi-cal** (-ki-käl), *a.* See **ANTI**, 2.

an'ti-mo-ni-al (-mö-nī-äl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, antimony.

an'ti-mo-ny (än'ti-mō-nī), *n.* An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure, tin-white in color, hard and brittle, used chiefly in alloys to give hardness and the property of expanding on solidification. Symbol, *Sb* (L. *Stibium*); at. wt., 120.2.

an-tin'o-my (än-tin'ō-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -**MIES** (-miz). Opposition of one law or rule to another.

an'ti-pa-thet'ic (än'ti-pä-thēt'ik), **an'ti-pa-thet'i-cal** (-pä-thēt'i-käl), *a.* Naturally contrary; marked by antipathy.

an-tip'a-ty (än-tip'ä-thī), *n.*; *pl.* -**THIES** (-thiz). Contrariety or opposition in feeling; settled aversion; repugnance; contrariety in nature; incompatibility; repugnancy of qualities; one that occasions antipathy.—**Syn.** Dislike, disinclination, reluctance, antagonism, hostility; distaste, disrelish, detestation, abhorrence, loathing, nausea, disgust.

an'ti-phlo-gis'tic (än'ti-flō-jīs'tik), *a.* *Med.* Counteracting inflammation.—*n.* An antiphlogistic agent or diet.

an'ti-phon (än'ti-fōn), *n.* A musical response, as in a chant; a piece of devotional verse or prose responsively sung as a part of the liturgy.

an-tiph'o-nal (än-tif'ō-näl), *a.* Of or pert. to antiphony.—*n.* A book of antiphons.—**an-tiph'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

an-tiph'o-ny (-ō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -**NIES** (-nīz). A musical response; also, antiphonal chanting or singing; a musical piece, as an anthem, sung alternately by parts of a choir or congregation.

an-tip'o-dal (än-tip'ō-däl), *a.* Pert. to the antipodes; opposite on the globe; diametrically opposite.

an'ti-pode (än'ti-pōd), *n.*; *pl.* -**PODES** (-pōdz). One of the antipodes; a direct opposite.—**an-tip'o-de'an** (än-tip'ō-dē'an; än'ti-pō-dē'an), *a.*

an-tip'o-des (än-tip'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* Those who live on the diametrically opposite side of the globe; (sometimes, in the following senses, erroneously used as a *sing.*) the regions or country of the antipodes; the direct opposite or contrary.

an'ti-pole' (än'ti-pōl'), *n.* Opposite pole; direct opposite.

an'ti-pope' (-pōp'), *n.* One elected, or claiming to be, pope in opposition to the pope canonically chosen.

an'ti-py-ret'ic (-pī-rēt'ik), *a. & n.* Febrifuge.

an'ti-py'rine (-pī'rīn), *n.* A basic substance used as a remedy for pain, fever, and rheumatism.

an'ti-qua'ri-an (-kwā'ri-än), *a.* Of or pertaining to antiquaries or antiquities.—*n.* An antiquary.—**an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

an'ti-qua-ry (än'ti-kwā-rī), *a.* Antiquarian.—*n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-riz). A student of antiquities.

an'ti-quate (-kwāt), *v. t.* To make old, obsolete, or antique; to make void as out of date.

an'ti-quat'ed (-kwāt'éd), *p. a.* Grown old; bygone; obsolete; old-fashioned.

an-tique' (än-ték'), *a.* Old; ancient; belonging to antiquity, esp. to ancient Greece or Rome; old, as respects the present age or modern time; antiquated; belonging to the style of antiquity; old-fashioned.—*n.* In general, anything very old; a relic or object of ancient art.

an-tiq'ui-ty (-tik'wī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-tiz). Quality of being old or ancient; ancientness; ancient times, esp. those before the Middle Ages; the ancients; usually in *pl.*, a relic, monument, etc., of ancient times.

an'ti-scor-bu'tic (än'ti-skör-bū'tik), *a.* Counteracting scurvy.—*n.* A remedy for scurvy.

an'ti-Sem'i-tism (sēm'i-tiz'm), *n.* Opposition to, or hatred of, Jews.—**anti-Sem-it'ic** (-sē-mīt'ik), *a.*

an'ti-sep'tic (än'ti-sēp'tik), *a.* Tending to prevent putrefaction, pus formation, etc., by destroying, or arresting the growth of, the bacteria causing it; *Med. & Surg.*, using, or pert. to the use of, antiseptics.—*n.* An antiseptic substance.—**-sep'tic-ism** (-tī-sīz'm), *n.*

an'ti-slav'er-y (-slāv'ēr-ī), *a.* See **ANTI**.

an'ti-spas-mod'ic (-spāz-mōd'ik), *a.* Preventing or allaying spasms.—*n.* An antispasmodic agent.

an-tis'tro-phe (än-tīs'trō-fē), *n.* In the Greek choral dance or song, a part answering to a previous *strophe*.—**an'ti-stroph'ic** (än'ti-strōf'ik), *a.*

an-tith'e-sis (än-tith'ē-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -**SES** (-sēz). An opposition or contrast of words or ideas; opposition; contrast; an opposite.—**an'ti-thet'ic** (än'ti-thēt'ik), *a.*

an'ti-thet'i-cal (-i-käl), *a.*

an'ti-tox'in (än'ti-tōk'sin), *n.* Any of certain soluble chemical compounds in the blood that have the power of neutralizing some specific poison, esp. a

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, recent, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ärm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnect; üse, ûnite,

specific poison produced in the body by pathogenic bacteria.

an'ti-trade' (än'ti-träd'), *n.* An upper tropical wind blowing steadily in a direction opposite to the trade wind, beyond which, in the north temperate and the south temperate zones, it becomes a surface wind.

an'ti-type' (-típ'), *n.* That of which the type is the pattern or representation.—

an'ti-typ'ic (än'ti-típ'ík), **-i-cal** (-típ'-i-kál), *a.*

ant'ler (ánt'lēr), *n.* The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of an animal of the deer family.—**ant'lered** (-lěrd), *a.*

an'to-nym (än'tō-nim), *n.* A word which is the opposite, in meaning, of another word in the same language;—contrasted with *synonym*.

a-nu'ran (á-nū'rán), *n.* Any of an order (*Anura*) comprising the majority of existing amphibians, marked by absence of the tail in the adult, including the frogs, toads, and tree toads.—**a-nu'ran**, *a.*

a-nu'rous (-rūs), *a.* Tailless.

a'nus (ā'nūs), *n.* The posterior opening of the alimentary canal.

an'vil (än'vīl), *n.* A block, usually of iron faced with steel, on which metal is shaped, as by hammering.

anx-i-e-ty (äng-zī'ē-tī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tīz). Painful uneasiness about a future or uncertain event; misgiving; worry; care.

anx'ious (ängk'shūs), *a.* Disquieted over a possible or impending ill; concerned or solicitous, esp. as to a future or unknown thing (with *for*, *about*, etc.); accompanied with or causing anxiety; worrying; earnestly desirous.—**anx'iously**, *adv.*

an'y (ēn'ī), *a. & pron.* One indifferently out of a number; one (or, as *pl.*, some) indiscriminately of whatever kind or quantity.—*adv.* To any extent; in any degree; at all.

an'y-bod-y (-bōd-ī), *n. & pron.* Any person; any one.

an'y-how (-hou), *adv. & conj.* In any way or manner whatever; at any rate; in any event.

an'y-thing (-thīng), *n.* Any object, act, state, event, or fact whatever; thing of any kind; something or other.

an'y-way (-wā), **an'y-ways** (-wāz), *adv. & conj.* Anywise; at all; in any case.

an'y-where (-hwār), *adv.* In any place.

an'y-wise (ēn'ī-wīz), *adv.* In any wise, or way; at all.

a'o-rist (ā'ō-rīst), *n.* A tense, of the Greek verb, which denotes simply that an action or occurrence took place in an indefinite past time.

a-or'ta (ā-ōr'tá), *n.* The great artery which carries the blood from the heart to all the body except the lungs.—**a-or'tic** (-tík), *a.*

a-pace' (á-pās'), *adv.* At a quick pace; quick; fast.

A-pa'che (-pá'chā; commonly -pách'ē), *n.* Any of a group of warlike nomad Indians, orig. of New Mexico and Arizona; an assassin, esp. of Paris.

ap'a-nage. Var. of APPANAGE.

a'pa-re'jo (ä'pā-rä'hō), *n.; pl. -jos* (-hōz; *Sp.* -hös). A kind of packsaddle of stuffed leather or canvas.

a-part' (á-párt'), *adv.* Separately in regard to space or company; aside; separately as to purpose, use, character, or consideration; independently; away; in two or more parts; asunder.

a-part'ment (á-párt'mént), *n.* A suite, or set, of rooms; a room in a building.

ap'a-thet'ic (äp'á-thēt'ík), **ap'a-thet'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* Void of feeling; passionless; indifferent.—**-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ap'a-thy (äp'á-thī), *n.; pl. -thies* (-thīz). Want of feeling; lack of passion, emotion, or excitement; dispassion; indifference to what ordinarily stirs the feelings or activities.—**Syn.** Insensibility, unconcern, stoicism.

ap'a-tite (äp'á-tīt), *n.* Calcium phosphate-fluoride, or calcium phosphate-chloride, a mineral used as a source of phosphorus.

ape (äp), *n.* Any monkey, esp. one of the larger tailless Old World forms; an imitator; mimic.—*v. t.* To mimic.

a-peak' (á-pēk'), *adv. & a. Naut.* In a vertical line.

a-pe'ri-ent (á-pē'rī-ént), *a. Med.* Laxative.—*n.* An aperient medicine.

ap'er-ture (äp'ēr-tūr), *n.* An opening; gap; hole.

a'pex (ä'pēks), *n.; pl. E. APICES* (-pēk-sēz), *L. APICES* (äp'ī-sēz). The tip, point, or angular summit of anything.

a-pha'si-a (á-fā'zhī-á), *n.* Total or partial loss of the use of language, the vocal organs remaining intact.—**a-pha'si-ac** (-zī-äk), *a. & n.*

a-phel'ion (ä-fēl'yŏn; -fē'lī-ŏn), *n.; L. pl. APHELIA* (-yá; -lī-á). That point of a planet's or comet's orbit farthest from the sun.

a'phid (ä'fīd; äf'īd), *n.* A plant louse.

a'phis (ä'fis), *n.; pl. APHIDES* (äf'ī-dēz). An aphid.

aph'o-rism (äf'ō-rīz'm), *n.* A definition of a principle; a pithy, compendious sentence stating a general doctrine or truth; loosely, a maxim.

aph'o-rist (äf'ō-rīst), *n.* A writer or

ŭrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

utterer of aphorisms.—**aph'o-ris'tic** (-ris'tik), *a.*—**aph'o-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
aph'ro-dis'i-ac (ăf'rô-dîz'î-ăk), *a.* Exciting sexual desire.—*n.* An aphrodisiac drug or agent.

aph'thē (-thē), *n. pl.* *Med.* Pearl-colored specks or flakes on the lips, in the mouth, stomach, etc., commonly characteristic of thrush; *sing.*, -THA (-thă), the disease called thrush.

a'pi-a'ri-an (ă-pî-ă-rî-ăn), *a.* Pert. to bee-keeping or bees.

a'pi-a-ry (ă-pî-ă-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). Place where bees are kept; a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey.

ap'i-cal (ăp'î-kăl), *a.* At or belonging to an apex.

ap'i-ces (ăp'î-sēz), *n.*, *Lat. pl.* of APEX.

a'pi-cul'ture (ă-pî-kûl'tûr), *n.* The rearing of bees.

a-piece' (ă-pēs'), *adv.* To or for each by itself; each; as the share of each.

ap'ish (ăp'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; prone to servile imitation; hence, fantastically silly or affected.

ap'la-nat'ic (ăp'lă-năt'îk), *a.* *Optics.* Free from spherical aberration.

a'plomb' (ă-plôn'), *n.* [F.] Perpendicularity; hence, assurance.

A-poc'a-lypse (ă-pôk'ă-lîps), *n.* The last book of the New Testament, also called *The Revelation of St. John the Divine*; [l. c.] anything viewed as a revelation; a disclosure.—**A-poc'a-lyp'tic** (ă-pôk'ă-lîp'tik), *-ti-cal* (-tî-kăl), *a.*
a-poc'o-pe (ă-pôk'ô-pē), *n.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

a-poc'ry-pha (-rî-fă), *n. pl.* but often erroneously used as *sing.* with *pl.* -PHAS (-făz). Writings or statements of doubtful authorship or authority; esp. [*cap.*] certain writings not part of the Hebrew Bible and rejected by Protestants as not inspired sources of doctrine or as not reliable history.

a-poc'ry-phal (-făl), *a.* Of or like the Apocrypha; not canonical; fictitious.

a-pod'o-sis (ă-pôd'ô-sîs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -SES (-sēz). The conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*.

ap'o-gee (ăp'ô-jē), *n.* That point in a heavenly body's orbit farthest from the earth (now properly said only of the moon, and opp. to *perigee*); farthest or highest point; culmination.

a-pol'o-get'ic (ă-pôl'ô-jēt'îk), **a-pol'o-get'i-cal** (-l-kăl), *a.* Defending by discourse; of the nature of an apology.—**a-pol'o-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-pol'o-get'ics (-ô-jēt'îks), *n.* That branch of theology which formally de-

fends, on grounds of reason, the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

a-pol'o-gist (ă-pôl'ô-jîst), *n.* One who makes an apology.

a-pol'o-gize (-jîz), *v. i.* To make an apology.—**a-pol'o-giz'er** (-jîz'ēr), *n.*

ap'o-logue (ăp'ô-lôg), *n.* A fictitious story intended to convey a moral truth; a moral fable.

a-pol'o-gy (ă-pôl'ô-jî), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jîz). Something said or written in defense or justification; an acknowledgment intended as an atonement for an improper or injurious remark or act; what serves as an excuse for the absence of something; makeshift.—**Syn.** Explanation, justification, vindication.

ap'oph-thegm (ăp'ô-thēm), *n.*, **ap'oph-theg-mat'ic** (-thēm-măt'îk), *a.* Vars. of APOTHEGM, etc.

a-poph'y-sis (ă-pôf'î-sîs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). *Anat.* A process of a bone, esp. of a vertebra.

ap'o-plec'tic (ăp'ô-plēk'tîk), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or causing, apoplexy; affected with, inclined to, or symptomatic of, apoplexy.—*n.* One liable to or having apoplexy.

ap'o-plex'y (ăp'ô-plēk'sî), *n. Med.* Sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion, usually due to effusion of blood or serum into the brain or spinal cord.

a-port' (ă-pôrt'), *adv.* *Naut.* On or toward the port, or left, side;—said esp. of the helm.

a-pos'ta-sy (ă-pôs'tă-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -TASIES (-sîz). Abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a total desertion from one's faith, principles, or party, esp. from one's religion.

a-pos'tate (-tăt), *n.* One who has apostatized.—*a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, apostasy; renegade.

a-pos'ta-tize (-tă-tîz), *v. i.* To commit apostasy.

a po-ste-ri-o-ri (ă pös-tē-rî-ô-rî). *Logic.* Characterizing reasoning by generalization from facts, or inference of causes from effects;—the reverse of *a priori*.

a-pos'tle (ă-pôs'tî), *n.* One of the 12 disciples of Christ, sent forth to preach the gospel; any of various others sent forth by Christ or, as Paul and Barnabas, soon after his death to preach the gospel; the first Christian missionary in any region; also, one who initiates any great moral reform, or first advocates any important belief or system.

a-pos'to-late (-tô-lăt), *n.* Office or mission of an apostle.

ap'os-tol'ic (ăp'ôs-tôl'îk), **ap'os-tol'î-**

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recënt, makër; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

cal (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to an apostle, or the apostles, their times, or spirit.

a-pos'tro-phe (ā-pōs'trō-fē), *n.* Act of suddenly breaking off in a discourse and addressing, in the second person, some person or thing, absent or present; omission of a letter or letters from a word; the mark ['] used to indicate an omission of one or more letters or figures, to denote the possessive case (in which use it orig. marked an omission of the letter *e*), in writing one form of the plural of letters and figures, and to mark the close of a quotation.—

ap'os-troph'ic (āp'ōs-trōf'ik), *a.*

a-pos'tro-phize (ā-pōs'trō-fīz), *v. t. & i.* To address by or in apostrophe; contract by, or mark with, an apostrophe ['] or apostrophes.

a-poth'e-ca-ry (ā-pōth'ē-kā-rī), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rīz). One who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes.—**apothecaries' weight**, a system of weights used for compounding medical prescriptions, and having as its basis the troy ounce.

ap'o-thegm (āp'ō-thēm), *n.* A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept.—**ap'o-theg-mat'ic** (-thēg-māt'ik), *a.*

ap'o-the'o-sis (āp'ō-thē'ō-sīs; ā-pōth'-ē'ōsis), *n.; pl.* -oses (-sēz). Deification; exaltation, as of a person or an ideal.

ap'o-the'o-size (āp'ō-thē'ō-siz), *v. t.* To deify; glorify.

ap-pall' (ā-pōl'), *v. t.* To overcome, depress, or discourage with fear or horror; dismay.—**ap-pall'ing**, *p. a.*

ap'pa-nage (āp'ā-nāj), *n.* Provision made by a sovereign or prince for the younger members of his family, as by a grant of lands; any property appropriated to or by a person as his perquisite; that which belongs by custom or right; a natural endowment.

ap'pa-ra'tus (-rā'tūs), *n.; pl.* -RATUS; -RATES (-tūs-ēz). Things provided as means to an end; a set of implements or utensils for a given work; any complex instrument or appliance for a specific action or operation; mechanism.

ap-par'el (ā-pār'ēl), *n.* Dress; garb; the equipment of a ship, as masts, sails, etc.—*v. t.* To furnish with apparatus; equip; clothe; deck; embellish.

ap-par'ent (ā-pār'ēnt; ā-pār'-), *a.* Open to view; visible; clear or manifest to the understanding; plain; evident; appearing as actual to the eye or mind.—**Syn.** Distinct, obvious, certain, indubitable; seeming.—**ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.*

ap'pa-ri'tion (āp'ā-rīsh'ūn), *n.* Act of

becoming apparent; appearance; thing appearing; visible object; form; preternatural or unexpected appearance; ghost; specter; phantom.

ap-peal' (ā-pēl'), *v. t.* To charge with a crime or offense; accuse.—*v. i.* To make or take an appeal; call on another to decide a matter controverted, to vindicate one's rights, conduct, taste, etc.; call on one for aid or sympathy.—*n.* A proceeding by which a cause is brought to a superior court for reëxamination; right of taking such proceeding; a summons to answer to a charge; a call on a person, a faculty of mind, or any kind of authority, for proof or decision in one's favor; a call for help or a favor; entreaty.

ap-pear' (ā-pēr'), *v. i.* To come or be in sight; become visible; attend before some authority, tribunal, or superior, either in person or by attorney, to answer a charge, plead a cause, etc.; come before the public; become visible or clear; be obvious or manifest; seem.

ap-pear'ance (-āns), *n.* Act of appearing; semblance; external show; manner of appearing; look; aspect; air; thing seen; phenomenon; apparition.

ap-peace' (ā-pēz'), *v. t.* To make quiet; calm; still; allay.—**Syn.** Conciliate, assuage, compose, pacify.—**ap-peas'able** (ā-pēz'ā-b'l), *a.*—**ap-peace'ment**, *n.*

ap-pel'lant (ā-pēl'ānt), *a.* Appealing.—*n.* One who appeals.

ap-pel'late (-āt), *a.* Pertaining to, or taking cognizance of, appeals.

ap-pel-la'tion (āp'ē-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of calling by a name; an appellative.

ap-pel'la-tive (ā-pēl'ā-tīv), *n.* A common name or noun, in distinction from a proper name or noun; the word by which a person or thing is called; appellation; title; descriptive name.—*a.* Of or pert. to a common name; denominative; *Gram.*, common, as opposed to proper.

ap-pel-lee' (āp'ē-lē'), *n.* Law. The person against whom an appeal is taken.

ap-pend' (ā-pēnd'), *v. t.* To hang or attach, as by a string, so as to suspend; add as accessory; annex.

ap-pend'age (ā-pēn'dāj), *n.* Something appended to a principal or greater thing; appurtenance; *Biol.*, a subordinate part.

ap-pend'ant (ā-pēn'dānt), *a.* Hanging; annexed; adjunct.—*n.* Anything attached as incidental or subordinate.

ap-pen'di-ci'tis (-dī-sī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

ap-pen'dix (ā-pēn'diks), *n.; pl.* E. -DIXES (-dīk-sēz), L. -DICES (-dī-sēz). Something appended; appendage; adjunct; matter added to a book but not neces-

ûrn, ūp, circūs, mentī; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sarily essential to its completeness; an outgrowth; appendage; specif., the vermiform appendix.

ap-per-cep'tion (ăp'ēr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* *Psychol.* Perception involving self-consciousness; cognition through the relating of new ideas to familiar ideas.—

ap-per-cep'tive (-tĭv), *a.*

ap-per-tain' (-tān'), *v. i.* To belong or pertain by right, nature, appointment, or custom; relate.

ap-pe-ten-cy (ăp'ĕ-tĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -cies. Fixed and strong desire; esp., natural desire; craving; appetite; an instinctive propensity in animals to perform certain actions, as in aquatic fowls to swim.

ap-pe-tite (-tĭt), *n.* An inherent or habitual desire or propensity for some personal gratification of body or mind; craving; desire for, or relish of, food or drink.—**Syn.** Longing, hunger, appetite.—**ap-pe-ti'tive** (-tĭ'tĭv), *a.*

ap-pe-tiz'er (-tĭz'ēr), *n.* That which stimulates appetite.

ap-pe-tiz'ing (-tĭz'ĭng), *p. a.* Exciting appetite.

ap-plaud' (ă-plôd'), *v. i.* To express approbation loudly, emphatically, or significantly.—*v. t.* To show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, etc.; praise; approve; extol.

ap-plause' (ă-plôz'), *n.* Act of applauding; public approbation.—**Syn.** Acclaim, acclamation, plaudits.

ap-ple (ăp'pl), *n.* The pome fruit of any of certain trees of a family including the quince, pear, hawthorn, medlar, etc.; a tree that bears apples.

ap-pli'ance (ă-plĭ'āns), *n.* Application; thing applied; device.

ap-pli-ca-ble (ăp'li-kă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being applied; fit, suitable, or right to be applied.—**ap-pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*—**ap-pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ap-pli-cant (-kănt), *n.* One who applies for something.

ap-pli-ca'tion (-kă'shŭn), *n.* Act of applying; a laying on; employment; assiduous attention; request; thing applied; a means; capacity or fact of being practically applied or used.

ap-plied' (ă-plĭd'), *p. a.* Put to use; pursued for some end outside of its own domain;—said of various sciences, and distinguished from pure.

ap-pli'qué' (ă-plĕ-kă'), *a.* [F.] Put on, as patterns on textiles; also, done or made in this way.

ap-ply' (ă-plĭ'), *v. t.*; -PLIED' (ă-plĭd'); -PLY'ING. To place in contact; put or adjust (one thing to another); use for a particular purpose, or in a particular

case; appropriate; devote; fix closely; engage and employ diligently, or with attention; betake, address, or refer (one's self).—*v. i.* To have connection (with) or relevancy (to); have some agreement or analogy; make request; address one's self; attend closely (to).

ap-point' (ă-point'), *v. t. & i.* To fix with power or firmness; establish; fix by a decree, order, command, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; constitute; ordain; prescribe; assign, designate, or set apart, by authority; *Obs. or R., exc.* in *p. p.*, furnish in all points; equip; as, a well appointed army.

ap-point'ee' (ă-poin'tĕ'), *n.* A person appointed; one to whom an estate is appointed.

ap-point'ment (ă-point'mĕnt), *n.* Act of appointing; stipulation; an engagement for a meeting; a directing or ordaining; designation of a person to hold an office, discharge a trust, etc.; that which is appointed or the result of appointing; agreement; compact; decree; established order or constitution; an office, station, or position; an assigned duty or service; equipment; outfit.

ap-por'tion (ă-pôr'shŭn), *v. t.* To assign in just proportion; portion out; allot.—**ap-por'tion-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

ap-po-site (ăp'ô-zĭt), *a.* Very applicable; well adapted; fit; relevant.—**ap-po-site-ly**, *adv.*—**ap-po-site-ness**, *n.*

ap-po-si'tion (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of opposing; the setting of a word or phrase beside another or in a parallel construction without a connective, as in "John, the apostle;" the relation so established.

ap-pos'i-tive (ă-pôz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Of, relating to, or in, apposition.—*n.* A word or phrase in apposition.

ap-prais'al (ă-prăz'ăl), *n.* Act of appraising; also, the value fixed in appraising; appraisement.

ap-praise' (ă-prăz'), *v. t.* To set a value on; estimate the worth of, esp. officially; to estimate.—**ap-prais'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

ap-praise'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Appraisal.

ap-pre-ci-a-ble (ă-prĕ'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appreciated; perceptible.—**ap-pre-ci-a-bly**, *adv.*

ap-pre-ci-ate (-ăt), *v. t.* To price or value; estimate justly; recognize or feel the worth of; esteem duly; raise the value of (opposed to *depreciate*); be sensible of; distinguish.—*v. i.* To rise in value.—**ap-pre-ci-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*—**ap-pre-ci-a-tive** (ă-prĕ'shĭ-ă-tĭv), *a.*

ap-pre-hend' (ăp'rĕ-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To seize; arrest; become conscious or sensible of as (really or imaginarily) exist-

ing; anticipate, esp. with fear; lay hold of with the understanding; interpret the meaning of.—*v. i.* To think, believe, or be of opinion; understand; suppose; be apprehensive; fear.—**Syn.** Perceive, conceive, grasp, imagine.

ap-pre-hen'si-ble (-hên'si-b'l), *a.* That may be apprehended or conceived.

ap-pre-hen'sion (-hên'sh'n), *n.* Act of apprehending; opinion; sentiment; faculty by which ideas are conceived; understanding.—**Syn.** Seizure, arrest; perception, anticipation; dread, suspicion; anxiety, concern, solicitude; presage, premonition, presentiment.

ap-pre-hen'sive (ăp-rê-hên'siv), *a.* Capable of apprehending, or quick to apprehend; apt; discerning; anticipative; fearful.—**sive-ly**, *adv.*—**sive-ness**, *n.*

ap-pren'tice (ă-pren'tis), *n.* One bound to serve another for a certain time in consideration of instruction in an art or trade, and formerly, usually, of maintenance.—*v. t.*; **-ticed** (-tist); **-tic-ing** (-tis-ing). To bind or indenture as an apprentice.—**ap-pren'tice-ship**, *n.*

ap-prise' (ă-priz'), *v. t.* Also **ap-prize'**. To give notice; inform.—**Syn.** Acquaint, advertise, advise.

ap-proach' (ă-prôch'), *v. i. & t.* To come or go near; draw nigh; approximate; also, to make advances to.—*n.* Act of approaching; *pl.*, maneuvers toward securing personal relations; advances; a way by which a place can be approached; access.—**approach'a-ble**, *a.*

ap-pro-bate (ăp-rô-bât), *v. t.* To approve; sanction officially.—**ap-pro-bative** (-bâ-tiv), *a.*—**ba-tive-ness**, *n.*

ap-pro-ba'tion (-bâ'sh'n), *n.* Act of approving; approval; commendation.

ap-pro'pri-a-ble (ă-prô'pri-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

ap-pro'pri-ate (-ât), *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; belonging peculiarly; suitable; fit; proper.—(-ât), *v. t.* To take to one's self or to claim in exclusion of others; assign to a specific person or use.—**ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**-pri-ate-ness**, *n.*—**pri-a-tive** (-ât-tiv), *a.*—**pri-a'tor** (-ă-têr), *n.*

ap-pro'pri-a'tion (-ă'sh'n), *n.* Act of appropriating; that which is appropriated; esp., money set apart by formal action to a specific use.

ap-prov'a-ble (ă-prôv'ă-b'l), *a.* See **-ABLE**.

ap-prov'al (-ăl), *n.* Act of approving; approbation; sanction.

ap-prove' (ă-prôv'), *v. t.* To make proof of; demonstrate; sanction officially; ratify; confirm; regard as good;

commend.—*v. i.* To pass or have a favorable opinion (of); judge favorably.—**ap-prov'er** (-prôv'êr), *n.*

ap-prox'i-mate (ă-prôk'si-mât), *a.* Approaching; proximate; resembling nearly; near to correctness; nearly exact.—*n.* An approximation.—(-mât), *v. t.* To carry or advance near to; cause to approach; come near to; approach.—*v. i.* To approach.—**ap-prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

ap-prox-i-ma'tion (-mâ'sh'n), *n.* Act or result of approximating; an approach to a correct estimate, or conception, etc., or to a given quantity, quality, etc.

ap-prox'i-ma-tive (ă-prôk'si-mâ-tiv), *a.* Approximate.

ap-pur'te-nance (ă-pûr'tê-nâns), *n.* That which appertains to something; adjunct; something incident to another principal or more important thing.

ap-pur'te-nant (-nânt), *a.* Annexed to some more important thing; accessory; incident.—*n.* An appurtenance.

a'pri-cot (ă'pri-kôt; ăp'ri-), *n.* The oval, orange-colored fruit of a certain tree of the plum family; also, the tree.

A'pril (ă'pril), *n.* The fourth month of the year, having 30 days.

April fool. One who is sportively imposed upon on the first day of April, called "All Fools' Day."

a pri-o'ri (ă pri-ô'ri; ă pri-ô'rê). Opposed to a *posteriori*. *Logic.* Characterizing reasoning which deduces consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or which infers effects from known causes; deductive or deductively; presumptive.

a'pron (ă'prân; ă'pûrn), *n.* An article of dress worn on the fore part of the body as a covering or to protect the clothes; thing which by its shape or use suggests an apron.

ap-ro-pos' (ăp-rô-pô'), *adv. & a.* Opportunely; seasonably; opportune; seasonable; to the purpose; suitably.

apse (ăps), *n.*; *pl.* **APSES** (ăp'sêz). A projecting part of a building, esp. of a church, usually semicircular in plan.—**ap'si-dal** (ăp'si-dăl), *a.*

ap'sis (ăp'sis), *n.*; *pl.* **-SIDES** (-sî-dêz). *Astron.* In an orbit, the point at which the distance of the body from the center of attraction is greatest (*higher apsis*) or least (*lower apsis*); *Arch.*, an apse.

apt (ăpt), *a.* Fit or suited; suitable; appropriate; having a habitual tendency; ready; especially fitted or qualified; quick to learn; prompt; expert.—**Syn.** Qualified; inclined, prone, likely, liable.

ap'ter-yx (ăp'têr-iks), *n.* A flightless bird of New Zealand.

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in Gr. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

apt'i-tude (ăp'ti-tūd), *n.* Natural or acquired disposition or capacity for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect; general fitness; adaptation; readiness in learning.

apt'ly (ăpt'li), *adv.* In an apt manner.

apt'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being apt.

a'qua (ă'kwă), *n.* [L.] Water.—**aqua fortis** (fôr'tis), nitric acid.—**a. regia** (rê'ji-ă), *Chem.*, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which will dissolve gold or platinum.—**a. vitæ** (vi'tê), formerly, alcohol; hence, brandy or other ardent spirit.

a'qua-ma-rine' (-mă-rên'), *n.* A transparent beryl, typically bluish green, used as a gem.

aq'ua-relle' (ăk'wă-rêl'), *n.* A drawing in water color.

a-quă'ri-um (ă-kwă'ri-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-ŭmz), L. -RIA (-ă). An artificial pond, or a vessel of water, in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept; a place for the care and exhibition of such aquatic collections.

a-quă'tic (ă-kwă'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to water; growing in or frequenting water.—*n.* An aquatic animal or plant; *pl.*, sports or exercises in or on the water.

a'qua-tint' (ă'kwă-tint'; ăk'wă-), *n.* Etching with aqua fortis, giving the effect of a water color or of an India-ink drawing.

aq'ue-duct (ăk'wê-dŭkt), *n.* Any conduit for water, esp. one for a large quantity of flowing water; a structure for conveying a canal over a river or hollow; *Anat.*, a canal or passage in a part.

a'que-ous (ă'kwê-ŭs), *a.* Of, or of the nature of, water, or abounding with it; watery; produced by water.

aq'ui-line (ăk'wi-lin; -lîn), *a.* Of or like an eagle; curving; prominent, like the beak of an eagle, as the nose.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *n.* A Semite of the race which from the earliest known time has occupied the Arabian peninsula and now has a much wider habitat; a horse of Arabian breed; a street Arab.—*a.* Arabian.

ar'a-besque' (-ă-bêsk'), *n.* A kind of ornamentation consisting of a fantastic pattern of plants or fruits, foliage, etc., and often (except in Moorish and Arabic art) figures of men or animals, and usually in combination with a geometric design.—*a.* Relating to, or exhibiting, arabesque.

A-ra'bi-an (ă-ră'bi-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Arabia or Arabs; Arabic.—*n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.

Ar'a-bic (ăr'ă-bik), *a.* Arabian.—*n.* The

Semitic language of the Arabs.—**Arabic numerals or figures**, the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, etc., and the cipher 0.

ar'a-ble (ăr'ă-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or cultivated by, plowing or tillage.

a-rach'nid (ă-răk'nid), *n.* Any of a class (*Arachnida*) of arthropods including the spiders, scorpions, and allies.

a-rach'noid (-noid), *a.* Resembling a spider's web.—*n.* An arachnid.

ar'ba-lest (ăr'bă-lêst), *n.* A kind of crossbow consisting of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood.—**ar'ba-lest'er**, *n.*

ar'bi-ter (ăr'bi-têr), *n.* A person having power to decide a dispute; arbitrator.

ar'bi-trage (-trăj), *n.* Traffic in which the profit arises from the difference of value of the same commodity in different markets at the same time.

ar-bit'ra-ment (ăr-bit'ră-mênt), *n.* Right or power of deciding; free will; act of deciding as an arbiter; an arbitration; arbitrator's award.

ar'bi-tra-ry (ăr'bi-tră-rî), *a.* Depending on will or discretion; discretionary; exercised according to, or based on, one's own will or caprice; absolute, despotic, or tyrannical (with reference to the will); capricious, uncertain (with reference to the caprice).—**ar'bi-tra-ri-ly** (-rî-li), *adv.*—**ar'bi-tra-ri-ness**, *n.*

ar'bi-trate (-trăt), *v. t. & i.* To hear and decide, or to act, as arbitrator; hence, to decide; determine; submit to arbitration.—**ar'bi-tra'tion** (-tră'shŭn), *n.*

ar'bi-tra'tor (ăr'bi-tră-têr), *n.* A person, or one of two or more persons, chosen by parties to settle a difference between them; arbiter; umpire; referee.

ar'bi-tress (-trêš), *n.* Female arbitrator.

ar'bor (ăr'bêr), *n.* A kind of latticework formed of, or covered with, vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.

ar'bor, *n.* *Mech.* A main shaft or beam; a spindle or axle of a wheel; a lathe mandrel.

Arbor Day. A day, in late April or early May, appointed in most of the United States for planting trees and shrubs.

ar-bo're-al (ăr-bô-rê-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a tree or trees; attached to or frequenting trees.

ar-bo-res'cent (ăr'bô-rêš'ênt), *a.* Resembling a tree; tree-like.—**ar'bo-res'cence** (ăr'bô-rêš'êns), *n.*

ar-bo-re'tum (-rê'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RETUMS (-tŭmz), L. -RETA (-tă). A place where trees are cultivated for scientific or educational purposes.

ar-bo-ri-cul'ture (ăr'bô-rî-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Cultivation of trees and shrubs.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ăr̃m, ăsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

ar'bor vi'tæ, (är'bör vi'tē). Any of certain trees of the pine family.

ar'bour (är'bör). Var. of **ARBOR**, bower.

ar'bu-tus (är'bū-tūs; är-bū'tūs), *n.* Any tree of a genus (*Arbutus*) of shrubs or trees of the heath family bearing a scarlet berry; the trailing *arbutus*, a trailing plant of the heath family of the United States.

arc (ärk), *n.* A portion of a curved line; an object of an arclike curvature; *Elec.*, a sustained luminous glow formed under certain conditions when a break is made in an electric circuit. It is used in various kinds of lights, called **arc lights**.

ar-cade' (är-kād'), *n.* *Arch.* A series of arches with their columns or piers; a long, arched building or gallery; an arched or covered way or avenue, as between shops.

ar-ca-num (-kän'num), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CANA (-nä). A secret or mystery (chiefly in *pl.*); in alchemy, an extract of the ulterior or vital nature of something; hence, a secret remedy or nostrum.

arch (ärch), *n.* An architectural structural member, usually curved and made up of separate wedge-shaped solids with their joints at right angles to the curve; any place covered by an arch; archway; any curve in the form of an arch.—*v. t. & v. i.* To cover or provide with an arch or arches; to form into an arch.

arch (ärch), *a.* Chief; eminent; cunning; sly; sportively mischievous; roguish.

arch- (ärch-, *except in archangel and derivatives*). A prefix, used in titles and descriptive appellations, meaning *chief, principal*.

ar'chæ-ol'o-gy (är'kê-öl'ô-jî), *n.* The study of antiquities; the study of the art, customs, etc., of ancient peoples as shown in their monuments, relics, etc.—**ar'chæ-o-log'ic** (-ô-lôj'ik), **-log'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* —**-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ar'chæ-ol'o-gist** (-ô-lô-jist), *n.*

ar-cha'ic (är-kä'ik), *a.* Of or characterized by antiquity or archaism; antiquated.

ar'cha-ism (är'kä-iz'm), *n.* The use of an ancient, obsolete, or old-fashioned diction, idiom, or style in speech, art, etc.; an antiquated word or the like.

arch'an'gel (ärk'än'jäl), *n.* A chief angel.—**arch'an-gel'ic** (-än-jël'ik), *a.*

arch'bish'op (ärch'bish'öp), *n.* A chief bishop; a prelate at the head of an ecclesiastical province, or one of equivalent honorary rank.—**-bish'op-ric** (-rik), *n.*

arch'dea'con (-dē'k'n), *n.* A chief deacon, next below a bishop in rank.—**arch'dea'con-ate** (-ät), *n.*—**arch'**

dea'con-ry (-rî), *n.*—**dea'con-ship**, *n.* **arch'duch'ess** (-dūch'ēs), *n.* Consort of an archduke; also, a princess of the imperial family of Austria.

arch'duch'y (-dūch'î), *n.*; *pl.* -DUCHIES (-iz). Territory of an archduke or archduchess.

arch'duke' (-dūk'), *n.* A prince of the imperial family of Austria.—**arch'du'cal** (-dū'käl), *a.*

arched (ärcht), *a.* Made as or with an arch or curve.

arch'en'e-my (ärch'ën'ë-mî), *n.* Chief enemy; Satan.

arch'er (är'chër), *n.* A bowman; one who uses the bow and arrow.

arch'er-y (-î), *n.* Art or practice of, or skill in, shooting with a bow and arrows; an archer's outfit of bows, arrows, etc.; archers collectively.

arch'che-type (är'kê-tip), *n.* The original pattern or model of a work, or the model from which a thing is formed.—**ar'-che-typ'al** (är'kê-tip'äl; är-kët'î-päl), *a.* **ar'chi-** (är'ki-). A prefix signifying *chief, arch, or in Biol. & Anat.*, usually, *primitive, original, ancestral*.

ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal (-ë-pis'kô-päl), *a.* Of or pert. to an archbishop or his office.

ar'chil (är'käl), *n.* A violet dye got from several lichens; any plant yielding it.

Ar'chi-me'de-an (är'ki-mê-dē-än; -mê-dē-än), *a.* Of or pert. to Archimedes (B. C. 287?-212), a famous Greek mathematician and mechanician.—**Archimede-an, or Archimedes', screw**, a device for raising water attributed to Archimedes, consisting of a tube wound spirally around an axis or of a broad-threaded screw incased by an open cylinder.

arch'ing (är'chîng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **ARCH**, *v.*

ar'chi-pel'a-go (-ki-pël'ä-gô), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES, -GOS (-gôz). Any sea or broad sheet of water interspersed with islands; —after the Grecian Archipelago.

ar'chi-tect (är'ki-tëkt), *n.* A person skilled in, or a professional student of, architecture; a contriver; designer. **ar'chi-tec-ton'ic** (-tëk-tôn'ik), **ar'chi-tec-ton'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a master builder or constructor; of or relating to architecture.

ar'chi-tec-ture (är'ki-tëk'tūr), *n.* Art or science of building, esp. for the purposes of civil life; construction, in general: structure.—**ar'chi-tec'tur-al** (-tëk'tūr-äl), *a.* —**-tec'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

ar'chi-trave (-trāv), *n.* *Arch.* The lower division of an entablature, resting on the column, esp. in classical architecture; the group of moldings or other

member above, and on both sides of, an opening, as a door.

ar'chives (är'kivz), *n. pl.* A place for keeping public records; public records (also in *sing.*); registers; annals.

ar'chi-volt (-ki-völt), *n.* The architectural member surrounding a curved opening, as of an arch; ornamental work on the wall face of the stones of an arch.

arch'ly (ärch'li), *adv.* In an arch manner; roguishly.

arch'ness, *n.* Quality of being arch; roguishness.

ar'chon (är'kõn), *n.* One of the chief magistrates in ancient Athens; a ruler or presiding officer.

arch'way (ärch'wä'), *n.* A way under an arch.

arc'tic (ärk'tik), *a.* Pert. to, or situated under, the northern constellation called the *Bear* (applied specif. to a circle or parallel of latitude 23° 28' from the pole); relating to, or characteristic of, the north polar regions; frigid.—*n.* The arctic circle, pole, or regions; *U. S.*, a kind of waterproof overshoe.

Arc-tu'rus (ärk-tü'rüs), *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes.

-ard (-ärd). A suffix in words mostly from the French, and usually denoting one who does something excessively or something discreditable, as in coward, sluggish, drunkard.

ar'den-cy (är'dén-si), *n.* Quality or state of being ardent.

ar'dent (-dént), *a.* Hot or burning; fiery; glowing; shining; passionate; fervent; vehement in the passions or affections.—**Syn.** Intense, fierce, arduous, eager, zealous, fervid.—**ardent spirits**, strong, distilled alcoholic liquors, as whisky, brandy, etc.—**ar'dent-ly**, *adv.*

ar'dor (är'dör), *n.* Burning heat; fire; flame; warmth or heat of passion or affection; eagerness; zeal.

ar'du-ous (-dü-üs), *a.* Steep and lofty; hard to climb; laborious; difficult.

are (är), *n.* Metric System. The area of a square of which each side is ten meters in length (about 119.6 square yards, or .025 acre).

are (är). The present indicative pl. of the verb to be.

ar'e-a (är'ë-ä), *n.*; *pl.* E. AREAS (-äz), L., chiefly in biology, AREÆ (-ë). Any plane surface; the sunken space or court affording access and light to a basement; a particular extent of surface; region; tract on the earth; the superficial contents of a figure; surface included within the lines of a figure; extent; scope.

ar'e-ca (är'ë-kä; ä-rë'kä), *n.* Any of various palms, of which one yields the betel nut.

ar'e-na (ä-rë'nä), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NAS (-näz), L. -NÆ (-në). *Roman Antiq.* The area, usually sanded, for the spectacles in an amphitheater; place of public contest or exertion; sphere of action.

ar'e-na'ceous (är'ë-nä'shüs), *a.* Sandy.

ar'e'o-la (ä-rë'ö-lä), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-láz), L. -LÆ (-lë). A small area, esp. about something, as about a pustule.

Ar'e-op'a-gus (är'ë-öp'ä-güs), *n.* A hill west of the Acropolis, Athens, where sat a high court, in later times cognizant only of capital crimes; also, the court.

Ar'gand lamp (är'gänd). A lamp with a tubular wick and burner admitting air both inside and outside of the flame.

ar'gent (-jént), *n.* Silver, or money (*Archaic*); whiteness; anything white.—*a.* Silver; silvery; white.

ar'gen-tif'er-ous (är'jén-tif'ër-üs), *a.* Producing or containing silver.

ar'gen-tine (är'jén-tin; -tín), *a.* Pert. to silver; silvery.—*n.* Silver; any of various materials resembling silver.

Ar'gen-tine (-tën; -tín), *a.* Of or pertaining to the South American republic of Argentina.

ar'gen-tite (är'jén-tit), *n.* Native silver sulphide, a dark gray mineral of metallic luster, an important ore of silver.

ar'gil (är'jil), *n.* Clay; esp., potter's clay.

ar'gil-la'ceous (-jil-lä'shüs), *a.* Clayey.

ar'gil-lif'er-ous (-lif'ër-üs), *a.* Producing, or abounding in, argil, or clay.

ar'gol (-göl), *n.* Crude tartar.

ar'gon (-gön), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless, odorless, inert gaseous element occurring in the air, in volcanic gases, etc. Symbol, A; at. wt., 39.9.

Ar'go-naut (-gö-nôt), *n.* *Gr. Myth.* One of the band of heroes, including Jason, who sailed in a ship called Argo to Colchis; *U. S.*, one of those who went to California in search of gold shortly after it was discovered there in 1848.

ar'go-sy (är'gö-si), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-síz). A large ship; esp., a merchant vessel of the largest size.

ar'got (-gö; -göt), *n.* The conventional jargon of a class, esp. of thieves or vagabonds.

ar'gue (är'gü), *v. i.*; -GUED (-güd); -GUING. To offer reasons for or against something; reason; dispute or contend in argument (followed by *with*).—*v. t.* To debate; discuss; treat by reasoning; manifest by reasoning; prove; persuade by reasons.—**ar'gu-a-ble** (-gü-ä-bl), *a.*

ar'gu-ment (-gü-mént), *n.* A reason or

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

reasons offered for or against something; reasoning; argumentation; discussion; disputation; subject matter or topic of anything; an abstract; summary.

ar'gu-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tă'shĕn), *n.*

Act of forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion; a process of reasoning; argument; debate.

ar'gu-men'ta-tive (-mĕn'tă-tĭv), *a.*

Pert. or given to argument.

Ar'gus-eyed' (ăr'gŭs-ĭd'), *a.* Vigilant and sharp-sighted.

a'ri-a (ă'rĭ-ă; ă'rĭ-ă), *n.* A melody; esp., an elaborate, accompanied melody sung by one voice, in operas, cantatas, etc.

A'ri-an (ă'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Arius (d. 336) or his doctrines, esp. the doctrine that Christ, though noblest of all created beings, was not the Eternal Son of God nor of the same substance as the Father.—*n.* An adherent of the doctrines of Arius.—**A'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

ar'id (ăr'id), *a.* Dry; barren; wanting in interest.—**a-rid'i-ty** (ă-rid'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

A'ri-es (ă'rĭ-ĕz), *n.* *Astron.* A constellation between Pisces and Taurus, pictorially represented as a ram; the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about March 21st.

a-right' (ă-rĭt'), *adv.* Rightly; correctly.

a-rise' (ă-rĭz'), *v. i.*; *pret.* A-ROSE' (-rôz'); *p. p.* A-RIS'EN (-rĭz'ĭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* A-RIS'ING (-rĭz'ĭng). To ascend; rise; come into action, being, or notice; become operative, sensible, or visible; proceed; issue; spring.

ar'is-toc-ra-cy (ăr'is-tôk'ră-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Rule by the best; hence, government by a relatively small, privileged class; a state thus governed, or the governing body; the nobles or chief persons in a state; a privileged class; particularly, those regarded as superior to the rest of the community.

a-ris'to-crat (ă-ris'tô-krăt; ăr'is-tô-krăt), *n.* One of the aristocracy; one having the sympathies, habits, and temper of mind common among a ruling class; one who favors an aristocracy as a form of government.—**ar'is-to-crat'ic** (ăr'is-tô-krăt'ĭk; ă-ris'-), -crat'ĭ-cal (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*—**-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-rith'me-tic (ă-rĭth'mĕ-tĭk), *n.* Science of numbers; art of computation by figures.—**ar'ith-met'ĭ-cal** (ăr'ĭth-mĕt'-ĭ-kăl), *a.*—**-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**a-rith-met'i-cian** (ă-rĭth'mĕ-tĭsh'ăn; ăr'ĭth-), *n.*

ar'ith-mom'e-ter (ăr'ĭth-môm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.*

A calculating machine.

ark (ărk), *n.* A chest or coffer; *Jewish Hist.*, the oblong chest kept in the holy

of holies, containing the two tables of stone bearing the Ten Commandments; the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge (*Gen.* vi.); any place of refuge.

arm (ărm), *n.* A branch of the military service (as, the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers are the *arms* of the modern army); a weapon.

arm, *v. t.* To furnish with weapons; to cover or furnish with any strengthening or protective covering; to equip or fit out for action or operation.—*v. i.* To provide one's self with arms; take arms.

arm, *n.* A human upper limb, esp. the part between shoulder and wrist; something suggestive of an arm, as a limb of an invertebrate animal, a slender part of an instrument projecting from a trunk, axis, etc.; power; might; strength.

ar-ma'da (ăr-mă'dă), *n.* A fleet of armed ships; the *Spanish*, or *Invincible*, *Armada*, sent by Philip II. of Spain against England, in 1588, which was in great part destroyed by the English fleet and by storms.

ar-ma-dil'lo (ăr'mă-dĭl'ô), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ôz). A burrowing, chiefly nocturnal mammal of South and tropical America, having the body and head incased in an armor of small bony plates.

ar'ma-ment (ăr'mă-mĕnt), *n.* A body of forces equipped for war; all the guns, torpedoes, small arms, etc., of a ship, a fortification, or coast-defense system; any equipment, or act of equipping, for resistance.

ar-ma-ture (-tŭr), *n.* Armor; whatever is worn or used to protect the body; hence, a covering suggestive of such armor; a piece of soft iron or steel used to connect the poles of a magnet or magnets; that part of a dynamo-electric machine carrying the conductors by the relative movement of which latter through the magnetic field an electric current is induced (as in the dynamo), or which are caused to move through this field (as in the motor) by a current passing through them.

arm'chair' (ăr'm'chăr'), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows or forearms.

arm'ful (ăr'm'fôol), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fôolz). See -FUL.

arm'hole' (-hôl'), *n.* The armpit; a hole for the arm in a garment.

ar'mil-la-ry (ăr'mĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings or circles.

Ar-min'i-an (ăr-mĭn'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Arminius (1560-1609), a Dutch Protestant theologian, whose doctrines

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

were those adopted by the Wesleys of Great Britain and Methodists of America.—*n.* A believer in Arminianism.—

Ar-min'i-an-ism (äz'm), *n.*

ar'mi-stice (är'mī-stīs), *n.* A brief suspension of hostilities by agreement; a truce.

arm'let (är'mlēt), *n.* A small arm, as of the sea; an arm ring; a bracelet or band for the upper arm; short bandlikesleeve.

ar'mor (är'mēr), *n.* Defensive arms for the body; any clothing or covering worn to protect one's person in battle; steel or iron plating on ships or forts for protection from artillery fire; any similar protective covering, as a diver's suit.—*v. t.* To equip with armor.

ar'mor-er (är'mēr-ēr), *n.* One who makes or repairs armor or arms; one in charge of arms and armor.

ar-mo'ri-al (är-mō'ri-äl), *a.* Belonging to armor, or to heraldic arms.

ar'mor-y (är'mēr-ī), *n.; pl. -IES* (-īz). Armor; a place where arms are deposited, esp., *U. S.*, a large building including also a drill hall, offices, etc.; *U. S.*, a manufactory of arms, as rifles, bayonets, swords, etc.

arm'pit' (är'mpīt'), *n.* The hollow, or pit, beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder.

arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* Instruments of offense or defense; exploits of war; military service; *Her.*, the hereditary armorial ensigns of a family or similar devices adopted by a government.

ar'my (är'ml), *n.; pl. -MIES* (-mīz). A body, esp. an organized body, of men armed for war. (The commissioned officers in the United States Army rank as follows: general, lieutenant general, major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant. The noncommissioned officers are a sergeant and a corporal.); a large body of persons organized to advance a cause; a great number; host; array; forces.

army worm. The larva of a noctuid moth the larvæ of which travel in multitudes destroying grass and crops.

ar'ni-ca (är'nī-kä), *n.* Any of many herbs (genus *Arnica*) of the aster family; also, the rhizome and roots of one species used medicinally, or a preparation of them.

a-ro'ma (ä-rō'mä), *n.; E. pl. -MAS* (-māz). Quality or principle of a substance constituting its fragrance; agreeable odor.

ar'o-mat'ic (är'ō-māt'ik), **ar'o-mat'i-cal** (-ī-käl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, aroma; fragrant; strong-scented.

—*n.* A plant, drug, or medicine characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste.

a-ro'ma-tize (ä-rō'mä-tīz), *v. t.* To render aromatic.

a-rose' (ä-rōz'), *pref.* of **ARISE**.

a-round' (ä-round'), *adv.* Circularly; on every side; round; in a circuit; all about; *Colloq., U. S.*, near or in the neighborhood.—*prep.* Encircling; about; in a direction that turns about; *Colloq., U. S.*, from one part to another of; at random through; about.

a-rouse' (ä-rouz'), *v. t. & i.* To excite to action from a state of rest; stir; rouse.

a-row' (ä-rō'), *adv.* In a row; successively; in order.

ar'rack (är'dk), *n.* In Turkey, India, etc., any ardent spirit.

ar-raign' (ä-rän'), *v. t.* To call or set (a prisoner) at the bar of a court to answer an indictment; to call to account, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or any other tribunal.—*Syn.* Impeach, denounce.—**raign'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

ar-range' (ä-rānj'), *v. t.* To put in proper order; dispose in the manner intended, or best suited for the purpose; adjust; settle; prepare; *Music*, adapt (a composition) to voices or instruments for which it was not originally written.—*Syn.* Adjust, range, classify.

ar-range'ment (ä-rānj'mēnt), *n.* Act, manner, or result of arranging or state of being arranged; disposition; adjustment; preparatory proceeding or measure; preparation; disposal.

ar'rant (är'dnt), *a.* Vagrant, as in *thief arrant*, now *thief errant*, a robber outlaw; notoriously or preeminently bad.

ar'ras (är'ds), *n.* Tapestry; a screen or hangings of tapestry.

ar-ray' (ä-rā'), *v. t.* To dispose in order, as troops; marshal; deck; adorn with dress; dress.—*Syn.* Draw up, arrange.

—*n.* Order; a regular and imposing arrangement; hence, order of battle; body of persons placed in order; a body of soldiers; an imposing series of things; dress; rich or beautiful apparel.

ar-rear' (ä-rēr'), *n.* Usually in *pl.* That which is unpaid but due.—*in arrear or arrears*, backward; in debt.

ar-rear'age (-āj), *n.* State of being in arrear, or behindhand; that which remains unpaid and overdue; arrears.

ar-rest' (ä-rēst'), *v. t.* To stop; check; to take or keep in custody by authority of law; seize on and fix; hold; catch; seize on and fix the attention of.—*Syn.* Obstruct, delay, detain, hinder; apprehend, lay hold of, capture.—*n.* Act of arrest-

äle, senäte, căre, äm, äccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; öld, öbey,

ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; üse, ünite.

ing.—**Syn.** Check, stoppage; custody, imprisonment; seizure, detention.

ar'rière'-ban' (ä'ryâr'bän'; ä-rër'bän'), *n.* [F.] A proclamation, as of the French kings, calling their vassals to war; also, the body of such vassals.

ar'ris (är'is), *n.* *Arch.* The sharp edge formed by the meeting of two surfaces, esp. in a molding.

ar-riv'al (ä-riv'äl), *n.* Act of arriving; the person or thing arriving or that has arrived; advent.

ar-rive' (ä-riv'), *v. i.* To come to the shore; come in progress by water or by land; reach a place (often with *at*); gain an object or attain a state by effort, etc. (with *at*); come;—said of time.

ar'ro-gance (är'ö-gäns), *n.* Also **ar'ro-gan-cy** (-gän-si), *n.* Act or habit of arrogating; quality of being arrogant.—**Syn.** Haughtiness, hauteur, assumption, lordliness, presumption, disdain.

ar'ro-gant (-gänt), *a.* Making, or disposed to make, exorbitant claims of rank, estimation, or importance; assuming; haughty; containing, or marked with, arrogance.—**Syn.** Proud, disdainful, bold, forward, presuming, lordly, lofty, domineering. — **-gant-ly**, *adv.*

ar'ro-gate (är'ö-gät), *v. t.* To assume or claim unduly, proudly, or presumptuously.—**ar'ro-ga'tion** (-gä'shün), *n.*

ar'row (är'ö), *n.* The missile weapon used with a bow.

ar'row-root' (-rööt'), *n.* A West Indian plant having tuberous starchy roots; a nutritive starch obtained from the root-stocks of a species of this plant.

ar-roy'o (ä-roi'ö), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-öz). A watercourse; also, a small, often dry, gully or channel.

ar'se-nal (är'sê-näl), *n.* A public establishment for storing or making arms and military equipments.

ar'se-nic (-nik), *n.* One of the elements, a solid, brittle, very poisonous substance of tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster (Symbol, *As*); arsenious oxide, or white arsenic.—**ar-sen'i-cal** (är-sên'î-käl), *a.*

ar-se-ni-ous (är-sê'nî-üs), *a.* Of or pert. to, consisting of, or containing, arsenic.—**arsenious oxide**, an astringent, sweetish oxide of trivalent arsenic;—called also *arsenic*.

ar'sis (är'sis), *n.*; *pl.* ARSES (-sêz). In Greek and Latin prosody, the unaccented part of a foot. The true ancient meanings of *arsis* and *thesis* have commonly been reversed through a misunderstanding; hence, popularly, the strong or accented syllable of a foot.

ar'son (-sžn), *n.* The malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another; similar burning of other property.

art (ärt), *n.* Skill in performance, acquired by experience, study, or observation; knack; human contrivance or ingenuity, as in adapting natural things to man's use; a branch of learning; a science, esp. one, such as grammar or logic, serving chiefly as a discipline or as an instrument of knowledge; *pl.*, those branches of learning taught in the academic course of colleges; learning or the field of learning; the general principles of any branch of learning or of any craft; a system of rules facilitating the doing of certain actions; systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result; an occupation requiring such knowledge or skill; a craft; application of skill and taste to production according to æsthetic principles; such application to the production of beauty by imitation or design, as in painting and sculpture; skillful plan; device; cunning; artifice.—**Syn.** Aptitude, dexterity, adroitness, contrivance; profession, business, trade, calling.

art, *v.* 2d pers. present indicative sing. of the verb **BE**.

ar-te'ri-al (är-tê'rî-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to an artery or arteries.

ar-te'ri-al-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To transform (venous blood) into arterial blood by oxygenation in the lungs.

ar-te'ri-ot'o-my (-öt'ö-mi), *n.* The opening of an artery, esp. to let blood.

ar'ter-y (är'têr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-iz). One of the tubular branching vessels which distribute the blood from the heart through the body.

Ar-te'sian (är-tê'žhän), *a.* Of or pert. to Artois, anciently called *Artesium*, in France.—**Artesian well** [usually *l. c.*], a well made by boring till water is reached which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously; loosely, *U. S.*, any deep, bored well.

art'ful (ärt'fööl), *a.* Performed with, or produced by, art; artificial; using or showing much art; dexterous; cunning; crafty.—**Syn.** Skillful, adroit, tricky, sly.—**art'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

ar-thri'tis (är-thrî'tis), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the joints; esp., gout.—**ar-thrit'ic** (-thrît'ik), **-i-cal** (-î-käl), *a.*

ar'thro-pod (är'thrö-pöd), *n.* A member of a group including the insects, arachnids, and crustaceans.

ar'ti-choke (är'ti-chök), *n.* A certain tall plant of the aster family; also, its edible flower head.

ärn, üp, circžs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ar'ti-cle (är'ti-k'l'), *n.* A distinct portion of any writing consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics; a clause in a contract, treaty, or the like; a literary composition forming an independent part of a periodical, cyclopedia, etc.; a distinct part; something considered by itself; a thing of a particular kind; any of the words (*a, an, the*) used before nouns to limit or define their application. — *v. t.* To formulate in articles; bind by articles of agreement.

ar-tic'u-lar (är-tik'ü-lär), *a.* Of or pert. to a joint or joints.

ar-tic'u-late (-lät), *a.* Jointed; formed with joints; characterized by division into words and syllables; spoken intelligibly; expressed or formulated clearly and logically; made up of complementary parts. — (-lät), *v. i. & t.* To join by articulation; to utter, or utter in, articulate sounds; enunciate. — **late-ly**, *adv.*

ar-tic'u-la-tion (-lä'shün), *n.* A joint or juncture between the bones of an animal; *Bot.*, a node or thickened portion of a stem, or the interval between two such portions; any meeting of parts in a joint; utterance of articulate sounds, as in pronunciation; an articulate utterance or elementary sound; consonant.

ar-tic'u-la-tor (-lä'tër), *n.* One that articulates.

ar-ti-fice (är'ti-fis), *n.* Artful or skillful contrivance; ingenuity; crafty device; an artful, ingenious, or elaborate trick. — **Syn.** Device, contrivance, expedient; plot, intrigue, machination; blind, sleight, shift, evasion; cheat, fraud, deceit, imposition, imposture, maneuver, stratagem, wile, ruse, subterfuge.

ar-tif'i-cer (är-tif'i-sër), *n.* A skilled or artistic worker; mechanic; craftsman, one who makes or contrives; deviser.

ar-ti-fi'cial (är'ti-fish'äl), *a.* Made or contrived by art; feigned; fictitious; cultivated; not indigenous. — **Syn.** Assumed, affected, imaginary, fabulous; unnatural, sham, false, forged, adulterate, bastard, factitious, spurious, counterfeit. — **ar-ti-fi'-cial-ly**, *adv.* — **ar-ti-fi'-cial-i-ty** (-i-äl'i-ti), *n.*

ar-ti-fi'cial-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make artificial.

ar-til'ler-ist (är-til'ër-ist), *n.* A person skilled in artillery or gunnery; gunner; artilleryman.

ar-til'ler-y (-i), *n.* Mounted guns, in distinction from small arms; cannon; ordnance; that branch of the army handling the artillery. — **ar-til'ler-y-man** (-män), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mën).

ar'ti-san (är'ti-zän), *n.* One trained in

some mechanic art; a handicraftsman, mechanic.

art'ist (är'tist), *n.* One who professes and practices an art in which imagination and taste preside over the execution, esp. a fine art; one who shows trained skill or rare taste in any art or occupation.

ar'tiste' (är'tëst'), *n.* [F.] A performer, as a dancer, whose work shows unusual æsthetic quality; one whose work may be considered as a "fine art."

ar-tis'tic (är-tis'tik), **ar-tis'ti-cal** (-ti-käl), *a.* Of or pert. to art or artists; showing taste or skill. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

art'less (ärt'lës), *a.* Wanting or not showing art, knowledge, or skill; uncultured; rude; free from art, guile, or craft; simple and sincere; ingenuous; honest. — **Syn.** Unaffected, unsophisticated, naïve; open, frank, candid.

a'rum (ä'rüm), *n.* Any plant of the genus (*Arum*) including the cuckoopint; *Hort.*, any plant of several related genera.

a-rus'pex (ä-rüs'pëks), **a-rus'pice** (-pis), etc. Vars. of HARUSPEX, etc.

Ar'yan (är'yän; är'ï-än), *n.* A member of that Caucasian race of which one branch early occupied Persia, and another entered India; a member of the race which spoke the language from which the Indo-European languages are derived; loosely, an Indo-European; the parent tongue of the Indo-European languages; Indo-European speech in general. — **Ar'yan**, *a.*

as (äs), *n.*; *pl.* ASSES (äs'ëz). The Roman libra, or pound; a Roman bronze coin.

as (äz), *adv., conj., & rel. pron.* Like; in the same manner or degree with or in which; equally; in the idea, character, or condition, of; while; when; because; since; that (as in *Be so good as to come*; for instance); by way of example; thus.

as-a-fet'i-da (äs-ä-fët'i-dä), *n.* The fetid gum resin of various Oriental plants of the celery family.

as-bes'tos (äs-bës'tós; äz-), *n.* A certain mineral occurring in delicate fibers or in fibrous masses, used in fireproof clothing, curtains, roofing, etc.

as-cend' (ä-sënd'), *v. i. & t.* To move upward; mount; rise. — **Syn.** Climb, scale. — **as-cend'a-ble**, *a.*

as-cend'ance (ä-sën'däns), *n.* Act of ascending; also, ascendancy.

as-cend'an-cy (-dän-si), *n.* Governing or controlling influence; domination; power. — **Syn.** Sway, control, predominance, dominion, authority.

as-cend'ant (-dänt), *n.* The astrological horoscope; ascendancy; an ancestor.

äle, senäte, căre, äm, äccount, recânt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey,

ärm, äsk, sofä; éve, èvent, ènd, örb, ödd, soft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

—*a.* Rising toward the zenith; ascending; superior; predominant; surpassing.

as-cend'ence (ă-sĕn'ĕns), **-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*, **-ent** (-ĕnt), *n. & a.*, **-i-ble**, *a.* Vars. OF ASCENDANCE, -AN-CY, — -ANT, -ABLE.

as-cen'sion (ă-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of ascending; ascent; [*cap.*] the visible ascending of Jesus on the fortieth day after his resurrection; Ascension Day.

Ascension Day. The Thursday, forty days after Easter, on which is commemorated Christ's ascension.

as-cent' (ă-sĕnt'), *n.* Act of rising; rise; way or means by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place; upward slope.

as'cer-tain' (ăs'ĕr-tān'), *v. t.* To learn for a certainty, by trial, examination, or experiment; get to know.—**as'cer-tain'-a-ble**, *a.*—**-tain'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

as-cet'ic (ă-sĕt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to ascetics or their practices; austere.—*n.* One who devotes himself to a solitary and contemplative life, with rigorous discipline of self; hence, one who practices extreme rigor and self-denial.—**as-cet'i-cal**, *a.*—**as-cet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

as-cet'i-cism (-i-sĭz'm), *n.*

as-crib'e (ăs-krib'), *v. t.* To attribute, refer, or assign, as to a cause or source; attribute, as a quality; — **as-crib'-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

as-crip'tion (ăs-krip'shŭn), *n.* Act of ascribing; also, that which is ascribed.

a-sep'sis (ă-sĕp'sis), *n.* Aseptic state, as of a wound; aseptic methods or treatment, as in surgery.

a-sep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Free from harmful organisms, as pus-forming bacteria; (said of wounds, instruments, dressings, etc.); characterized by the attempt to maintain freedom from harmful organisms in surgical methods, treatment, etc.—*n.* An aseptic substance or preparation.—**-ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.*

a-sep'ti-cize (-sĭz), *v. t.* To render aseptic; treat with aseptics.

a-sex'u-al (ă-sĕk'shŭ-ăl), *a.* Having no sex; without sexual action.

ash (ăsh), *n.* A common timber and shade tree of the olive family; its wood.

ash, *n.*, *sing.* OF ASHES.

a-shamed' (ă-shămd'), *p. a.* Affected by shame.

ash'en (ăsh'ĕn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ash tree or its wood.

ash'en, *a.* Consisting of or resembling ashes; of a color between brown or white and gray.

ash'es (ăsh'ĕz), *n. pl.* The earthy or mineral parts of combustible substances remaining after combustion; the remains of the human body when burned,

or when "returned to dust" by natural decay; fine lava thrown out in a volcanic eruption.

ash'lar (ăsh'lĕr), *n.* Hewn or squared stone; masonry of such stone.

a-shore' (ă-shŏr'), *adv.* On, to, or toward, the shore.

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent.

ash'y (ăsh'ĭ), *a.* Of, pert. to, or filled with, ashes; ash-colored; ashen.

A'sian (ă'shăn; ă'zhăn), *a. & n.* Asiatic.

A'si-at'ic (ă'shĭ-ăt'ik; ă'zhĭ-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Asia or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Asia.

a-side' (ă-sĭd'), *adv.* On or to one side; out of the way; apart; so as not to be heard by others; privately.—*n.* Something spoken aside, as an actor's remark which the other players are supposed not to hear.

as'i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nĭn), *a.* Of, having the qualities (as stupidity or obstinacy) of, or attributed to, the ass.—**as'ĭ-nin'i-ty** (-nĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ask (ăsk), *v. t.* To inquire of; question; request; petition; solicit; demand, claim, or expect; proclaim in church for marriage; invite.—*v. i.* To request; petition; make inquiry.

a-skance' (ă-skăns'), **a-skant'** (ă-skănt'), *adv.* Sideways; obliquely; hence, with disdain, envy, or suspicion.

ask'er (ăs'kĕr), *n.* One who asks.

a-skew' (ă-skŭ'), *adv. & a.* Awry.

a-slant' (ă-slănt'), *adv. & a.* Slanting; obliquely.—*prep.* In a slanting direction over; athwart.

a-sleep' (ă-slĕp'), *a. & adv.* In or into a state of sleep or inactivity; dormant; dead; numbed.

asp (ăsp), *n.* A small venomous snake of Egypt and adjacent countries.

as-par'a-gus (ăs-păr'ă-gŭs), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Asparagus*) of Old World perennial plants having much branched stems and minute scalelike leaves; the tender shoots of one species, used as food.

as'pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* In astrology, the situation of planets or stars with respect to one another, or the visual angle formed by their light rays; position facing a particular direction, or the part so facing; look; mien; air; view.

asp'en (ăs'pĕn; ăs'-), *n.* Any of several species of poplar, esp. that one the leaves of which are swayed by a very light breath of air.—*a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the aspen quivering; tremulous.

as-per'i-ty (ăs-pĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Roughness; unevenness; harshness.—**Syn.** Moroseness, crabbedness, sourness, acrimony.

ărn, ŭp, circŭs, mĕntĭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

as-perse' (ăs-pŭrs'), *v. t.* To sprinkle; besprinkle; bespatter with foul reports or calumnious charges; slander; calumniate.—**Syn.** Libel, belie; blacken, besmirch; disparage, depreciate, decry, defame, traduce, vilify, malign.

as-per'sion (-pŭr'shŭn), *n.* Act of aspersing; that which is aspersed; a sprinkling; shower; spray; calumny.

as-phalt (ăs-fălt'), *n.* A brown to black bitumen found in natural beds; mineral pitch; an asphaltic composition used in paving, cementing, etc.—(ăs-fălt; ăs-fălt'), *v. t.* To cover with asphalt.—

as-phal'tic (ăs-fălt'ĭk), *a.*

as-pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* Any of several Old World plants of the lily family; in a wider use, the daffodil or the narcissus.

as-phyx'i-a (ăs-fĭk'si-ă), *n.* Suspended animation due to lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood.

as-phyx'i-ate (-ăt), *v. t.* To bring to a state of asphyxia; suffocate.—

a'tion, *n.*

as'pic (ăs'pĭk), *n.* The venomous asp.

as'pic, *n.* The spike lavender, yielding a volatile oil (*oil of spike*).

as'pic, *n.* A savory meat jelly containing bits of game, fish, eggs, etc.

as-pir'ant (ăs-pĭr'ănt), *a.* Aspiring.—*n.* One who aspires.

as'pi-rate (ăs'pi-răt), *v. t.* To utter with a breathing, or aspirate.—(-răt), *n.* The sound of *h*, or the letter *h*; any similar sound or breathing, or the symbol for it; a sound followed by, or combined with, a sound as of *h*; a fricative or spirant; mark of aspiration ['] used in Greek.

as'pi-rate (ăs'pi-răt), **as'pi-rat'ed** (-răt'ĕd), *a.* Pronounced with, or accompanied by, an *h* sound.

as'pi-ra'tion (-ră'shŭn), *n.* Act of breathing; a breath; act of aspiring; a desiring ardently; pronunciation of an aspirate; also, the aspirate.

as'pi-ra'tor (ăs'pi-ră-tĕr), *n.* An apparatus, as a suction pump, for producing a movement of a fluid by suction.

as-pire' (ăs-pĭr'), *v. i.* To desire with eagerness; seek; long (followed by *to* or *after*); rise; tower; soar.

a-squint' (ă-skwint'), *adv. & a.* With the eye askance.

ass (ăs), *n.* Any of several quadrupeds of the horse kind, smaller than the horse, and having longer ears; a dull, stupid fellow; a dolt.

as'sa-fet'i-da. Asafetida.

as'sa-gai (ăs'ă-gĭ), *n.* A slender hardwood spear used by some tribes in South Africa.

as-sail' (ă-săil'), *v. t.* To attack violently; assault.—

as-sail'a-ble, *a.*

as-sail'ant (-ănt), *a.* Assailing.—*n.* One that assails.

as-sas'sin (ă-săs'ĭn), *n.* One of a Mohammedan order which fanatically practiced secret murder [*cap.*]; one who kills by surprise or secret assault.

as-sas'si-nate (-ĭ-năt), *v. t.* To kill by surprise or secret assault.—

as-sas'si-na'tion (-năt'shŭn), *n.*

as-sault' (ă-sôlt'), *n.* A violent onset or attack; onslaught. To make an assault on; attack.

as-say' (ă-să'), *n.* Examination and determination as to weight, measure, quality, etc.; test; analysis, as of an ore, to determine the amount of one or more ingredients; the substance to be assayed; tabulated result of assaying.—*v. t. & i.* To subject to assay, or analysis.—

as-say'er (-ĕr), *n.*

as-sem'blage (ă-sĕm'blăj), *n.* Act of assembling; state of being assembled; collection of individuals, or of particular things; a cluster; fitting together of parts and pieces, as of machinery.

as-sem'ble (-bl'), *v. t. & i.* To collect into one place or body; convene; congregate; meet; fit together the parts of.

as-sem'bly (-bli), *n.; pl.* -BLIES (-blĭz). A gathering of persons, esp. for deliberation and legislation, for worship, or for social entertainment; a concourse; assemblage; act of assembling; state of being assembled; *Mil.*, a signal, as by drum, for troops to assemble, or fall in.—**Syn.** Company, group, collection, meeting, convention.

as-sem'bly-man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A member of an assembly, esp. [often *cap.*] of the lower branch of a State legislature.

as-sent' (ă-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To admit a thing as true; express one's agreement, acquiescence, concurrence, or concession.—**Syn.** Agree, concur, accede, acquiesce, accord, consent.—*n.* Act of assenting; consent; acquiescence.

as-sert' (ă-sĕrt'), *v. t.* To maintain; vindicate a claim or title to; affirm; state positively; asseverate.—**Syn.** Declare, allege, aver; uphold, support, advocate.

as-ser'tion (-sŭr'shŭn), *n.* Act of asserting; thing asserted.

as-ser'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Positive; affirming confidently.

as-ser'to-ry (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Affirming.

ass'es'-bridge (ăs'ĕz). The proposition, in geometry, that "The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another." *Humorous.*

as-sess' (ă-sĕs'), *v. t.* To fix the rate or amount of; apportion (a sum to be paid)

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

in the nature of a tax, fine, etc.; impose according to an apportionment; tax; value, esp. for taxation.

as-sess'a-ble, *a.* See **-ABLE**.

as-sess'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of assessing; value or amount assessed.

as-ses'sor (-ĕr), *n.* One appointed to assess property for taxation.—**as/ses-so'ri-al** (ăs'ĕ-sō'ri-ăl), *a.*

as'set (ăs'ĕt), *n.* Any article or part of one's assets.

as'sets (-ĕts), *n. pl.* The property of a deceased person subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies; the entire property of a person, corporation, or estate, applicable or subject to the payment of his or its debts.

as-sev'er-ate (ă-sĕv'ĕr-ăt), *v. t.* To affirm or aver positively or solemnly.—**as-sev'er-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

as-si-du'i-ty (ăs'i-dŭ'i-tĭ), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tĭz). Quality or state of being assiduous; diligence.

as-sid'u-ous (ă-sĭd'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* Constant in, or done with constant, application or attention; devoted; attentive; unremitting; persistent.—**Syn.** Diligent, sedulous, unwearied, unintermitted, persevering, indefatigable, busy.

as-sign' (ă-sĭn'), *v. t.* To appoint; allot; specify; designate; refer; point out authoritatively or exactly; make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors.—*v. i.* To make over property to another, as in furtherance of a trust or for the benefit of one's creditors.—*n.* One assigned; an agent; an assignee.

as-sig-na'tion (ăs'ig-nă'shŭn), *n.* An assigning; apportionment; assignment; an appointment for a meeting, esp. in an illicit love affair; thing assigned.

as-sign-ee' (ăs'i-nĕ'), *n.* *Law.* A person to whom an assignment is made.

as-sign'er (ă-sĭn'ĕr), *n.* One who assigns.

as-sign'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of assigning; a making over by transfer of title; that which is assigned.

as-sign-or' (ăs'i-nŏr'), *n.* *Law.* An assigner.

as-sim'i-la-ble (ă-sĭm'i-lă-b'l), *a.* That may be assimilated.

as-sim'i-late (ă-sĭm'i-lăt), *v. t. & i.* To bring to a likeness or to conformity; liken; compare; appropriate so as to incorporate into itself; absorb, as nourishment.—**as-sim'i-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.*—**as-sim'i-la-tive** (-lă-tĭv), *a.*

as-sist' (ă-sĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To give support to; aid; succor.—**Syn.** Second, support, relieve, befriend, sustain, help.

as-sist'ance (ă-sis'tăns), *n.* Help; aid.

as-sist'a-nt (-tănt), *a.* That assists; helping; acting as a subordinate.—*n.* One that assists; helper.

as-size' (ă-sĭz'), *n.* Lit., an assembly; a decree or enactment made by it; edict; a fixed or customary standard of number, quality, weight, measure, etc.; a judicial inquest, an action to be decided thereat, the writ for instituting it, or the jury's finding; usually in *pl.*, the periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England; time or place of holding a court of assize; the court itself, or a session of it.

as-so'ci-ate (ă-sō'shĭ-ăt), *v. t.; -AT'ED* (-ăt'ĕd); **-AT'ING**. To join as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; join; connect; combine.—*v. i.* To unite in company or action; keep company (implying intimacy).—(**-ăt**), *a.* Closely joined with some other; as in interest; admitted to some, but not to all, rights and privileges.—(**-ăt**), *n.* One often in company with another (implying intimacy or equality); companion; one having an interest in common with another; anything closely or usually connected with another.—**Syn.** Mate, fellow, ally, coadjutor, comrade, accomplice.

as-so'ci-a'tion (-sĭ-ă'shŭn; -shĭ-ă'shŭn), *n.* Union; connection; mental connection, or that which is mentally associated with a thing; union of persons in a company or society for some purpose.

as-so'ci-a-tive (ă-sō'shĭ-ătĭv), *a.* Tending or leading to, or characterized by, association.

as'so-nance (ăs'ō-năns), *n.* Resemblance of sound; *Pros.*, a kind of rime in which the last accented vowel and those which follow it in one word correspond in sound with the similarly situated vowels of another word, the consonants of the two words being unlike; as, *baby* and *lady*; incomplete correspondence.

as'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* Pert. to, or marked by, assonance.—*n.* An assonant word or syllable.

as-sort' (ă-sŏrt'), *v. t.* To distribute into classes; classify.—*v. i.* To agree; suit; fall into a class or place; consort or associate (with).

as-sort'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of assorting; assorted condition; thing resulting from assorting.

as-suage' (ă-swăj'), *v. t. & i.* To allay; mitigate; lessen; appease; pacify.—**Syn.** Soothe, calm, relieve, alleviate.—**as-suage'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

as-sua'sive (ă-swă'sĭv), *a.* Mitigating; soothing.

as-sume' (ă-sŭm'), *v. t.* To take or

örn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏöd, fŏöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

adopt; take into association, partnership, etc. (with); take to or in one's self, as without authority; put on; pretend to possess; undertake; take for granted; suppose.—**Syn.** Counterfeit, sham, affect, pretend, simulate, feign.

as-sump'ing (ă-sŭm'ing), *p. a.* Pretentious; presumptuous.

as-sump'tion (ă-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of assuming; taking upon one's self unduly or presumptuously; thing assumed.—**Syn.** Supposition, postulate; arrogance.

as-sump'tive (-tiv), *a.* Assumed, or capable of being assumed; characterized by assumption; assuming.

as-sur'ance (ă-shŭor'ăns), *n.* Act of assuring; insurance; state of being assured, or sure; security; safety; certainty; certainty; firmness of mind; confidence; self-reliance; audacity.

as-sure' (ă-shŭor'), *v. t.* To insure; confirm; give confidence to; make sure, or certain; declare solemnly.—**sur'er**, *n.*

as-sured' (ă-shŭord'), *p. a.* Made sure; insured; certain; bold to excess.—*n.* The party in whose favor an insurance policy stands.—**as-sur'ed-ly** (ă-shŭor'ed-lī), *adv.*—**as-sur'ed-ness**, *n.*

As-syr'i-an (ă-sir'i-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Assyria or the Assyrians.—*n.* An individual of the ancient Semitic race forming the Assyrian nation or, widely, the Babylonian nation; language of the Assyrians.

a-stat'ic (ă-stăt'ik), *a.* *Magnetism.* Having little or no tendency to take a definite position or direction.

as'ter (ăs'tēr), *n.* Any of various plants, related to the thistle, having heads with both discoid and radiate flowers; also, any of the common garden plants derived from one of these.

as'ter-isk (ăs'tēr-isk), *n.* A figure of a star, thus, *, used in printing and writing as a reference mark.

as'ter-ism (-iz'm), *n.* *Print.* Three asterisks placed thus, ***, or ***, for special reference.

a-stern' (ă-stŭrn'), *adv.* Backward; to or in the rear; behind a vessel.

as'ter-oid (ăs'tēr-oid), *a.* Starlike.—*n.* *Astron.* A starlike body; esp., one of the many small planets mostly having orbits between Mars and Jupiter.

as'the-ni'a (ăs'thē-nī'ă), *n.* Want or loss of strength; debility.—**as-then'ic** (ăs-thēn'ik), *a.*

asth'ma (ăz'mă; ăs'mă), *n.* A disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, a cough, and expectoration.—**asth-mat'ic** (-măt'ik), *a. & n.*

a-stig'ma-tism (ă-stīg'mă-tiz'm), *n.* A

defect of the eye or a lens, because of which rays from one point do not focus at a point.—**as'tig-mat'ic** (ăs'tīg-măt'ik), *a. & n.*

a-stir' (ă-stŭr'), *adv. & a.* Stirring.

as-ton'ish (ăs-tŏn'ish), *v. t.* To strike with sudden fear, wonder, or surprise; amaze.

as-ton'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State of one astonished; esp., amazement; object causing such an emotion.

as-tound' (ăs-tound'), *a.* Astounded. *Archaic.*—*v. t.* To astonish.

a-strad'dle (ă-străd'li), *adv.* Straddling.

as'tra-gal (ăs'tră-găl), *n.* Ankle bone; huckle bone; *Arch.*, a small convex molding of rounded surface.

as-trag'a-lus (ăs-trăg'ă-lŭs), *n.* The ankle bone, forming with the tibia and fibula the ankle joint.

as'tra-khan (ăs'tră-kăn; ăs'tră-kăn'), *n.* The skin, or pelt, of stillborn or young lambs of Astrakhan, the curled wool of which resembles fur.

as'tral (ăs'trăl), *a.* Starry.

a-stray' (ă-stră'), *adv. & a.* Wandering.

a-stride' (ă-strid'), *adv.* With one leg on each side; astraddle.

as-tringe' (ăs-trinj'), *v. t.* To bind fast; constrict; compress.

as-trin'gent (-trín'jĕnt), *a.* Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting; stern; austere.—*n.* An astringent medicine or other substance.—**as-trin'-gen-cy** (-jĕn-sī), *n.*

as'tro-labe (ăs'trŏ-lăb), *n.* A kind of instrument for observing the positions of the heavenly bodies.

as-trol'o-ger (ăs-trŏl'ŏ-jĕr), *n.* A practitioner of astrology.

as-trol'o-gy (-jī), *n.* Science of the stars; the pseudo science treating of the influences of the stars on human affairs.—

as-tro-log'ic (ăs'trŏ-lŏj'ik), **-log'i-cal** (-l-kăl), *a.*—**-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

as-tron'o-mer (-trŏn'ŏ-mĕr), *n.* One versed in astronomy.

as-tron'o-my (-mī), *n.* The science which treats of the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, motions, constitution, etc.—**as'tro-nom'ic** (ăs'trŏ-nŏm'ik),—**-nom'i-cal** (-l-kăl), *a.*

as'tro-pho-tog-ra-phy (ăs'trŏ-fŏ-tŏg'ră-fī), *n.* The application of photography to astronomical ends, as the study of eclipses, sun spots, spectra, etc., or the discovery of asteroids or faint stars.

as'tro-phys'ics (ăs'trŏ-fiz'iks), *n.* The science dealing with the physical and chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies.

as-tute' (ăs-tŭt'), *a.* Critically discern-

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, account, recent, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

ing; sagacious; shrewd; subtle; crafty.—**Syn.** Keen, penetrating, skilled, wily.—**as-tute'ly**, *adv.*—**as-tute'ness**, *n.*
a-sun'der (ä-sün'dēr), *adv.* Apart; into parts.
a-syl'um (ä-sī'lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lŭmz), L. -LA (-lā). An inviolable sanctuary for criminals and debtors; place of retreat and security; institution for relief of the destitute or afflicted.
as'ym-met'ric (äs'i-mēt'rik; ä'si-), **-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *a.* Not symmetrical.—**a-sym'me'try** (ä-sim'ĕ-trī), *n.*
a-syn'de-ton (ä-sin'dē-tŏn), *n.* *Rhet.* A figure that omits the connective; as in *I came, I saw, I conquered.*
at (ät), *prep.* Primarily *at* expresses the relation of presence or contact in space or time, or of direction towards.
at'a-vism (ät'ä-viz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Recurrence in a descendant of characters of a grandparent or more remote ancestor; reversion to a more primitive type.—**a-ta-vis'tic** (-vīs'tik), *a.*
a-tax'i-a (ä-tāk'sī-ä), *n.* Irregularity in disease, or in the functions; inability to coördinate voluntary movements.—**a-tax'ic** (-sīk), *a.*
ate (ät; *Brit.* usually ĕt), *preterit* of **EAT**.
a'te-lier' (ä'tē-lyä'), *n.* [F.] A workshop; a studio.
Ath'a-na'sian (äth'ä-nā'zhän; -shĭ-än), *a.* Pert. to Athanasius (d. 373), bishop of Alexandria, who opposed Arianism.—**Athanasian Creed**, a formulary of faith (once attributed to Athanasius) beginning in English, "Whosoever will be saved."
a'the-ism (ä'thē-iz'm), *n.* Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a God; godlessness.
a'the-ist, *n.* One who holds to atheism.—**-is'tic** (-is'tik), **-is'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.*
ath'e-næ'um, **ath'e-ne'um** (äth'ĕ-nē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ŭmz), L. -NÆA (-ä). A temple of Athena at Athens [*cap.*]; a literary or scientific association or club; a building where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use.
A-the-ni-an (ä-thē'nī-än), *a.* Of or pert. to Athens.—*n.* A native of Athens.
a-thirst' (ä-thŭrst'), *a.* Thirsty.
ath'lete (äth'lēt), *n.* One trained to contend in exercises requiring great physical agility and strength.
ath-let'ic (äth-lēt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to athletes or athletics; befitting an athlete; strong; robust.—**ath-let'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ath-let'i-cism** (-i-siz'm), *n.*
ath-let'ics (äth-lēt'iks), *n.* Art of training by athletic exercises; games and sports of athletes.

a-thwart' (ä-thwört'), *adv.* Across, esp. obliquely; so as to thwart; perversely.—*prep.* Across; in opposition to; *Naut.*, across the length, direction, or course of.
-a'tion (-ä'shŭn), **-tion**, **-ion**. Suffixes denoting in general; (1) *The act of.*

Examples: formation, *act of forming*; production, *act of producing*; decoration, *act of decorating.*

(2) *Condition of, state of, or quality of.*

Examples: moderation, *state or quality of being moderate*; repletion, *state of being replete.*

(3) *A thing that* (is produced, formed, made, etc., by the action denoted by the root word); *that which*, or *a thing that* (performs the action denoted by the root verb).

Examples: formation, *that which is formed*; production, *that which is produced*; decoration, *that which*, or *a thing that*, decorates.

At'lan-te'an (ät'län-tē'än), *a.* Pert. to or resembling Atlas; strong; of or pert. to Atlantis.

at-lan'tes (ät-län'tēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **ATLAS** (ät'lās). *Arch.* Figures or half figures of men used as supporting columns.

At-lan'tic (-tīk), *a.* Of or pert. to Mt. Atlas in Libya; designating, or pert. to, the ocean between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

At'lās (ät'lās), *n.*; *pl.* E. **ATLASES** (-ĕz), L. **ATLANTES** (ät-län'tēz). In Homer, an ancient Greek divinity in charge of the pillars which upheld the heavens; later, a Titan forced to support the heavens on his head and hands; still later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain; [*l. c.*] a pillar (*sing.* of **ATLANTES**); [*l. c.*] first vertebra of the neck; [*l. c.*] collection of maps in a volume.

at'mos-phere (ät'mös-fēr), *n.* The whole mass of air surrounding the earth; the gaseous envelope of any body; surrounding or pervading influence; the air in any place; *Physics*, pressure of the air at the sea level, used as a unit.—**at'mos-pher'ic** (-fēr'ik), **-pher'i-cal** (-fēr'i-kāl), *a.*—**-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-toll' (ä-tōl'; ät'öl), *n.* A coral island or islands consisting of a belt of coral reef surrounding a central lagoon.

at'om (ät'ŭm), *n.* One of the minute particles postulated in atomism; in the atomic theory, the smallest particle of an element which can exist; a particle.

a-tom'ic (ä-töm'ik), **a-tom'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to atoms; very minute; tiny.—**atomic theory or hypothesis**, *Chem. & Physics*, the theory that all material substances consist of

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

minute particles, or atoms, of a few kinds, all of the same kind being uniform in size, weight, and other properties. According to recent discoveries the atom is to be conceived of as a complex system whose components (as electrons) are in rapid orbital motion.

at'om-ize (ăt'ăm-iz), *v. t.* To reduce to atoms, or fine spray.—**at'om-iz'er**, *n.*
at'o-my (ăt'ō-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz).

An atom; mite.

a-tone' (ă-tōn'), *v. i. & t.* To make amends for an offense; expiate.

a-tone'ment (ă-tōn'měnt), *n.* Reconciliation; concord; satisfaction or reparation; expiation; amends (with *for*); redeeming effect of Christ's obedience, suffering, and death.

a-ton'ic (-tōn'ik), *a. Gram.* Unaccented.—*n.* A word or syllable with no accent.

a'tri-um (ă'trī-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* ATRIA (-ă). *Roman Antiq.* The chief room in a house; *Anat.*, any of various cavities; main part of an auricle of the heart.

a-tro'cious (ă-trō'shŭs), *a.* Savagely brutal; outrageously cruel or wicked.

a-troc'i-ty (ă-trōs'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State or quality of being atrocious; also, an atrocious deed.

at'ro-phy (ăt'rō-flī), *n.* A wasting away, or failure of normal growth, from want of nourishment.—*v. t. & i.*; -PHIED (-fid); -PHY-ING (-fī-ing). To cause atrophy of; be affected by atrophy.

at'ro-pine (-pīn; -pēn), *n.* A poisonous alkaloid extracted from the belladonna and related plants. As a drug it dilates the pupil of the eye.

at-tach' (ă-tăch'), *v. t.* To take by legal authority, esp. under a writ as a means of enforcing a debt; bind; fasten; tie; connect; assign by authority; appoint; connect by ties of love or self-interest; attract; ascribe or attribute (to); affix (to).—*Syn.* Unite, join, add, annex, subjoin, append.—*v. i.* To adhere; be attached.—**at-tach'a-ble**, *a.*

at'ta'ché' (ăt'tă/shă'), *n.* [F.] A person attached as a member to a suite or staff, specifically to an embassy.

at-tach'ment (ă-tăch'měnt), *n.* Act of attaching; state of being attached; that by which one thing is attached to another; connection; thing attached; adjunct.—*Syn.* Adherence, fidelity, affection, love.

at-tack' (ă-tăk'), *v. t.* To fall upon with force; assault; assail with unfriendly speech or writing; censure; set to work on; begin to affect; begin to act upon injuriously.—*v. i.* To make an onset or attack.—*n.* Act of attacking; onset.

at-tain' (ă-tān'), *v. t.* To reach or come to by motion; arrive at; achieve; accomplish; gain; compass; reach in excellence or degree; equal.—*v. i.* To come or arrive by motion, growth, or effort; reach.—**at-tain'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* —**-a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bil'i-tī), **-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

at-tain'der (-dēr), *n.* Extinction of the civil rights of a person, on sentence of death or outlawry.

at-tain'ment (-měnt), *n.* Act of attaining; thing attained; mental acquirement; accomplishment.

at-taint' (ă-tānt'), *v. t.* To affect by attainting; *Archaic*, accuse; affect or infect; taint; stain; sully; disgrace.—*n.* A touch; stain; taint; disgrace.

at'tar (ăt'ăr), *n.* A perfume got from flowers, esp. from rose petals.

at-tem'per (ă-těm'pēr), *v. t.* To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture; temper; soften; soothe; mix in just proportion; regulate; suit; adapt.

at-tempt' (ă-těmpt'), *v. t.* To make trial or experiment of; try; assay; try to move, or tempt (*Archaic*); try to subdue; attack.—*n.* Act of attempting; trial; endeavor.—*Syn.* Effort, exertion.

at-tend' (ă-těnd'), *v. t.* To care for; look after; take charge of; go or stay with as a companion, nurse, or servant; serve; be present with; accompany; be present at.—*Syn.* Escort, follow, conduct, accompany.—*v. i.* To pay attention or regard; heed; listen; accompany or be near at hand in pursuance of duty; (with *to*), take charge (of); look (after).

at-tend'ance (ă-těn'dāns), *n.* Act or fact of attending; persons attending; retinue.

at-tend'ant (-dānt), *a.* Attending.—*Syn.* Accompanying; consequent; defending.—*n.* One who attends; that which accompanies; a concomitant.

at-ten'tion (ă-těn'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of attending, or heeding; earnest consideration or regard; faculty of giving attention; *Mil.*, attitude of readiness for action on receiving orders; act of civility or courtesy.—*Syn.* Care, heed, study, application; respect.

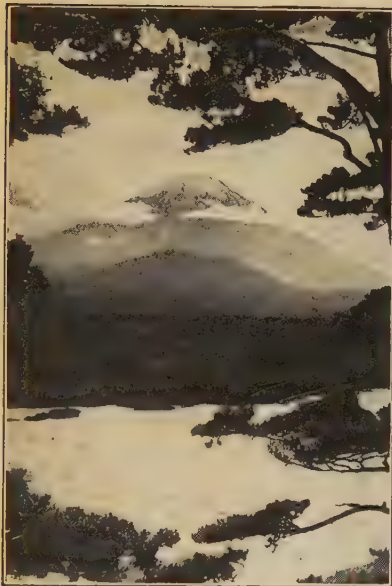
at-ten'tive (-tīv), *a.* Heedful; observant; heedful of the comfort of others; courteous.—*Syn.* Mindful, regardful.

at-ten'u-ate (-ŭ-ăt), *v. t.* To make thin, or slender; make less viscid or dense; rarely; lessen in amount, force, or value; weaken.—*v. i.* To become thin, fine, or less; lessen.—(ăt), *a.* Attenuated.—**at-ten'u-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

at-test' (ă-těst'), *v. t.* To bear witness to; affirm to be true or genuine; attun-

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ûnite,

SOME OF NATURE'S MASTERPIECES



Fujiyama — Japan



Mt. Hermon — Palestine



Photos Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

The Matterhorn — Switzerland



Falls of the Rhine — Switzerland

SOME OF NATURE'S MASTERPIECES



Lake Como — Italy



Lakes of Killarney — Ireland



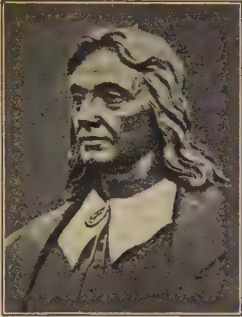
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Falls of the Yellowstone



Niagara

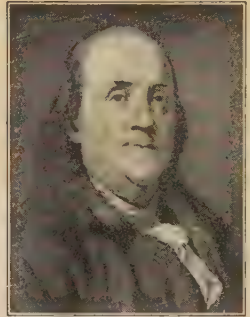
PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS IN THE HALL OF FAME



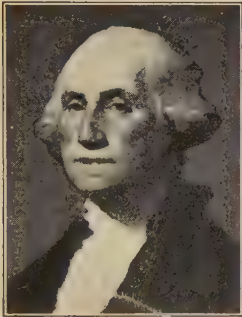
Roger Williams
1604 (?) - 1683



Jonathan Edwards
1703 - 1758



Benjamin Franklin
1706 - 1790



George Washington
1732 - 1799



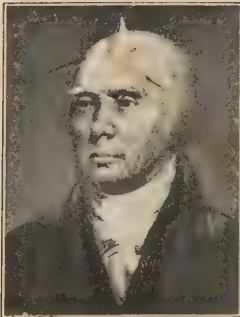
John Adams
1735 - 1826



Thomas Jefferson
1743 - 1826



John Paul Jones
1747 - 1792

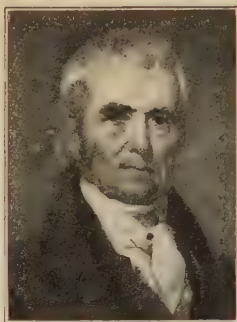


James Madison
1751 - 1836



Gilbert Stuart
1755 - 1828

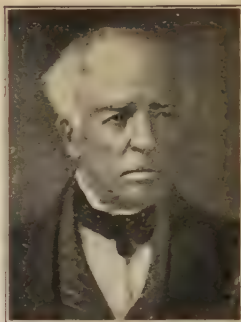
PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS IN THE HALL OF FAME



John Marshall
1755-1835



Alexander Hamilton
1757-1804



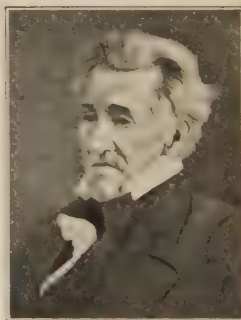
James Kent
1763-1847



Robert Fulton
1765-1815



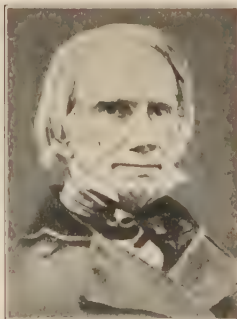
Eli Whitney
1765-1825



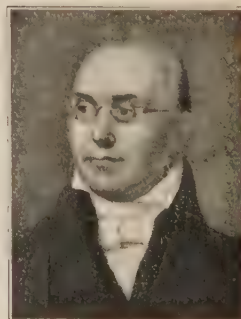
Andrew Jackson
1767-1845



John Quincy Adams
1767-1848

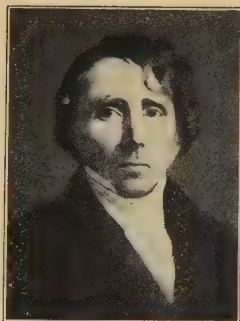


Henry Clay
1777-1852

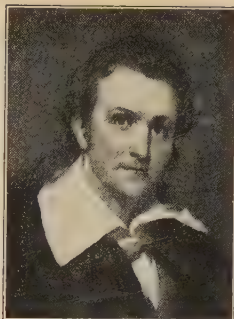


Joseph Story
1779-1845

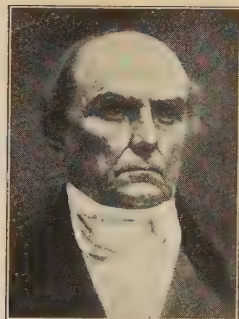
PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS IN THE HALL OF FAME



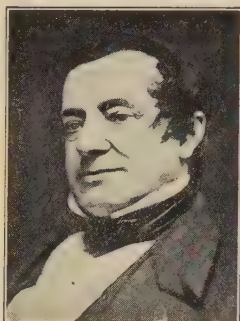
Wm. Ellery Channing
1780-1842



J. J. Audubon
1780-1851



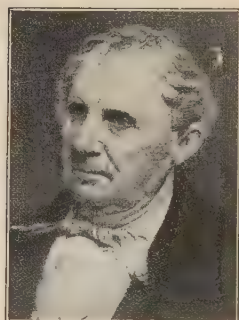
Daniel Webster
1782-1852



Washington Irving
1783-1859



Emma Willard
1787-1870



James Fenimore Cooper
1789-1851



S. F. B. Morse
1791-1872



Peter Cooper
1791-1883

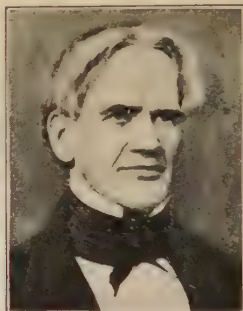


Wm. Cullen Bryant
1794-1878

PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS IN THE HALL OF FAME



George Peabody
1795-1869



Horace Mann
1796-1859



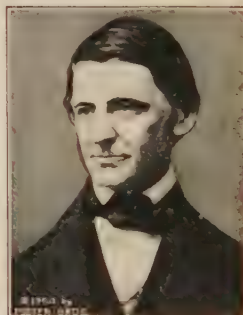
Mary Lyon
1797-1849



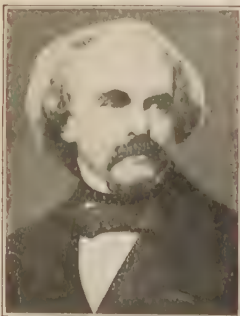
George Bancroft
1800-1891



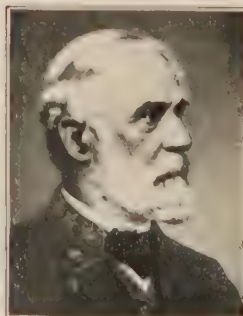
David G. Farragut
1801-1870



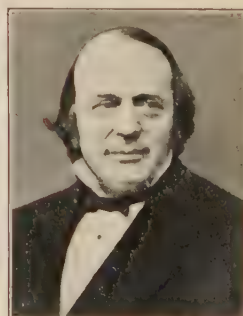
Ralph Waldo Emerson
1803-1882



Nathaniel Hawthorne
1804-1864

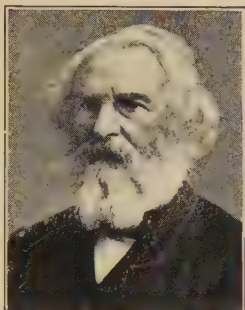


Robt. E. Lee
1807-1870

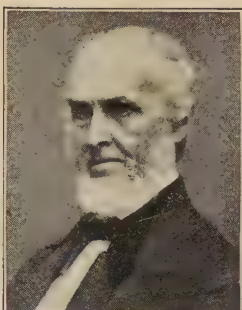


Louis J. R. Agassiz
1807-1873

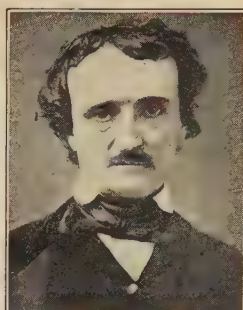
PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS IN THE HALL OF FAME



H. W. Longfellow
1807-1882



John G. Whittier
1807-1892



Edgar A. Poe
1809-1849



Abraham Lincoln
1809-1865



Oliver Wendell Holmes
1809-1894



Asa Gray
1810-1888



Harriet Beecher Stowe
1812-1896



Henry Ward Beecher
1813-1887



J. L. Motley
1814-1877

PORTRAITS OF GREAT AMERICANS IN THE HALL OF FAME



Maria Mitchell
1818-1889



James Russell Lowell
1819-1891



Wm. Tecumseh Sherman
1820-1891



Ulysses S. Grant
1822-1885



Phillips Brooks
1835-1893



Frances E. Willard
1839-1898

"The Hall of Fame for great Americans," the gift of an anonymous donor, was erected in 1900 at University Heights, New York City, to commemorate the lives and achievements of distinguished citizens of the United States. It consists of a long colonnade in which are placed bronze tablets inscribed with the names of those who have been elected and, beneath the colonnade, a corridor and halls for portraits and other mementos. Elections are held every five years. Nominations from the public are received by the Senate of New York University and transmitted to an electorate of one hundred prominent citizens, 51 electoral votes being necessary to a choice. Only persons who have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. In 1900, 29 names received the necessary 51 votes. In 1905, after some modification of the rules (eligibility being extended to women and to foreign-born Americans), eleven names were added, and in 1910, eleven more, making the total number at present, 51. The next election will be held in 1915.

See -AN.—*n.* One of the aborigines of Australia; a native or citizen of the Australian commonwealth.

Aus'tri-an (ôs'trî-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

au-then'tic (ô-thên'tîk), *a.* Having a genuine original or authoritative source; genuine; real; of approved authority; true; credible.—**Syn.** Authoritative, trustworthy.—**au-then'ti-cal** (-tî-kăl), *a.*—**-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au-then'ti-cate (-tî-kât), *v. t.* To render authentic; give authority to, as by legal formalities; prove authentic; determine as genuine.—**-ca'tion** (-kă'shŭn), *n.*

au'then-tic'i-ty (ô-thên-tîs'i-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being authentic.

au'thor (ô'thër), *n.* The beginner of anything; creator; originator; one who composes or writes something, as a book; a composer; an author's writings.—**au'thor-ess**, *n. fem.*

au'thor'i-ta-tive (ô-thôr'i-tă-tîv), *a.* Having, or proceeding from, authority; entitled to obedience or credit; having an air of authority; dictatorial; peremptory.—**au'thor'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

au'thor'i-ty (-tî), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tîz). Legal or rightful power; a right to command or to act; dominion; jurisdiction; chiefly in *pl.*, government or those exercising power or command; power or influence due to opinion or esteem; one that is claimed, or appealed to, in support of opinions, actions, measures, etc.

au'thor-i-za'tion (ô'thôr-î-ză'shŭn; -î-ză'shŭn), *n.* Act of authorizing; sanction; warrant.

au'thor-ize (ô'thôr-îz), *v. t.* To clothe with authority; empower; legalize; establish by authority; sanction.

au'thor-ship, *n.* Quality or state of being an author; function or dignity of an author; source; origin.

au'to (ô'tô), *n.; pl. -tos* (-tôz). Short for AUTOMOBILE. *Colloq.*

au'to- (ô'tô-). Combining form fr. Gr. *autos*, self (as in automobile, autobiography, etc.); an abbr. of *automobile*.

au'to-bi-og-ra-phy (-bî-ôg'ră-fi), *n.; pl. -phies* (-fiz). A biography written by the subject of it; memoirs of one's life written by one's self.—**au'to-bi-og-ra-pher** (-fër), *n.*—**-bi-og-raph'ic** (-bî-ô-grăf'îk), *-i-cal* (-î-kăl), *a.*—**-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au'to-cra-cy (ô-tôk'ră-sî), *n.; pl. -cies* (-siz). Independent or self-derived power; absolute supremacy; authority of an autocrat.

au'to-crat (ô'tô-krăt), *n.* An absolute sovereign; a monarch ruling by claim of absolute right.

au'to-crat'ic (-krăt'îk), **au'to-crat'i-**

cal (-î-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the character of, an autocrat.

au'to-da-fé' (ou'tô-dă-fă'; ô'-), *n.; pl. AUTOS-DA-FÉ* (ou'tôs-; ô'tôz-). The

ceremony accompanying the pronouncement of judgment by the Inquisition, followed by execution by the secular authorities; hence, the execution alone; esp., the burning of a heretic.

au-tog'e-nous (ô-tôj'ê-nŭs), *a.* Self-generated; produced independently;—applied to a system of welding using very high temperatures.

au'to-graph (ô'tô-grăf), *n.* That written with one's own hand; an original, or author's own, manuscript; a person's own signature or handwriting.

au'to-graph'ic (ô'tô-grăf'îk), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, an autograph; of an instrument, self-recording; of a record, recorded by such an instrument.

—**graph'i-cal** (-î-kăl), *a.*—**-cal-ly**, *adv.*

au'to-mat'ic (ô'tô-măt'îk), *a.* Having an inherent power of action; self-acting or self-regulating, as machinery or mechanical devices; not voluntary; not depending on the will.—**au'to-mat'i-cal** (-î-kăl), *a.*—**-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**au-tom'a-tism** (ô-tôm'ă-tîz'm), *n.*

au-tom'a-ton (ô-tôm'ă-tôn), *n.; L. pl. -ATA* (-tă). A thing regarded as capable of spontaneous motion or action; a self-moving machine, esp. one made to imitate the motions of men, birds, etc.; a living being acting in a mechanical or involuntary manner.

au'to-mo'bile (ô'tô-mô'bîl), *a.* Containing means of propulsion within itself; self-propelling.

au'to-mo'bile (-mô'bîl; -mô-bêl'), *n.* An automobile vehicle or mechanism; esp., a self-propelled vehicle suitable for use on a roadway.—**-mo'-bil-ist**, *n.*

au'to-nom'ic (-nôm'îk), *a.* Autonomous.

au-ton'o-mous (ô-tôn'ô-mŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to an autonomy; independent in government; self-governing.

au'to-plas'ty (ô'tô-plăs'tî), *n.* *Surg.* The repairing of lesions by the use of healthy tissue, as from a near part.

au'top-sy (ô'tôp-sî), *n.; pl. -SIES* (-siz). Dissection of a dead body to learn the cause, seat, or nature of a disease.

au'to-type' (ô'tô-tip'), *n.* A facsimile; a certain photographic process, or a picture made by it.

au'tumn (ô'tŭm), *n.* The season between summer and winter, often called *fall*.—**au'tum'nal** (ô-tŭm'năl), *a.*

au'to-hyp'no-tism (ô'tô-hîp'nô-tîz'm), *n.* Self-induced hypnotism.—**au'to-hyp-not'ic** (-hîp-nôt'îk), *a.*

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thîn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

aux-il'ia-ry (ôg-zîl'yâ-rî), *a.* Conferring aid or help; assistant.—**Syn.** Ancillary, aiding, helping; subservient, subsidiary.—*n.; pl. -ries* (-rîz). One that aids or helps; an assistant; *pl.*, foreign troops in the service of a nation at war; a verb (as *have, be, may, do, shall and will, can, must*) which helps to form the voices, moods, tenses, etc., of other verbs.

a-vail' (â-vâl'), *v. t.* To be of use; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object in mind.—**to avail of**, to avail one's self of.—*v. t.* To advantage or profit; benefit; help.—**to avail one's self of**, to make use of; take advantage of.—*n.* Advantage toward success; effective advantage; *pl.*, proceeds.—**Syn.** Use, utility, service.

a-vail'a-ble (â-b'l'), *a.* Such as one may avail one's self of; usable.—**a-vail'a-bil'ity** (â-bil'i-tî), **-ble-ness**, *n.*

av'a-lanche (âv'â-lânc'h), *n.* A large mass of snow and ice, or of earth, rocks, etc., sliding swiftly down a mountain side, or falling down a precipice.

av'a-ri-ce (-rîs), *n.* Inordinate desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity.

av'a-ri'cious (-rish'ûs), *a.* Actuated by avarice; greedy of gain.—**Syn.** Rapacious, griping, sordid, covetous.—**av'a-ri'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**-cious-ness**, *n.*

a-vast' (â-vâst'), *interj.* *Naut.* Cease! Stop! Stay!

av'a-tar' (âv'â-târ'), *n.* Incarnation; embodiment.

a-vaunt' (â-vônt'; -vânt'), *interj.* Begone! Depart!

â've (â'vê; â'vâ), *interj.* Hall! Farewell!—a salutation.—*n.* The salutation *ave*; esp. [*cap.*], an Ave Maria.

A've Ma-ri'a (â'vâ mã-rê'â), **A've Ma-ry** (â'vê mã'rî); *pl.* AVE MARIAS, AVE MARIES. The salutation of Gabriel and of Elizabeth to the Virgin Mary, combined, as now used in the Roman Catholic Church, with a prayer to Mary.

a-venge' (â-vênj'), *v. t.* To take vengeance for; exact satisfaction for.—**Syn.** Vindicate, requite, retaliate, revenge.—**a-venge'r** (â-vên'jêr), *n.*

a-ven'tu-rine (â-vên'tû-rîn), *n.* A kind of glass containing gilt spangles; a translucent quartz spangled throughout with scales of mica or other mineral.

av'e-nue (âv'ê-nû), *n.* An opening of access or egress; way of approach or exit; any broad passageway bordered on each side by trees; a broad street.

a-ver' (â-vûr'), *v. t.* To avouch; verify; prove; justify; affirm confidently; declare positively.

av'er-age (âv'êr-âj), *n.* Any of certain

small charges defrayed by the master of a vessel; a loss less than total to cargo or ship, or a charge arising from it, or the equitable distribution of it; a mean proportion, or medial sum or quantity, derived from unequal sums or quantities; an arithmetical mean; any medial estimate derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases; a medium or usual size, quantity, quality, rate, etc.—*a. Pert.* To an average or mean; medial; ordinary; usual.—*v. t.* To find the average of; reduce to a mean; divide among a number according to a given proportion; do, accomplish, get, etc., on an average.

a-ver'ment (â-vûr'mént), *n.* Act of averring; that which is averred; affirmation; allegation.

a-verse' (â-vûrs'), *a.* Having an aversion; disliking; reluctant; opposed.

a-ver'sion (â-vûr'shûn), *n.* A state of mind in which attention to an object is coupled with dislike of it and desire to turn from it; antipathy or opposition in qualities; object of dislike or repugnance.—**Syn.** Repugnance, disgust.

a-vert' (â-vûrt'), *v. t.* To turn aside or away; ward off or prevent the occurrence or effects of.—**a-vert'i-ble**, *a.*

a'vi-a-ry (â'vî-â-rî), *n.; pl. -ries* (-rîz). A place, as a house, for keeping birds confined.

a'vi-a'tion (â'shûn), *n.* Art or science of locomotion by aeroplanes.

a'vi-a'tor (â'vî-â-têr), *n.* One who is occupied with, or expert in, aviation.

av'id (âv'id), *a.* Eager; greedy.

a-vid'ity (â-vîd'i-tî), *n.* Greediness; eagerness; strength of desire.

av'o-ca'tion (âv'ô-kâ'shûn), *n.* State of being called away; diversion of attention; distraction; a subordinate occupation; vocation or customary employment or pursuit (in this sense contrary to good usage).

av'o-cet (âv'ô-sêt), *n.* Any of several shore birds having long legs, webbed feet, and slender upwardly curved bill.

a-void' (â-void'), *v. t.* To make void, as a contract; annul; vacate; keep away from; shun; abstain from.—**Syn.** Escape, elude, evade.—**a-void'a-ble**, *a.*

a-void'ance (-âns), *n.* Act of avoiding; act of becoming, or state of being, vacant, as a benefice.

av'oir-du-pois' (âv'êr-dû-poiz'), *n.* Av-oirdu-pois weight; *Colloq.*, weight or heaviness.—**avoirdupois weight**, the common system in English-speaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs. In 16 drams (dr.) make 1

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

ounce (oz.); 16 ounces, or 7000 grains, make 1 pound (lb.).

a-vouch' (á-vouch'), *v. t.* To maintain as true; vouch for; guarantee; assert positively, deliberately, or openly; avow.

a-vow' (á-vou'), *v. t.* To declare openly; own or acknowledge frankly.—**a-vow'al** (-ál), *n.*—**a-vowed'** (á-voud'), *p. a.*

a-vul'sion (á-vũl'shũn), *n.* A tearing asunder; a forcible separation.

a-vun'cu-lar (-vũp'kũ-lár), *a.* Of or pert. to, or like, an uncle or, jocosely, a pawnbroker.

a-wait' (á-wát'), *v. t.* To wait for; stay for; expect; be in store for; be in waiting for.—*v. i.* To wait; stay in waiting.

a-wake' (á-wák'), *v. i. & t.; pret. A-WOKE'* (á-wók'), *A-WAKED'* (á-wákt'); *p. p. A-WAKED'; p. pr. & vb. n. A-WAK'ING.* To cease to sleep; come out of, or rouse from, sleep or, fig., a sleeplike state; wake.—*a.* Not sleeping or lethargic; roused from sleep.

a-wak'en (á-wák'n), *v. t. & i.* To rouse from sleep; awake; arouse; excite.

a-ward' (á-wórd'), *v. t.* To adjudge; to grant or give after due deliberation, consideration of relative merits, or the like.—*n.* A judgment; decision of arbitrators; a granting or giving after due deliberation or a consideration of relative merits; thing awarded.

a-ware' (-wár'), *a.* Cognizant; conscious.

a-wash' (á-wõsh'), *adv. & a.* Flush with and washed by the water; floating in the water.

a-way' (á-wá'), *adv.* From a place; hence, aside; from one's possession; from a state of being into extinction or termination; out of existence.

awe (ô), *n.* Reverential fear such as is felt for the Divine Being; profound reverence; solemn wonder; power to inspire dread or reverential fear.—*v. t.* To strike or inspire with awe.

a-weath'er (á-wéth'ēr), *adv. Naut.* On the windward side;—opposed to *lee*.

a-weigh' (á-wā'), *adv. & a. Naut.* Just clear of the ground and hanging perpendicularly;—said of the anchor.

awe'some (ô'sũm), *a.* Causing, or expressive of, awe or terror.

aw'ful (ô'fũl), *a.* Filling with awe; *Slang*, "frightful"; exceedingly bad, monotonous, long, etc. (used intensively).—**aw'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**aw'ful-ness**, *n.*

a-while' (á-hwĩl'), *adv.* For a while; for a short time.

awk'ward (ôk'wěrd), *a.* Not dexterous; clumsy; ungraceful; not easily managed or effected; embarrassing.—**Syn.** Un-

handy, maladroit; inelegant, stiff, constrained; unwieldy, ponderous; boorish, clownish, clumsy, ungainly.—**awk'-ward-ly**, *adv.*—**awk'ward-ness**, *n.*

awl (ôl), *n.* A pointed instrument for piercing small holes, as in leather.

awn (ôn), *n.* One of the barbed appendages constituting the beard of a head of barley, oats, some varieties of wheat, and other grasses.—**awned** (ônd), *a.*

awn'ing, *n.* A rooflike cover, esp. of canvas, extended over or before a place.

a-woke' (á-wók'), *pret. & p. p.* of **AWAKE**.

a-wry' (á-rĩ'), *adv. & a.* Turned to one side; not straight or true; aside from truth or reason; perverse or perversely.

ax (âks), *n.; pl. AXES* (âk'sěz). A common tool for hewing, chopping, or splitting wood.

ax'i-al (âk'si-âl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, an axis.

ax'il (-sĩl), *n. Bot.* The distal angle or point of divergence between a branch or leaf and its axis.

ax'ile (-sĩl; -sĩl), *a.* Belonging to, or situated in, the axis.

ax-il'la (âk-sĩl'á), *n.; L. pl. -LÆ* (-ē). The armpit; *Bot.*, an axil.

ax'il-lar (âk'si-lár), *a.* Axillary.—*n.* One of the innermost feathers on the under surface of the wing.

ax'il-la-ry (-lâ-rĩ), *a.* Of or pert. to the armpit; *Bot.*, situated in, rising from, or pert. to, an axil.

ax'i-om (âk'si-ãm), *n.* A self-evident truth; an established principle in some art or science, which, though not a necessary truth, is universally received.—**Syn.** Saw, byword, dictum, precept, motto, maxim, adage, proverb, saying.—**ax'i-o-mat'ic** (-ô-mât'ík), **-mat'ic-al** (-ĩ-kál), *a.*—**i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ax'is (âk'sis), *n.; pl. AXES* (-sěz). A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, that actually or supposedly revolves on it; the second vertebra of the neck of the higher vertebrates; a central or axial part.

ax'le (-sĩl), *n.* The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel; an axis.

ax'le-tree' (-trē'), *n.* The bar or shaft on the ends of which opposite wheels of a vehicle revolve.

ay (ĩ), *interj.* Ah! Alas!

a'yah (â'yá), *n.* A native nurse for children; a lady's maid. *India.*

aye, or **ay** (â), *adv.* Always; ever.

aye, or **ay** (ĩ), *adv.* Yes; yea.—*n.* An affirmative vote.

aye'-aye' (ĩ'ĩ'), *n.* The three-toed sloth of South America.

ûrn, ŭp, circũs, menũ, fõõd, fõõt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Ayr'shire (âr'shēr; -shîr), *n.* One of a Scotch breed of hardy medium-sized dairy cattle.

a-yun'ta-mien'to (ä-yōōn'tä-myān'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tōs). [Sp.] A municipal government; the townhouse; the seat of a municipal government; esp. [*cap.*], the central offices of the government of the Philippines at Manila.

a-za'le-a (ä-zā'lē-ä), *n.* Any of various shrubs (genus *Azalea*) closely related to the rhododendron.

az'i-muth (äz'î-mūth), *n.* *Astron. & Geodesy.* An arc of the horizon meas-

ured clock-wise between the south point of the horizon and the vertical circle through the center of any object.

Az'tec (äz'tèk), *n.* An Indian of the tribe which founded the Mexican empire conquered by Cortes in 1519; any Indian of the territories under Aztec influence.

az'ure (äzh'ûr), *n.* Azure color; the clear blue of the sky; also, a pigment or dye of this color; the blue vault above.

—*a.* Sky-blue; cerulean; cloudless.

az'u-rite (äzh'û-rit), *n.* *Min.* Blue basic carbonate of copper.

B

B (bē); *pl.* B's or Bs (bēz). The second letter of the English alphabet.

baa (bā), *v. i.* To cry "baa;" to bleat as a sheep. — *n.* The cry of a sheep; bleat.

Bab'bitt met'al (bāb'î-t). A soft white alloy composed of tin, antimony, and copper, used in bearings.

bab'ble (bāb'l), *v. i.* To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; utter inarticulate sounds; talk idly or fatuously; chatter; prate; make a continuous murmuring noise, as a brook. — *Syn.* Prattle, gossip. — *v. t.* To utter indistinctly or incoherently; disclose by too free talk, as a secret. — *n.* Idle talk; inarticulate speech; a confused murmur. — **bab'bler** (-lēr), *n.*

babe (bāb), *n.* An infant; baby.

Ba'bel (bā'bél), *n.* The city and tower, in the land of the Biblical Shinar, where the confusion of languages is related (*Genesis ix.*) to have occurred; a structure impossibly lofty; visionary scheme; [often *l. c.*] a place or scene of noise and confusion.

bab'i-rous'sa (bāb'î-rōō'sā), *n.* A large hoglike quadruped of the East Indies. The male has large tusks.

ba'boo (bā'bōō), *n.* A Hindu gentleman, esp. of Bengal; — often [*cap.*] a title answering to *Mr.* or *Esquire*; a native clerk who writes English or, disparagingly, any native having more or less education in English.

ba-boon' (bā-bōōn'), *n.* Any of certain large apes with doglike muzzles. They inhabit Africa and Arabia.

ba'by (bā'bî), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bîz). An infant of either sex; a babe. — *v. t.* -BIED (-bîd) —BY-ING. To treat as a baby; humor; fondle. — **ba'by-hood**, *n.* — **ba-by-ish**, *a.*

ba/ca-lau're-ate (bāk'ä-lô'rē-ät), *n.*

The degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges.

ba/ca-rat' (bāk'ä-rä'; *F.* bāk'ä-rä'), *n.* [*F.*] A French gambling game of cards.

ba'cate (bāk'ät), *a.* Pulpy throughout like a berry; also, bearing berries.

ba'cha-nal (-ä-näl), *a.* Of or relating to Bacchus or the Bacchanalia; bacchanalian. — *n.* A devotee of Bacchus; a celebrant of the Bacchanalia; reveler; carouser; *pl.*, the Bacchanalia; *sing.*, drunken revelry.

Bac'cha-na'li-a (-nä'lli-ä), *n. pl.* A festival of Bacchus; [*l. c.*] a drunken feast or revel. — **ba'cha-na'li-an** (-än), *a.* — **na'li-an-ism** (-îz'm), *n.*

ba'chant (bāk'änt), *n.* A devotee in the orgiastic worship of Bacchus; a bacchanal; reveler. — **ba'chant**, *a.*

ba'chante' (bä-känt'; bāk'änt; bäk'än'tē), *n.* A menad, or a woman devotee of Bacchus.

Bac'chic (bāk'îk), **Bac'chi-cal** (-î-käl), *a.* Of or pert. to Bacchus; [often *l. c.*] jovial or riotous with intoxication.

Bac'chus (-ûs), *n.* The god of wine.

ba/cif'er-ous (bāk-sîf'ēr-ûs), *a.* Bearing berries.

ba'ci-form (bāk'sî-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a berry.

ba'ci-v'o-rous (bāk-sîv'ô-rûs), *a.* Eating, or subsisting on, berries.

bach'e-lor (bäch'ê-lër), *n.* A knight who followed another's standard, as because of youthfulness; a novice in arms; [usually *cap.*] one who has taken the first degree at a college or university; a man of any age who has not married. — **bach'e-lor-hood**, *n.*

bach'e-lor's-but'ton, *n.* Any of several flowers the heads of which resemble buttons; esp., the cornflower.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recânt, makër; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

ba-cil'li-cul'ture (bā-sil'ī-kūl'tūr), *n.*

The artificial culture of bacilli.

ba-cil'lus (bā-sil'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -CILLI (-ī).

Any of a genus (*Bacillus*) of rod-shaped, flagellate bacteria, including both harmless and pathogenic species; any bacterium.

back (bāk), *n.* A shallow vat; a tub.

back, *n.* The hinder part of the body, or, as of a horse, the upper part, from the neck to the end of the spine; part opposite the front; hinder or rear part; upper part as opposed to the inner or lower part; part not generally seen; part of a tool opposite its edge; part of a book where it is sewed; part added behind or opposite the face; upright hinder part of a chair or sofa above the seat. — *v. t.* To furnish with a back; form the back of; be at the back of; support or help; uphold; second; bet on; get on the back of; mount; force, or cause to move or act, backward. — *v. i.* To move or go back.

back, adv. To or toward the rear; in or into time past; ago; to or toward a former place, condition, or station; in withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking; in concealment or reserve; in one's own possession; in return, repayment, or requital. — *a.* Being at the back or in the rear; being in arrear; overdue; moving or operating backward; no longer current.

back'bite' (bāk'bit'), *v. t. & i.* To censure meanly or spitefully (one absent); slander (one absent). — **back'bit'er**, *n.*

back'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* Board fastened to the back to make the figure erect.

back'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The column of bones (vertebræ) in the back; the spine; something suggestive of a backbone; firmness; moral principle.

back'er (bāk'ēr), *n.* One that backs a person or thing.

back'gam-mon (bāk'gām-ŭn; bāk-gām'ŭn), *n.* A certain well-known game of chance and skill.

back'ground' (-ground'), *n.* Ground or surface behind; that part of the scene, in an artistic representation, farthest from the spectator; the surface, as in a picture, between and above the principal figures; the general surface on which any pattern, design, etc., is represented; a place in obscurity or retirement.

back'hand' (-hānd'), *n.* The hand, or a stroke with the hand, turned backward; a backhand stroke; handwriting in which the letters slope backward.

back'hand', back'hand'ed, *a.* Made with the back of the hand, or with

the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke; indirect; awkward.

back'ing, *n.* Act of one that backs; that which forms the back of anything, often for strength or stability.

back'log' (bāk'lōg'), *n.* A large log forming the back of a fire on the hearth. *U.S.*

back'sheesh, **back'shish**. Vars. of BAKSHEESH.

back'side' (-sid'), *n.* The back side (now written as two words); (bāk'sid') often in *pl.*, the posteriors or rump.

back'slide' (bāk'slid'; bāk'slid'), *v. i.*; *pret.* -SLID' (-slid'); *p. p.* -SLID'DEN (-slid'n), -SLID'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SLID'ING (-slid'ing). To slide back; esp., to abandon gradually a religion once professed. — **back'slid'er** (bāk'slid'ēr), *n.*

back'stairs', (-stārz) or **back'stair'**, *a.* Indirect; secret; intriguing.

back'stay' (bāk'stā'), *n.* *Naut.* A stay extending from the masthead to the side of a ship and slanting aft; any of various devices to support, strengthen, etc., at the back.

back'stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke back; recoil; a back-handed stroke.

back'sword' (-sōrd'), *n.* A sword with but one cutting edge; a broadsword.

back'ward' (-wērd), **back'wards'** (-wērdz), *adv.* Toward the back or rear; with the back in advance or foremost; on the back, or with the back downward; from a better to a worse state.

back'ward (bāk'wērd), *a.* Directed or turned back; done in a reverse way; reversed; lagging or hanging back in action or progress. — *Syn.* Unwilling, averse; slow, dull; late, behindhand. — **back'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **-ward-ness**, *n.*

back'wa'ter (-wō'tēr), *n.* Water turned back, as by a dam; a body of water so turned or held back.

back'woods' (-wōōdz'), *n. pl.* The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers. — **back'woods'man**, *n.*

ba'con (bā'k'n), *n.* The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked.

bac-te'ri-a (bāk-tē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* A group of widely distributed vegetable microorganisms. Many species are active agents in converting dead organic matter into soluble food materials for plants; some have the power of fixing atmospheric nitrogen; many are concerned in fermentation; and many are pathogenic, causing disease. — **bac-te'ri-al** (-āl), *a.* **bac-te'ri-ol'o-gy** (-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science of bacteria. — **-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* — **-ol'o-gist** (-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

bac-te'ri-os'co-py (-ōs'kō-pī), *n.* Microscopic investigation of bacteria.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

bac-te'ri-um (băk-tē'rī-ŭm, *n.*; *L. pl. -RIA* (-ā)). Any of a large genus (*Bacterium*) of rod-shaped bacteria, including both beneficial and pathogenic species.

Bac'tri-an (băk'trī-ăn), *a.* Of Bactria, an ancient country in Asia. — **Bactrian camel**, the two-humped camel.

bad (băd), *a.*; *compar.* WORSE (wŭrs); *superl.* WORST (wŭrst). Of the nature of moral evil; wicked; injurious or deleterious; hurtful; offensive; disagreeable; annoying; inadequate; unfit; defective; faulty; not good legally; invalid; ill; sick; severe; aggravated. — **Syn.** Poor, inferior, imperfect; pernicious, detrimental, noxious, baneful, mischievous; immoral, corrupt, vicious; wrong, sinful, iniquitous. — *n.* That which is bad; as a *pl.*, with *the*, wicked persons.

bade (băd), *pret.* of BID.

badge (băj), *n.* A distinctive mark, token, sign, or cognizance, worn on the person; a mark or token. — *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with a badge.

bad'ger (băj'ēr), *n.* A carnivorous burrowing quadruped with long claws on the forefeet. — *v. t.* To bait like a badger; tease or annoy persistently; worry.

bad'ger (băj'ēr), *n.* A hawker; huckster.

badger game. The method of black-mailing by decoying a person into a compromising situation, and extorting money by threats of exposure. *Cont.*

ba'di'nage' (bă'dē'năzh'; băd'i-năj), *n.* [F]. Playful rallery.

bad'ly (băd'li), *adv.* In a bad manner.

bad'min-ton (-mîn-tăn), *n.* A game similar to lawn tennis.

bad'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bad.

baf'fle (băf'fl), *v. t.* To check or defeat by perplexing; thwart; foil; beat about; check or turn in its course. — *v. i.* To struggle in vain. — **baf'fle-ment**, *n.*

bag (băg), *n.* A sack or pouch for holding something; any of various pouch-like objects. — *v. i.* To swell or bulge like a full bag. — *v. t.* To swell out; distend; put into a bag; put (game) into a bag; kill or capture in hunting; seize; capture; entrap.

ba'gasse' (bă'găs'), *n.* Sugar cane as it comes crushed from the mill.

bag'a-telle' (băg'ă-těl'), *n.* A trifle; a game played with a cue and balls on an oblong board having cups at one end.

bag'gage (băg'ăj), *n.* The trunks, valises, satchels, etc., which one takes on a journey (usually called *luggage* in Great Britain); clothes, tents, utensils, etc., of an army; impedimenta; a loose woman; familiarly any young woman.

bag'ging (-ing), *n.* Material for bags.

bag'gy (-i), *a.*; -GI-ER; -GI-EST. Like a bag; loose; flabby.

bag'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A commercial traveler.

bagn'io (băn'yō), *n.*; *pl.* -IOS (-yōz). In the Orient, a place for confining slaves; hence, a prison; a brothel.

bag'pipe' (băg'pîp), *n.* A kind of musical wind instrument, of which one pipe sounds the air and the others are drones.

bah (bă), *interj.* An exclamation of extreme contempt.

bail (băil), *n.* A scoop or other vessel used in bailing out water. — *v. t. & i.* To lade; dip and throw; dip water from.

bail, *v. t. Law.* To deliver in trust for a special purpose; set free on the undertaking of another to be responsible for the due appearance of the person set free; procure the release of by giving such an undertaking. — *n.* The security so given, the person or persons giving it or the temporary delivery or release.

bail, *n.* A hoop; ring; a half hoop serving as a support, as for a wagon cover; the arched handle of a kettle, pail, etc.

bail, *n. Cricket.* Either of two cross-pieces placed end to end on the wicket.

bail'a-ble (băil'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bailed.

bail'ee' (-ē'), *n. Law.* The one to whom property is bailed.

bail'er, *n.* One that bails, or lades.

bail'ie (băil'i), *n.* In Scotland: An officer corresponding to the English alderman.

bail'iff (-if), *n.* In England: an agent appointed by a lord to look after estates held of him; the title of the chief magistrates of various towns and of the keepers of some royal castles; the steward of the lord of a manor, etc.; a sheriff's deputy. In the United States, sometimes, a sheriff's officer or constable.

bail'i-wick (-i-wik), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a bailie or bailiff.

bail'ment (-ment), *n. Law.* Bailing.

bail'or' (băil'ôr'; băil'ôr), *n. Law.* One who bails property to another.

bairn (bárn), *n.* A child. *Scot. & Dial.*

bait (băt), *n.* Anything, esp. food, used as a lure in catching fish or other animals; a lure; refreshment.

bait, *v. t.* To worry (an animal) by setting on dogs; set on and worry by biting and tearing; harass or torment wantonly or maliciously; give a portion of food and drink to, esp. on the road; feed (an animal); furnish or cover with bait, as a hook; allure or entice with bait. — *v. i.* To bite and tear, as in worrying a bear; *Obs.*, except of animals, take food; feed; take food on a journey.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

baize (bāz), *n.* A kind of coarse woolen stuff; a drapery, or the like, of baize.

bake (bāk), *v. t.* To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat; dry or harden by subjecting to heat; harden by cold. — *v. i.* To do the work of baking something; be baked. — *n.* Act, process or result of baking. — **bak'er** (bāk'ēr), *n.*

bak'er-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ER-IES (-īz). A place for baking bread, pastry, etc.

bak'ing (-īng), *n.* Act or process of baking; quantity baked at once; batch.

bak'sheesh, **bak'shish** (bāk'shēsh), *n.* In the Orient, a gratuity; a "tip."

bal'ance (bāl'āns), *n.* An instrument for weighing, being, in its simplest form, a beam or lever balanced in the middle with a pan at each end; the means by which actions, principles, etc., are estimated; [*cap.*] *Astron.*, the sign or constellation Libra; *Horol.*, a vibrating wheel operating with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a timepiece; a counterpoise used in weighing; equipoise between the weights in opposite scales; equipoise of opposing forces; equilibrium; mental equipoise; equanimity; composure; steadiness; an equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; the excess on either side; act of balancing; estimate; a movement in dancing. — *v. t.* To weigh in a balance; compare in relative force, value, etc.; counterbalance (one thing *by, with, or against* another); bring to an equipoise; arrange so that opposing forces neutralize each other; equal in number, weight, force, or proportion; counterpoise; neutralize; compute the difference between the debits and credits of (an account); bring about an equality in the debits and the credits of. — *v. i.* To be in equipoise; be equal; fluctuate; waver; be equal in debits and credits.

balance of power. Such an adjustment of power among sovereign states that no one state is in a position to interfere with the independence of the others; international equilibrium.

balance of trade. The difference between the total exports and total imports of a country.

balance wheel. A wheel to regulate motion.

bal-brig'gan (bāl-brīg'ān), *n.* A knitted cotton fabric for either hosiery or underwear, resembling the hosiery fabric made at Balbriggan, Ireland.

bal'co-ny (bāl'kō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). A projecting platform inclosed by a parapet or railing and usually resting on brackets; projecting gallery.

bald (bôld), *a.* Destitute of the natural or common covering on the head or top, as of hair; destitute of ornament; bare. — **bald eagle**, the common eagle of North America; — from the white feathers of the head and neck.

bal'da-chin (bāl'dā-kīn), *n.* A canopy borne in processions, placed over an altar, etc.

bal'der-dash (bôl'dēr-dāsh), *n.* Senseless jargon; nonsense; trash.

bald'head' (bôld'hēd'), *n.* A bald-headed person. — **head'ed** (-hēd'ēd), *a.*

bald'ly, *adv.* In a bald manner.

bald'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being bald.

bald'pate' (-pāt'), *n.* A bald-head.

bal'dric (bôl'drīk), *n.* A belt worn over the shoulder and across the body to support a sword, bugle, etc.

bale (bāl), *n.* Evil or an evil influence (*Chiefly Poetic*); pain; calamity; sorrow.

bale, *n.* A large bundle bound up for storage or transportation. — *v. t.* To make up in a bale.

ba-leen' (bā-lēn'), *n.* Whalebone.

bale'fire' (bāl'fir'), *n.* A great fire in the open air; signal fire; alarm fire.

bale'ful (-fôol), *a.* Full of bale, or deadly influence; destructive; full of pain, grief, or sorrow; woeful. — **bale'ful-ly**, *adv.*

balk (bôk), *n.* A ridge of land left unplowed; a hindrance; disappointment; check; a large beam, rafter, or timber; tiebeam of a house.

balk, *v. t.* To avoid; shun; skip; check; frustrate; foil. — *v. i.* To stop short and refuse to go, as a horse; jib; swerve.

balk'y (bôk'y), *a.*; **BALK'Y-ER**; **-I-EST**. Apt to balk, as a horse.

ball (bôl), *n.* Any roundish body or mass; sphere; globe; orb; the globe, or earth; any celestial body; a game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked; esp., now, baseball; a globular or elongated solid missile for a firearm.

ball, *n.* A social assembly for dancing.

bal'lad (bāl'ād), *n.* A simple song of any kind; a romantic song, often with simple instrumental accompaniment; a short narrative poem, adapted for singing.

bal'last (bāl'āst), *n.* Any heavy substance put into the hold of a vessel to give stability, or to determine her trim in the water; anything heavy put into the car of a balloon to steady it; that which gives, or helps to maintain, stability in character, conduct, or the like; gravel, broken stone, etc., such as is laid in a roadbed to make it solid. — *v. t.* To steady, equip, or fill in, with ballast; steady in mind or conduct.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ball bearing. A bearing in which the journal or revolving part turns upon loose steel balls revolving in a race.

bal'let' (bál'á'; *occas.* bál'ét), *n.* An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, or an interlude, usually by women; those who perform it.

bal-lis'tic (bá-lis'tík), *a.* Of or pertaining to ballistics.

bal-lis'tics (-tíks), *n.* Science or art of hurling missiles by an engine; science of the motion of projectiles.

bal-loon' (-lōon'), *n.* A bag made non-porous and filled with hydrogen gas, heated air, etc., so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, esp. one with a car attached for aerial navigation. — *v. i.* To go up or voyage in a balloon; expand like a balloon. — **bal-loon'ist**, *n.*

balloon sail. A very large light sail set by yachts in moderate weather.

bal'lot (bál'út), *n.* Orig., a little ball used for secret voting; any object, esp. a printed ticket, used in secret voting; act or system of secret voting by balls or by tickets, or ballots; a ticket used in voting; whole number of votes cast. — *v. i. & t.* To vote or decide by ballot.

balm (hām), *n.* Any of several plants of the mint family; the resinous and aromatic exudation from balsam-yielding trees; any fragrant ointment; anything that heals or that mitigates pain. — *v. t.* To anoint with balm; hence, to soothe. — **balm of Gilead** (gíl'ê-ád), any of several plants; esp., a small evergreen tree of which the leaves yield, when bruised, an aromatic scent; a balsam from this tree.

balm'i-ly (-i-lī), *adv.* In a balmy manner.

balm'i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being balmy.

Bal-mor'al (bál-mōr'ál), *n.* A kind of figured woolen petticoat; a kind of laced boot or shoe; a kind of Scottish cap.

balm'y (bām'y), *a.*; **BALM'I-ER**; **-I-EST.** Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant; soothing; mild.

bal'sam (bōl'sám), *n.* An aromatic substance flowing from certain plants; any of various preparations having a balsamic odor; any of several balsam-yielding trees; a plant of a certain genus of the mint family; anything that heals, soothes, or restores. — *v. t.* To treat with balsam. — **bal-sam'ic** (bōl-sám'ík; bál-), *a.*

bal'us-ter (bál'ūs-tēr), *n.* An upright support of the rail of a balustrade.

bal'us-trade' (-trād'), *n.* A row of balusters topped by a rail.

bam-bi'no (bām-bē'nō), *n.*; *It. pl. -NI*

(-nē). [*It.*] A baby; esp., a representation in art of the infant Christ.

bam-boo' (bām-bōō'), *n.* A woody or tree-like tropical plant of the grass family. It is used in building, for furniture, poles, canes, for food, etc.

bam-boo'zle (-z'l), *v. t. & i.* To trick; hoax. *Colloq.*

ban (bān), *n.* A public proclamation or edict; *pl.*, notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in church; ecclesiastical interdict, anathema, or excommunication; a curse; prohibition. — *v. t.* To curse; invoke evil upon; interdict.

ban'al (bān'ál; bā'nāl), *a.* Common-place; hackneyed. — **ba-nal'i-ty** (bā-nāl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tiz).

ba-na'na (bā-nā'ná; bā-nān'á), *n.* A large, but herblike, perennial plant, with large simple leaves, native of all tropical countries; its edible fruit.

band (bānd), *n.* Anything used to confine the body or limbs, as a fetter; a cord, string, or ligament with which anything may be tied or held in place; that which unites or restrains by an immaterial force or influence, as a moral, spiritual, or legal force; a bond or tie; a thin flat strip of any material; esp., a flat strip or fillet used to bind around an object; a narrow strip of cloth or other material on any article of dress; anything resembling a flat strip; a company of persons, as of musicians, united as in any common design; troop. — *v. t. & i.* To bind or tie with a band; mark with a band; unite in a troop or company, or in a conspiracy.

band'age (bān'dāj), *n.* A woven fillet or strip used in dressing wounds, etc.; any flexible strip similarly used. — *v. t.* To bind, dress, or cover with a bandage.

ban-dan'na (bān-dān'á), *n.* A handkerchief with a uniform ground, esp. red or blue, with simple white or yellow figures.

band'box' (bānd'bōks'), *n.* A light box for collars, caps, bonnets, etc.

ban-deau' (bān-dō'; bān'dō), *n.*; *pl. -DEAUX* (-dōz'). A narrow band or fillet, as for the hair.

ban-de-ril-le-ro (bān'dā-rēl-yā-rō), *n.* [*Sp.*] In a bull fight, one who thrusts a barbed dart, or **ban-de-ril'la** (-rēl'yā), into the neck or shoulders of the bull.

ban'de-role (bān'dē-rōl), *n.* A little banner, flag, or streamer.

ban'di-coot (-dī-kōōt), *n.* A very large rat of India and Ceylon; any of certain small marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea.

ban'dit (bān'dīt), *n.*; *pl. -DITS* (-dīts), or **-DITTI** (-dīt'ī). An outlaw; brigand.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ban'dog' (băn'dŏg'), *n.* A dog kept tied or chained.

ban'do-leer' (-dŏ-lēr'), *n.* A belt slung over the shoulder to carry cartridges; ammunition box carried on such a belt.

band saw. A saw in the form of an endless steel belt, running over pulleys.

ban'dy (băn'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). The game of hockey; a hockey stick. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-did); -DY-ING. To beat to and fro, as a ball; give and receive reciprocally; exchange. — *v. i.* To contend, as in game of bandy; give and take.

ban'dy, a. Curved laterally, esp. with the convex side outward, as a leg. — **ban'dy-leg'ged** (-lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *a.*

bane (băn), *n.* Any cause of ruin, or of lasting injury; harm; woe. — **Syn.** Ruin, injury, pest. — **bane'ful** (-fŏol'), *a.*

bang (băng), *v. t. & i.* To beat or thump with a resounding blow. — *n.* A resounding blow; thump; whack; a sudden loud noise, as from a blow. — *adv.* *Colloq.* With a violent blow, clap, or noise; all of a sudden.

bang (băng), *v. t.* To cut squarely across, as a horse's tail. — *n.* The front hair, or part of it, cut short and even and worn hanging down over the forehead.

ban'gle (băn'g'l), *n.* An ornamental circlet, as of glass, gold, or silver.

ban'ian (băn'yăn), *n.* One of a Hindu caste of merchants who eat no meat; a loose shirt or undervest; a banyan.

ban'ish (băn'ish), *v. t.* To condemn to leave a country by sovereign authority; drive out from, or as from, a home, haunt, or the like; exile; expel.

ban'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of banishing; state of being banished. — **Syn.** Expatriation, ostracism, expulsion, proscription, exile, outlawry.

ban'is-ter (băn'is-tēr), *n.* A baluster; *pl.*, the balustrade of a staircase.

ban'jo (băn'jō), *n.*; *pl.* -JOS (-jōz). A stringed musical instrument having a body like a tambourine. — **-jo-ist, n.**

bank (bănk), *n.* A ridge of earth; anything similarly shaped; a shoal, shelf, or shallow in the sea bottom; a steep acclivity or slope; margin of a water-course. — *v. t.* To raise or form a bank about; heap or pile up.

bank, n. A bench for rowers in a galley; a tier of oars; a group or series of objects arranged near together.

bank, n. Orig., a money changer's table; now, an office for banking purposes; an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money; *Gaming*, the fund of the dealer or banker. — *v. i.* To do business as a

banker; deposit money in a bank; *Colloq.*, wager or rely (with *on*).

bank'a-ble (bănk'ă-b'l), *a.* Receivable as good at a bank.

bank bill. A bank note; a bill of exchange issued or accepted by a bank.

bank'er (bănk'ēr), *n.* One that conducts the business of banking.

bank'ing (-ing), *n.* Business consisting in the custody, loaning, exchange, or issue of money.

bank note. A promissory demand note issued by a banker and intended to circulate as money.

bank'rupt (-rŭpt), *n.* One whose property becomes liable to administration under the bankrupt laws; one who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent person; one judicially declared bankrupt. — *a.* Being a bankrupt; relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy. — *v. t.* To make bankrupt; impoverish.

bank'rupt-cy (-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). State of being bankrupt.

ban'ner (băn'ēr), *n.* A piece of cloth attached by its edge to a pole or staff and used as a standard by a king, a knight, or the like (now chiefly historical or fig.); an ensign displaying some distinctive device or motto.

ban'ner-et' (-ĕt'), *n.* A small banner.

ban'nock (băn'ŭk), *n.* A kind of round flat oatmeal or barley cake or bread. *Scot. & North. Eng.*

banns (bănz), *n. pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church or other place prescribed by law.

ban'quet (băn'kwĕt), *n.* A feast; often, a ceremonious feast followed by speeches. — *v. t. & i.* To treat, or regale one's self, with a banquet. — **ban'quet-er, n.**

ban-quette' (băn-kĕt'), *n.* *Fort.* A raised way inside of a parapet, on which soldiers and guns are posted.

ban'shee (băn'shē), *n.* *Celtic Folklore.* A supernatural being believed to warn a family of an approaching death.

ban'tam (-tăm), *n.* A fowl of any of many small breeds.

ban'ter (-tĕr), *v. t.* To address with jest or ridicule; rally. — *n.* Language uttered by way of ridicule or wanton jest; good-humored raillery; pleasantry. — **Syn.** Badinage, persiflage. — **ban'ter-er, n.**

bant'ling (băn'tling), *n.* An infant.

Ban'tu (băn'tōō), *n.* A member of one of the great family of Negroid tribes of equatorial and southern Africa.

ban'yán (băn'yăn), *n.*, or **banyan tree.** A kind of East Indian tree. Its branches send out numerous aerial roots that form additional trunks.

ărŭn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ba'o-bab (bā'ō-bāb; bā'ō-bāb), *n.* An African tree yielding a gourdlike fruit.

bap'tism (bāp'tiz'm), *n.* Act of baptizing, esp. as a Christian sacrament; any act or experience by which one is purified, initiated, or the like, as if in baptism. — **bap-tis'mal** (bāp-tiz'māl), *a.*

Bap-tist (bāp'tist), *n.* One who administers baptism [*l.c.*]; specif., John, forerunner of Christ; one of a denomination of Christians who maintain that baptism should be by immersion and be administered to believers only.

bap-tis-ter-y (-tis-tēr-i), *n.; pl. -TERIES* (-iz). A separate building, or part of a church, used for baptismal services.

bap-tize' (bāp-tiz'), *v. t.* To immerse in water, or to sprinkle water on, as a religious ceremony; cleanse; purify; christen; name.

bar (bār), *n.* A slender, rigid piece of wood, metal, or other material, as one used for a lever, support, fastening, etc.; broad shaft, band, or stripe, as of color; *music*, a vertical line across the staff, before the initial accent of each measure; anything which obstructs; barrier; a bank, as of sand or gravel, esp. at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing navigation; *Law*, the railing that incloses the place where prisoners are stationed, or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases; the court itself; the whole body of lawyers in any jurisdiction; profession of a lawyer; tribunal; counter over which liquor or food is passed to customers; the part of the room behind the counter. — **Syn.** Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. — *v. t.* To fasten, surround, confine, or obstruct by or as if by bars; exclude; shut out; hinder; prevent; mark with bars; strip.

bar (bār), *prep.* Except; but.

barb (bārb), *n.* An appendage suggestive of a beard at the mouth of an animal; point that projects backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc.; any sharp projection similarly oblique. — *v. t.* To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, etc.

barb (bārb), *n.* One of a race of horses noted for speed and endurance, brought to Spain by the Moors.

bar-ba'ri-an (bār bā'ri-ān), *n.* A foreigner, esp. in speech and manners (with reference to the Greek and Roman use); a man in a rude, uncivilized state; a person devoid of culture. — *a.* Foreign; uncivilized; savage. — **Syn.** Untutored, unlettered, rude, barbarous, barbaric, — **bar-ba'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

bar-bar'ic (-bār'ik), *a.* Barbarian;

foreign (often of the nations of the East), of or pert. to or resembling uncivilized people; barbarian in style.

bar'ba-rism (bār'bā-riz'm), *n.* A word or expression not in standard usage; uncivilized state; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature.

bar-bar'ic-ty (bār-bār'ī-ti), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Cruelty; inhumanity; barbaric style, or violation of good taste, in art.

bar'ba-rize (bār'bā-riz), *v. i. & t.* To become or make barbarous.

bar'ba-rous (-rūs), *a.* Not classical or pure; not Greek or Latin; not polished or idiomatic in language; speaking a foreign language; barbarian; orig., not Hellenic; being in the state of a barbarian; uncivilized; peopled with barbarians; cruel; inhuman; harsh-sounding, — **-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **-rous-ness**, *n.*

bar'bate (-bāt), *a.* Bearded; *Bot.*, beset with long stiff hairs.

bar'be-cue (bār'bē-kū), *n.* A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast; *U. S.*, a social entertainment at which one or more large animals are roasted or broiled whole. — *v. t.* To roast or broil whole, as an ox.

barbed (bārbd), *p. a.* Having a barb or barbs.

bar'bel (bār'bēl), *n.* A slender tactile process on the lips of a fish; a large European fresh-water fish.

bar'ber (bār'bēr), *n.* One whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard and to cut and dress the hair of his patrons. — *v. t.* To shave, trim, or dress the beard or hair of.

bar'ber-ry (-bēr-i), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-iz). Any of a genus of shrubs, of which one bears oblong edible red berries.

bar-bette' (bār-bēt'), *n. Fort.* A mound of earth or a platform on which guns are mounted; *Nav.*, an armored parapet protecting a gun platform.

bar'bi-can (bār'bi-kān), *n.* An outer defensive work, esp. a large tower.

bar'bule (-būl), *n.* A minute barb.

bar'ca-role (-kā-rōl), *n.* A popular melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; music imitating such a song.

bard (bārd), *n.* A professional poet and singer, as among the ancient Celts; a poet. — **bard'ic** (bār'dik), *a.*

bard (bārd), *n.* A piece of armor for a horse. — *v. t.* To equip with barbs.

bare (bār), *a.* Naked; nude; bareheaded; without anything to conceal one's thoughts or actions; exposed; destitute of worth, ornament, or the like; plain; unadorned; bald; destitute of the usual furnishing, contents, or the like; thread-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr, ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

bare; much worn; mere; unaccompanied. — *v. t.* To make bare.

bare/back ('-bāk'), *adv. & a.* On a horse's bare back.

bare/bone ('-bōn'), *n.* Very lean person.

bare/faced ('-fāst'), *a.* With the face uncovered; not masked; audacious.

bare/foot ('-fōōt'), *a. & adv.* With the feet bare. — **bare/foot-ed**, *a.*

ba/rége ('bā'rāzh'), *n.* [F.] Gauzelike dress fabric.

bare/head'ed ('bār'hēd'ēd), **bare/head**, *a. & adv.* Having the head uncovered.

bare/ly, *adv.* Nakedly; without concealment or disguise; but just; without any excess; scarcely; hardly.

bare/ness, *n.* State of being bare.

bar/gain ('bār'gēn; -gīn), *n.* An agreement between parties settling what each shall give and receive in a transaction; agreement; compact; thing acquired by bargaining; a purchase viewed as advantageous or the reverse; an advantageous purchase; a transaction or event as involving good or bad consequences. — **Syn.** Stipulation, engagement, covenant, contract. — *v. i.* To negotiate over an agreement; haggle; contract for the exchange of property (followed by *with* or *for*). — *v. t.* To transfer for a consideration; barter; trade. — **bar/gain'er** ('bār'gēn'ēr), *n.*

barge ('bārj), *n.* A pleasure boat; a roomy boat, usually flat-bottomed, used chiefly in inland waterways; *Nav.*, a large, double-banked boat for the flag officer of a flagship.

bar'ghest ('bār'gēst), *n.* A frightful goblin fabled to portend misfortune.

ba-ril'la ('bā-ril'ā), *n.* Either of two European species of saltwort yielding soda ash; also, the alkali got from this ash or from the ashes of any kelp.

ba'rite ('bā'rīt; bār'īt), *n.* Native sulphate of barium; heavy spar.

bar'i-tone ('bār'i-tōn), *n.* Barytone.

ba'ri-um ('bā'rī-ūm; bār'ī-), *n.* A silver-white or pale yellow metal, of the alkaline-earth group (Symbol, *Ba*).

bark ('bārk), *n.* The tough external covering of a woody perennial stem or root. — *v. t.* To treat with an infusion of bark; tan; strip the bark from; peel.

bark, *v. i.* To make a bark. — *n.* The short, explosive sound uttered by a dog, or a sound likened to it.

bark ('bārk), *n.* Any vessel or boat (*Poet.*); three-masted vessel with foremast and mainmast square-rigged and mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged.

bar/keep'er ('bār'kēp'ēr), *n.* One who tends a bar for the sale of liquors.

bark'en-time ('bār'kēn-tēn), *n.* A three-masted vessel having the foremast square-rigged, and the other masts fore-and-aft rigged.

bark'er ('bār'kēr), *n.* One that barks.

bark'y ('-kī), *a.* Covered with or containing bark.

bar'ley ('bār'lī), *n.* A well-known cereal grass; its seed or grain, used for food and in making malt liquors.

bar'ley-corn ('-kōrn'), *n.* A grain, or "corn," of barley. — **John Barleycorn**, a humorous personification of barley as the source of malt liquor or whisky; hence, the liquor.

barm ('bārm), *n.* Yeast formed on brewing liquors.

barm'y ('bār'mī), *a.* Full of barm or froth; fig., flighty.

barn ('bārn), *n.* A covered building used chiefly for storing grain, hay, etc., or, *U. S.*, partly for stables; *U. S.*, a building in which to keep horses, their feed, vehicles, etc.

bar'na-cle ('bār'nā-k'l), *n.* Any of numerous small marine crustaceans, found attached to rocks, floating logs, etc.

bar'na-cles ('-k'lz), *n. pl.* An instrument for pinching a horse's nose, to restrain him; *Colloq., Eng.*, spectacles.

bar'o-gram ('bār'ō-grām), *n.* A tracing, usually made by the barograph, showing variations of atmospheric pressure.

bar'o-graph ('bār'ō-grāf), *n.* A self-registering barometer.

ba-rom'e-ter ('bā-rōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence for predicting changes of weather, etc. — **bar'o-met'ric** ('bār'ō-mēt'rik).

bar'on ('bār'ūn), *n.* In Great Britain, a nobleman of the lowest grade or the rank itself; a nobleman of corresponding rank in any of various other countries.

bar'on-age ('-āj), *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; rank of a baron.

bar'on-ess ('-ēs), *n.* A baron's wife; a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right.

bar'on-et ('-ēt), *n.* A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight; a holder of this dignity. British baronets are commoners.

bar'on-et-age ('-āj), *n.* State or rank of a baronet; baronets collectively.

bar'on-et-cy ('-sī), *n.; pl. -cies* ('-sīz). Rank or patent of a baronet.

bar'o-ny ('bār'ō-nī), *n.; pl. -nies* ('-nīz). The fee, domain, dignity, or rank of a baron. — **ba-ro'ni-al** ('bā-rō'nī-āl), *a.*

ba-roque ('bā-rōk'), *a.* Grotesque; corrupt in taste; irregular, as a pearl.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

bar'o-scope (bār'ō-skōp), *n.* Any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere, or foreshadowing changes of the weather.

ba-rouche' (bā-rōōsh'), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage with a folding top.

barque (bārk), **bar'quen-tine** (bār'kēn-tēn). Vars. of BARK, BARKENTINE.

bar'rack (bār'āk), *n.* Properly in *pl.* A building or set of buildings for lodging soldiers, esp. in garrison; a plain and large building; a row of workmen's houses joined together.

bar'rage (bār'āj), *n.* A bar or obstruction placed in a watercourse, as to increase the depth of water.

bar'rel (bār'ēl), *n.* A round bulging vessel or cask, with flat ends; quantity constituting a full barrel, as, usually, 31½ gallons for liquids and 196 lbs. for flour; drum or cylinder or similarly round part, hollow or solid. — *v. t.* To put or pack in a barrel or barrels.

barrel organ. An instrument for producing music by a revolving cylinder studded with pegs acting on valves admitting air from a bellows to pipes.

bar'ren (bār'ēn), *a.* Incapable of producing offspring (of women and female animals); sterile; of plants, not fruitful; not producing vegetation, or useful vegetation; unproductive; unprofitable; mentally dull; stupid. — *n.* Often in *pl.*, a tract of barren land.

bar'ri-cade' (bār'ī-kād'), *n.* A fortification, as in a street, hastily made of anything; obstruction. — *v. t.* To fortify or close with a barricade; obstruct.

bar'ri-er (bār'ī-ēr), *n.* An obstacle to stop an enemy, as a fence or stockade or a fortified frontier town; a fence, railing, or any obstruction or object serving to separate, limit, or keep back.

barrier reef. A coral reef roughly parallel to the shore, but separated from it by a lagoon.

bar'ring (bār'īng), *prep. or conj.* Excluding by exception; excepting.

bar'ris-ter (bār'īs-tēr), *n.* Counselor at law; a counsel admitted to plead at the bar in the superior courts, as distinguished from *attorney* or *solicitor*. *Eng.*

bar'room' (bār'rōōm'), *n.* A room containing a bar, or counter, at which liquors are sold.

bar'row (bār'ō), *n.* A support having handles, and with or without a wheel, on which things can be conveyed by hand.

bar'row, n. A castrated hog.

bar'row, n. A tumulus.

bar sinister. A certain heraldic charge used as a mark of illegitimacy.

bar'tend'er (bār'tēn'dēr), *n.* Barkeeper.
bar'ter (-tēr), *v. i. & t.* To traffic or trade, or traffic or trade in, by exchange of commodities. — *n.* Act or practice of bartering. — **bar'ter-er, n.**

bar'ti-zan (bār'ti-zān; bār'ti-zān'), *n.* A small overhanging structure for lookout or defense.

ba-ry'ta (bā-rī'tā), *n.* Monoxide of barium. — **ba-ryt'ic** (-rīt'ik), *a.*

ba-ry'tes (bā-rī'tēz), *n.* Barite.

bar'y-tone (bār'ī-tōn), *n.* A male voice intermediate between, and partaking of, the bass and the tenor; a person having such a voice (usually *baritone* in the U. S.); *Greek Gram.*, a word with no accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood. — *a. Music.* Grave and deep in tone; having the compass of a barytone.

bas'al (bās'āl), *a.* Pert. to, situated at, or forming, the base.

ba-salt' (bā-sōlt'; bās'ōlt), *n.* Any of several dark-colored volcanic rocks.

bas'cule (bās'kūl), *n.* In mechanics, an apparatus in which one end counterbalances the other.

bascule bridge. A counterpoised, or balanced, drawbridge.

base (bās), *n.* That on which a thing rests for support; bottom; foundation; fundamental or essential part of a thing; groundwork; *Geom.*, the line or the surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; the fundamental ingredient; *Chem.*, a compound capable of reacting with acids to form salts; *Gram.*, stem or theme; a starting point, place, station, or goal; a place protected by fortifications or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed; a bass sound, part, voice, instrument, or singer. — **Syn.** Ground, support, basis, — *v. t.* To form or make a base for; found; establish (with *on* or *upon*).

base (bās), *a.* Deep or grave in sound; bass; baseborn; lowly; inferior; mean; of little comparative value, as metals inferior to gold and silver; alloyed with inferior metal; debased; morally low; ignoble; menial. — **Syn.** Dishonorable, worthless, sordid, servile, despicable, contemptible, petty, small.

base'ball' (-bōl'), *n.* A certain well-known game of ball; the ball used.

base'born' (-bōrn'), *a.* Of low parentage; plebeian; illegitimate; mean.

base'less, a. Without a base; groundless.

base'man (bās'mān), *n.* A man stationed at a base, as in baseball.

base'ment (-mēt), *n.* The lowest or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

basal part; popularly, the floor in a building next below the principal floor.

base'ness (-nēs), *n.* Quality of being base.

bash (bāsh), *v. t. & n.* Thump; whack; smash. *Dial. Eng. & Scot..*

ba-shaw' (bā-shō'), *n.* A pasha; a magnate or grandee.

bash'ful (bāsh'fōol), *a.* Very or excessively modest; shy; diffident; retiring. — **bash'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

bash'i-ba-zouk' (bāsh'ī-bā-zōōk'), *n.* A soldier of irregular Turkish troops.

bas'ic (bās'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the base or essence; fundamental; *Chem.*, pert. to, of the character of, or containing, a base. — **ba-sic'i-ty** (bā-sis'ī-tī), *n.*

bas'il (bāz'il), *n.* Any of several plants of the mint family.

bas'i-lar (bās'ī-lār), **bas'i-la-ry** (-lār-ī), *a.* Relating to, or situated at, the base; basal; fundamental.

ba-sil'i-ca (bā-sil'ī-kā), *n.* In Roman antiquities, an oblong public hall of exchange or assembly; an early Christian church building of oblong type.

bas'i-lisk (bāz'ī-lisk; bās'-), *n.* A fabulous serpent, lizard, or dragon, whose breath, and even look, was fatal.

ba'sin (bā's'n), *n.* A wide hollow utensil, usually circular and with sloping sides, as for holding water, milk, etc.; quantity a basin holds; a hollow or inclosed place containing water; tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries.

bas'i-net (bās'ī-nēt), *n.* A kind of light steel helmet.

ba'sis (bā'sis), *n.; pl.* **BASES** (-sēz). Foundation; base; chief component; groundwork; fundamental principle.

bask (bāsk), *v. i. & t.* To lie in warmth; be exposed, or expose, to genial heat.

bas'ket (bās'kēt), *n.* A vessel made of osiers, rushes, or other flexible material, interwoven; the contents of a basket, or as much as a basket will hold.

basket ball. An indoor game played with an inflated ball and elevated basketlike goals; the ball used.

basking shark. A large harmless shark that often lies at the surface in the sun.

Basque (bāsk), *n.* One of a people, of a peculiar ethnical type, dwelling near the Bay of Biscay, or their unique agglutinative language; [*l. c.*] a short skirt of a body garment, now only of a woman's dress bodice; a bodice with such a skirt.

bas'-re-lief' (bā'rē-lēf'; bās'-), *n.* Sculpture in low relief, but usually higher than the flat relief of a coin.

bass (bās), *n.* Bast.

bass, *n.* Any of numerous edible spiny-finned fresh-water and marine fishes.

bass (bās), *n.* A bass, or deep, sound or tone; the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, or a male voice which sings this part; the singer or instrument having a bass voice, part, or compass. — *a.* Of low pitch.

bas'set horn (bās'ēt). An instrument answering to an alto or tenor clarinet, having a single reed and a twice-bent wooden tube.

bas'si-net (bās'ī-nēt), *n.* A wicker basket, hooded at one end, used as a cradle; a perambulator of similar shape.

bas'so (bās'ō; *It.* bās'sō), *n.; pl.* *E.* -sos (-ōz); *It.* -si (-sē). *Music.* A bass part, singer, or instrument.

bass-soon' (bā-sōōn'), *n.* A musical wind instrument of the double-reed kind.

bas'so pro-fun'do (bās'ō prō-fūn'dō). A deep bass voice, or a person having such a voice.

bas'so-re-lie'vo (bās'ō-rē-lē'vō), **bas'so-ri-lie'vo** (*It.* bās'sō-rē-lyē'vō), *n.; pl.* *E.* -vos (-vōz); *It.* **BASSI-RILIEVI** (-sē, -vē). Bas-relief.

bass viol (bās). A musical instrument of the viol family used for playing bass.

bass'wood' (bās'wōōd'), *n.* A certain tree of the linden family, or its wood.

bast (bāst), *n.* The strong woody fiber from the phloem of various trees, esp. the linden, used in making ropes, etc.

bas'tard (bās'tārd), *n.* An illegitimate child; a sweet Spanish wine. — *a.* Illegitimate; not genuine; spurious.

bas'tard-ize (-tār-dīz), *v. t.* To make or prove to be a bastard.

bas'tar-dy (-tār-dī), *n.* Illegitimacy.

baste (bāst), *v. t.* To beat; cudgel; *Cookery*, to wet (roasting meat, etc.) with melted butter, fat, or other liquid.

baste, *v. t.* To sew loosely, or with long stitches, esp. temporarily.

bas-tille' (bās-tēl'; bās'til). A former castle or fortress in Paris, used as a prison, esp. for political offenders.

bas'ti-na'do (bās'tī-nā'dō), *n.; pl.* -does (-dōz). A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel; the Oriental punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet. — *v. t.; -DOED* (-dōd); -DO-ING. To cudgel, esp. on the soles of the feet.

bast'ing (bās'ting), *n.* Act of one who bastes, or stitches loosely; thread so used.

bas'tion (bās'chūn), *n.* A work, in fortification, projecting from the main inclosure, with two flanks.

bas'to (bās'tō), *n.* Ace of clubs, in quadrille and ombre.

bat (bāt), *n.* A stout, solid stick; club; a club with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in baseball, cricket,

ūrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

etc. — *v. t. & i.* To strike or hit with or as with a bat.

bat (băt), *n.* Any one of the numerous mammals having their fore limbs modified to form wings. They are the only mammals capable of true flight.

batch (bäch), *n.* Quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking; a quantity of material for one operation; quantity produced at one operation or taken at a time; lot.

bate (bāt), *v. t. & i.* To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; abate; lower, moderate, etc.

ba-teau' (bā-tō'), *n.; pl. -TEAUX* (-tōz'). A boat, esp. one with a flat bottom and tapering ends. *Chiefly Canada & La.*

bat'fowl' (băt'foul'), *v. i.* To capture birds by night by dazzling them.

bath (bāth), *n.; pl. BATHS* (bāthz). Act of subjecting the body, or part of it, for cleanliness, comfort, health, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, mud, or the like; state of being covered with a fluid, as sweat; water or other medium for bathing; a place for bathing (commonly in *pl.*); any liquid in which objects are dipped to be acted on by it; the vessel holding the liquid.

bathe (bāth), *v. t.* To wash by immersion; subject to a bath; lave; wet; surround, or envelop, as water does a person immersed in it. — *v. i.* To take a bath; immerse one's self as if in a bath.

ba-thom'e-ter (bā-thōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring depths.

ba'thos (bā'thōs), *n. Rhet.* A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in discourse; effect of anticlimax. — **ba-thet'ic** (bā-thēt'ik), *a.*

ba-thym'e-ter (bā-thīm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for sounding depths at sea; a bathometer. — **ba-thym'e-try**, *n.*

bat'ing (băt'ing), *prep.* Excepting.

ba-tiste' (bā-tēst'), *n.* A kind of fine cotton muslin.

ba'ton' (bā'tōn'; băt'ān), *n.* A staff or truncheon borne as a symbol of office; *Music*, stick for beating time.

ba-tra'chi-an (bā-trā'ki-ān), *a. & n.* An amphibian.

bats'man (bāts'mān), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). The batter in baseball, etc.

bat-tal'ion (bā-tāl'yān), *n.* Any considerable division of an army organized to act together; in *pl.*, forces; *Mil.*, an infantry command of two or more companies, the tactical infantry unit.

bat'ten (băt'n), *v. i. & t.* To thrive; fatten in ease and luxury.

bat'ten, *n.* A strip of sawed timber for flooring, etc.; strip of wood for nailing

across two other pieces, covering a crack, holding tarpaulin, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with battens.

bat'ter (-ēr), *v. t. & i.* To beat with successive blows; beat so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish. — *n. Cookery.* A semiliquid mixture, as of flour, eggs, milk, etc., beaten together.

bat'ter (băt'ēr), *n.* An inward upward slope of the exterior face of a wall.

bat'ter, *n.* One who wields a bat, as in baseball; batsman.

bat'ter-ing-ram', *n.* An ancient military engine usually consisting of a huge iron-tipped beam mounted or hung so as to be used to beat down walls.

bat'ter-y (băt'ēr-i), *n.; pl. -TER-IES* (-iz). Act of battering; the unlawful beating of another; any emplacement where artillery is mounted; two or more pieces of artillery under a single command; a tactical division, usually of 4 to 6 guns, of artillery organized as a unit of command; the guns, or any group of the guns, of a warship; an electrical apparatus of one or more cells for generating voltaic electricity; any combination of apparatus for producing a united electrical effect.

bat'ting (băt'ing), *n.* Act of one who bats; cotton in sheets, for quilts, etc.

bat'tle (-l), *n.* A general encounter between armies or ships; engagement; a combat between two individuals; fighting of armed forces; war. — **Syn.** Contest, conflict, fight, fray, affray, action. — *r. i.* To contend in battle; fight.

bat'tle-dore (-dōr), *n.* A kind of light flat bat used in striking a shuttlecock; the play of battledore and shuttlecock.

bat'tle-ment (-mēt), *n.* Also in *pl.* A parapet of alternate solids and open spaces surmounting the walls of ancient fortified buildings, later used as a decorative feature.

battle royal. A fight among several combatants; mêlée; general scrimmage.

bat'tle-ship (-ship), *n. Nav.* One of a class of the largest and most heavily armed and armored vessels.

bau'ble (bō'b'l), *n.* A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; the fool's scepter.

baux'ite (bō'zit), *n.* A native ferruginous hydrate of alumina.

Ba-va'ri-an (bā-vā'rī-ān), *a. & n.* See -AN.

baw-bee' (bō-bē'), *n.* A small Scottish coin worth about a halfpenny English; hence, a halfpenny. *Scol.*

baw'cock (bō'kōk), *n.* A fine fellow; — jocosely and familiar.

bawd (bōd), *n.* A procurer or, now esp., a procuress.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

bawd'ry (bôd'rî), *n.* The practice of procuring; obscenity.

bawd'y (bôd'î), *a.* Characteristic of a bawd; lewd; obscene.

bawl (bôl), *v. i. & t.* To cry out with a loud, full sound; shout; cry loudly, as from pain; howl. — *n.* A loud, prolonged cry; outcry. — **bawl'gr**, *n.*

bay (bâ), *n.* An inlet of the sea, similar to, but smaller than, a gulf.

bay (bâ), *n.* A principal compartment of a part or of the whole of a structure as marked off by beams, pillars, buttresses, etc.; a window with its usual setting or framing, as jambs, etc.

bay, *n.* The laurel tree; *pl.*, an honorary garland bestowed as a prize, anciently consisting of laurel branches.

bay, *v. i.* To bark, esp. with deep, prolonged tones, as a dog in the chase. —

v. t. To bark at; beset with barking; bring or drive to bay. — *n.* The baying of dogs; state or position of one obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty.

bay, *a.* Reddish brown; — chiefly of horses. — *n.* A bay horse.

ba-ya'mo (bâ-yâ'mô), *n.* A violent thunder squall on south coast of Cuba.

bay'ber-ry (bâ'bér-î), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-îz). The fruit of the bay tree; a certain West Indian myrtle tree; the fruit of the wax myrtle, or the shrub itself.

bay'o-net (bâ'ô-nêt), *n.* A weapon of the dagger kind made to fit on the muzzle end of a musket or rifle. — *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

bay'ou (bî'ôô), *n.* An inlet from the Gulf of Mexico, from a lake, or from a large river. *Southern U. S.*

bay rum. A fragrant liquid originally distilled from leaves of the West Indian bayberry, but now chiefly prepared from essential oils, alcohol, and water.

bay tree. The laurel tree.

bay window. A windowed bay or recess in a room.

ba-zaar' (bâ-zâr'), *n.* In the East, an exchange, market place, or assemblage of shops; a spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods, as at a fair; a fair for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc., esp. for a charitable object.

bdel'li-um (dêl'î-ûm), *n.* A substance mentioned in the Bible (*Gen. ii. 12, Num. xi. 7*), variously taken to be a gum or resin, a precious stone, or a pearl; a kind of gum resin.

be (bê), *v. i.*; *pret.* WAS (wôz); *p. p.* BEEN (bîn, or, esp. *Brit.*, bën); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE'ING. This verb, often called the *substantive verb*, is defective, and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other

roots, those of *is*, *was*. To hold or obtain as true with respect to some condition, thing, or quality; exist; live; come into existence; happen; continue in existence; last; signify; belong or pertain; befall (usually with *to* or *unto*).

be-. A prefix used to form:

(1) Transitive and intransitive verbs from verbs, and denoting that an action is done *all around*, *on all sides*, *all over completely*, *thoroughly*, *utterly*, or the like. Examples: begirdle, to girdle *all around* or *completely*; beset, to set, or set upon, *on all sides*; beblotch, to blotch *completely* or *all over*, etc. Many verbs formed with *be-* have a mere intensive sense of the primary verb; as, bemuddle, begrudge.

(2) Transitive verbs from verbs, and denoting that an action is done *for*, *to*, *at*, *on*, *over*, *against*, etc. Examples: besigh, to sigh *for*; beride, to ride *upon*; beshout, to shout *at*.

(3) Transitive verbs from adjectives or nouns, and denoting *to cause to be*; *to make*; hence, sometimes, *to call*. Examples: begrim, to make grim; bebrother, befriend, to call brother, madam.

(4) Transitive verbs from nouns, and denoting *to affect with*; *to affect by means of*; hence, *to cover with*, *provide with*. Examples: bewitch, to affect with witchcraft; bespangle, to cover with spangles.

beach (bêch), *n.* Pebbles collectively; shingle; shore of the sea or of a lake washed by the waves, esp. the sandy or pebbly part; strand. — *v. t. & i.* To run (as a boat) on to a beach; strand.

beach comber. A long, curling wave rolling in from the ocean; a loafer or vagrant along the seacoast; one who collects wreckage cast up by the sea.

bea'con (bê'k'n), *n.* A signal; esp., a signal fire on a pole, building, or other eminence; a watchtower or signal station or mark near the shore to guide mariners. — *v. t. & i.* To furnish with, or shine as, a beacon.

bead (bêd), *n.* A little perforated ball to be strung on a thread and used in a rosary (whence, *to tell beads*, *to bid beads*, etc., *to be at prayer*) or for ornament; a bubble in liquor; drop of sweat; a small knob used for a front sight on a firearm (whence, *to draw a bead*, *to take aim*); a small projecting rounded molding. — *v. t. & i.* To ornament or provide with, or form, beads or beading.

bead'ing, *n.* Material or a part consisting of a bead or beads; beads collectively.

bea'dle (bê'd'l), *n.* An inferior parish officer in England having a variety of

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

duties, as to keep order in church, chastise petty offenders, etc.

bead'roll' (bēd'rōl'), *n.* A catalogue of those for whose souls' rest prayers are to be said (*R.C.Ch.*); catalogue; series.

beads'man, (bēdz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One paid to pray for his benefactor; an almshouse pauper required to pray for the soul of the founder; in England, an almsman; in Scotland, a licensed beggar.

bead'y (bēd'ī), *a.* Beadlike; small, round, and glistening; covered or adorned with or as with beads.

bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* A small, short-legged, hound, with pendulous ears.

beak (bēk), *n.* The bill or nib of a bird, or of some other animal, as a turtle; anything beaklike. — **beaked** (bēkt), *a.*

beak'er (-ēr), *n.* A large wide-mouthed drinking cup, supported on a standard; a deep, open-mouthed, thin vessel, of glass, copper, etc., often with a projecting lip, used by chemists, etc.

be'all, *n.* The whole; all that is to be.

beam (bēm), *n.* Any large and relatively long piece of timber or metal prepared for use; a principal horizontal timber or metal support of a building or ship; extreme breadth of a vessel; the bar of a balance, supporting the scales; a ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from a luminous body. — *v. t. & i.* To send forth; emit beams, or rays.

beam'ing (bēm'ing), *p. a.* Emitting beams; radiant. — **beam'ing-ly**, *adv.*

beam'y (bēm'ī), *a.* Radiant.

bean (bēn), *n.* The seed of any of certain leguminous plants; any of various beanlike seeds or fruits; any plant which yields beans.

bear (bâr), *v. t.*; *pret.* BORE (bôr), formerly BARE (bâr); *p. p.* BORN (börn), BORNE (börn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEAR'ING. To support and move; carry; convey; render or give, as testimony; manage or direct; possess or carry, as a mark of authority; wear; hold in the mind; harbor; hold up; sustain; be answerable for, as blame, expense, etc.; be capable of; suffer or sustain without injury or change; endure; tolerate; press; thrust; drive; bring forth; produce; yield.  In the passive form of this verb, the best modern usage restricts the past participle *born* to the sense of *given birth to*, when not followed by *by* (the mother). In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle. — **Syn.** Uphold, maintain; undergo, abide, stand, brook. — *v. i.* To carry burdens; endure with patience; have a certain meaning or

effect; purport; press (with *on*, *upon*, *against*); take effect; have influence or force; relate; refer (with *on*); have a certain bearing or direction; produce fruit.

bear, *n.* A large, heavy quadruped, with plantigrade feet, long shaggy hair, and rudimentary tail; animal likened to a bear (as, the ant *bear*); [*cap.*] *Ursa Major* or *Ursa Minor*; a brutal, coarse, uncouth, or morose person; *Stock Exchange*, a person who sells securities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in the market. — *v. t.* To endeavor to depress the price of, or prices in.

bear'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

beard (bērd), *n.* The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of a man; any of certain appendages likened to the beard, as long hairs about the face in animals; bristlelike, often barbed, hairs or awns, as of grain. — *v. t.* To pluck the beard of (a man), in anger or contempt; confront; defy.

bear'er (bâr'ēr), *n.* One that bears, sustains, or carries; palbearer; tree or plant yielding fruit; a holder of a check, note, or the like.

bear'ing (-ing), *n.* Act or process of one that bears; manner in which one bears one's self; carriage; commonly in *pl.*, any single emblem or charge in a coat of arms; patient endurance; object, surface, or point that supports; purport; meaning; situation or direction of one point or object as to another or the points of the compass; that which is borne; crop. — **Syn.** Demeanor, port; behavior, conduct, deportment; relation, tendency, influence.

bearing rein. A checkrein.

bear'ish (-ish), *a.* Like a bear in manner, feeling, etc.; rough or harsh; gruff.

bear'ward (-wôrd'), *n.* A bear keeper.

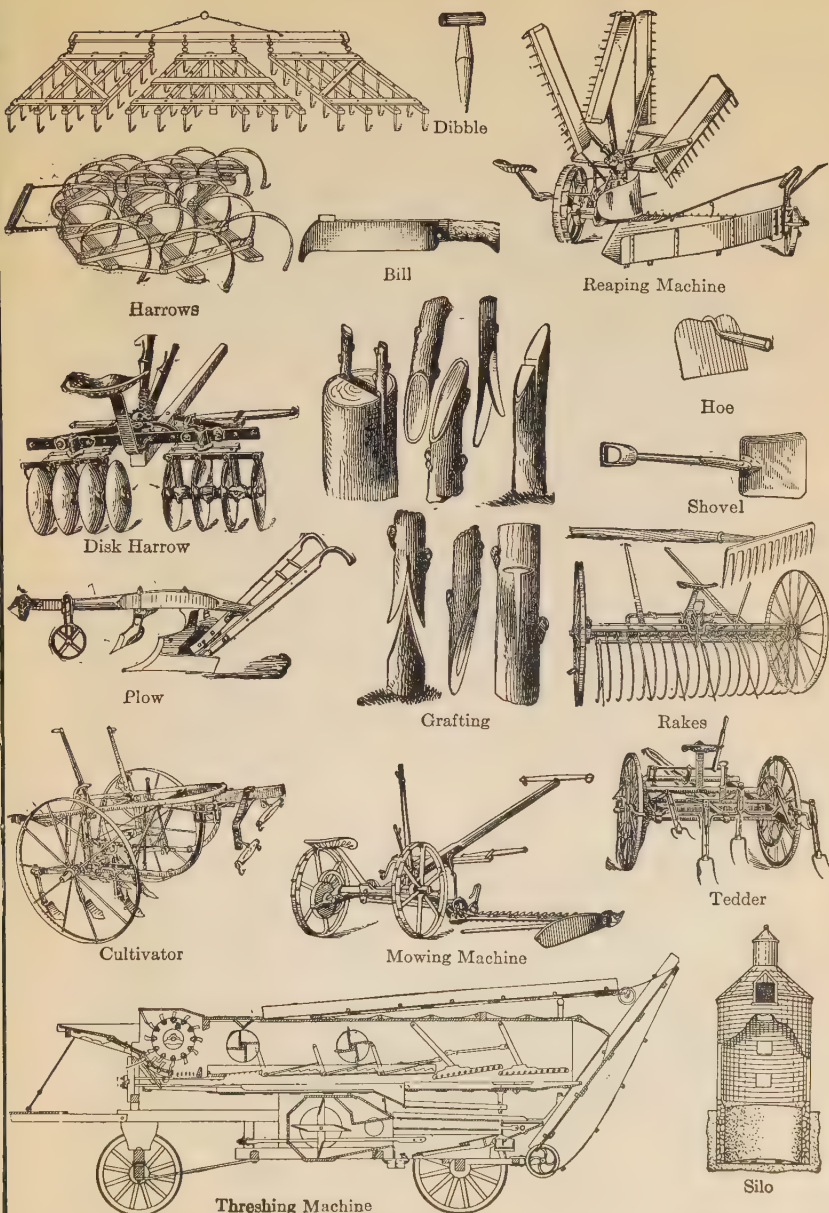
beast (bēst), *n.* Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects; esp., one of the larger animals; a coarse, brutal, or degraded person.

beast'ly (-lī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having the form, nature, or habits of, a beast; brutal; filthy. — **Syn.** Bestial, brutish, irrational, sensual, degrading.

beat (bēt), *v. t.*; *pret.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEAT'EN (bēt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEAT'ING. To strike repeatedly, often with the effect of impelling, pulverizing, working, thrashing, etc., implied; tread, as a path; punish by blows; thrash; overcome in a contest, game, etc.; vanquish; surpass; measure or mark off by strokes. — **Syn.** Pound, bang,

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recânt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

AGRICULTURE



MODERN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY



The New Way - 14 Furrows with One Operation



The Disk Plow



Plowing, Sowing, Harrowing with One Operation

MODERN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY



Harvester drawn by 33 Horses



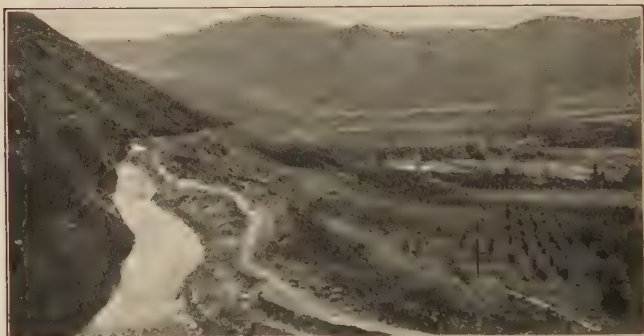
Photo. UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

Thrashing the Grain

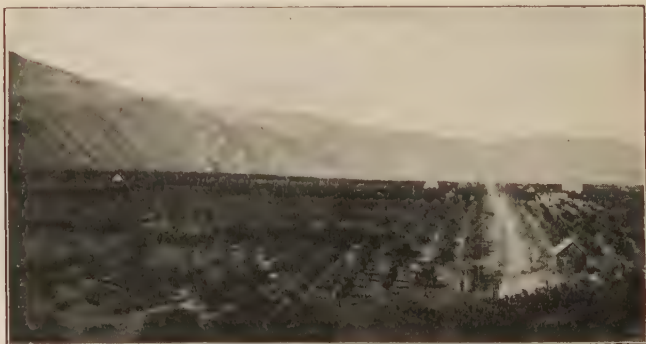
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION



Typical Desert before Reclamation



Irrigation Canal and Desert after Reclamation

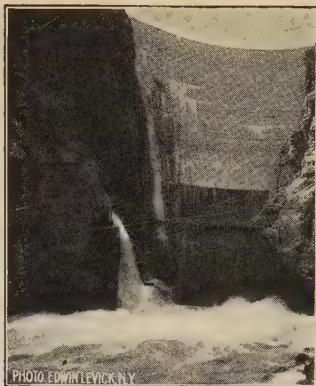


Orchard 8th Year — Wenatchee, Wash.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION



Reservoir, Shoshone, Wyo.



Dam, Shoshone, Wyo.



Main Irrigation Canal, Huntley Project, Mont.



Irrigation of Strawberries Hood River, Ore.

IMPORTANT PLANTS, 1



Coco Palm



Cinchona



Olive



Orange



Banana



Yucca



Tree Fern



Ginger



Hemp



Sago Palm

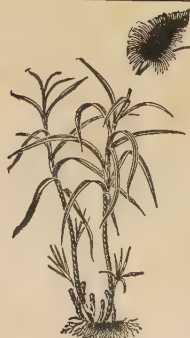
IMPORTANT PLANTS, II



Venus's-flytrap



Cotton



Sugar Cane



Gutta-percha



Bamboo



Cacao



Sequoia



Pomegranate



Tea Plant



Coffee



Vanilla

POISONOUS PLANTS



Larkspur



Poison Sumac



Datura



Henbane



Sheep Laurel



Poison Ivy



Death Cup



Belladonna



Bittersweet



Hellebore



Water Hemlock



Aconite



Poppy

drub, thump, baste, thwack, pommel, cudgel, belabor; conquer, defeat. — *v. i.* To strike repeatedly; come, act, dash, or fall, with force; move with pulsation; *Naut.*, progress to windward by tacking or wearing; range or scour a region for or as for game; make a sound when struck, as a drum; *Mil.*, to drum; *Colloq.*, to win the victory. — *n.* A stroke; blow; recurring stroke; throb; *Music*, the rise or fall of the hand, baton, foot, etc., marking the divisions of time and the accent; a division of the measure so marked, or the accent; *Music & Acoustics*, a sudden swelling of a sound recurring regularly and due to the interference of sound waves of slightly different periods of vibration; the pulsation so produced; a round or course often gone over; *Naut.*, an act of beating to windward; *Slang*, an unprincipled sponger on others; act of one that beats, or surpasses, a person or thing. — **beat'er**, *n.*

beat (bēt), *p. a.* Weary; fatigued. *Colloq.*

beat'en (bēt'n), *p. a.* Wrought, or worked upon, by beating; vanquished.

be-a-tif'ic (bē-ā-tif'ik), **be-a-tif'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Having power to impart blissful enjoyment; making blessed.

be-at'i-fy (bē-āt'i-fī), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING**. To pronounce or regard as supremely blessed, or as conferring happiness; bless with celestial joy; *R. C. Ch.*, declare publicly (a deceased person) to be one of "the blessed." — **be-at'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shūn), *n.*

be-at'i-tude (bē-āt'i-tūd), *n.* Felicity of the highest kind; blessedness; any of the declarations (*the Beatitudes*) made in the Sermon on the Mount as to the blessedness of those having specified virtues.

beau (bō), *n.*; *pl.* *F.* BEAUX (*E.* *pron.* bōz), *E.* BEAUS (bōz). A man who dresses with great care and in the latest fashion; a dandy; a man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady; escort; lover.

beau'i-de'al (bō' i-dē'al), [*F.*] *Lit.*, (the) ideal beautiful; hence, an ideal or faultless standard or model.

beau monde' (mōnd'). [*F.*] The fashionable world.

beau'te-ous (bū'tē-ūs), *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful to see. — **beau'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

beau'ti-ful (-ti-fōol), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty; full of beauty. — *Syn.* Handsome, lovely, fair, pretty. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

beau'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t. & i.*; **-FIED** (fid); **-FY'ING**. To make, or to become, beautiful; adorn; embellish. — *Syn.* Grace, ornament, decorate, deck.

beau'ty (bū'tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). An assemblage of graces or properties, or some one of them, satisfying the eye, ear, intellect, or æsthetic or moral sense; a particular grace or excellence; a beautiful person or thing; esp., a beautiful woman.

beauty sleep. Sleep before midnight, —reputed the most refreshing. *Colloq.*

beauty spot. A patch or spot put on the face to heighten the beauty, as of the complexion, by contrast; hence, a nevus or mole.

beaux, *n.*, *F. pl.* of *BEAU*.

bea'ver (bē'vēr), *n.* An amphibious rodent having palmated hind feet, and a broad, flat tail; the fur of the beaver; a hat made, formerly, of the fur of the beaver, now, usually, of silk; a heavy, felted woolen cloth, for overcoats.

bea'ver, *n.* Piece of armor for the lower part of the face; later, the visor.

be-broth'er (bē-brūth'ēr), *v. t.* See *BE-*, 3.

be-calm' (-kām'), *v. t.* To calm; *Naut.*, keep from progress by lack of wind.

be-came' (bē-kām'), *pret.* of *BECOME*.

be-cause' (-kōz'), *adv. & conj.* By or for the cause that; for the reason that; since. — *Syn.* For, as, inasmuch as.

bē'cha'mel' (bā'shā'mēl'), *n.* A kind of rich white cream sauce.

be-chance' (bē-chāns'), *v. t. & i.* To befall; chance.

bêche de mer' (bâsh' dē mâr'). [*F.*] A trepang.

beck (bēk), *n.* A small brook; the valley in which a brook flows. *Eng.*

beck, *v. i. & t.* To signal or call by a nod or gesture. *Archaic.* — *n.* A significant nod or gesture, esp. as a call or command.

beck'et (bēk'ēt; -it), *n.* A simple nautical device, as a grommet, bracket, or hook, for holding something in place.

beck'on (bēk'n), *v. i. & t.* To signal, call, or the like, by or as by a motion of the hand, finger, or head. — *n.* A signaling gesture.

be-cloud' (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* To obscure; dim; cloud.

be-come' (bē-kūm'), *v. i.*; *pret.* **-CAME'** (-kām'); *p. p.* **-COME'**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **-COM'ING** (-kūm'ing). To pass from one state to another; come to be. — *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; befit; accord with. — **to become of**, to be the state, fate, or end of.

be-com'ing (-kūm'ing), *p. a.* Suitable; appropriate or fit. — *Syn.* Seemly, comely, decorous, decent, proper.

Becque'rel' rays' (bēk'rēl'). Certain radiations from uranium compounds.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝛ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

bed (bĕd), *n.* An article of furniture to sleep or rest in or on; a couch; a flat sack or mattress filled with some soft material, or this with the bedclothes added, or the bedstead, mattress, and bedclothes together as prepared for sleeping; *Colloq. or Cant.*, a bedstead; a plat, or level piece, of ground in a garden; a mass or heap suggestive of a bed; supporting foundation or surface, as under a machine; the bottom of any body of water; *Geol. & Mining*, a layer, seam, or stratum; — *v. t.* To go to bed; lie on or as on a bed. — *v. t.* To put to bed; lodge; furnish with a bed or bedding; plant or arrange, as plants, in a bed or beds; embed; rest; lay flat or in order.

be-dash' (bĕ-dāsh'), *v. t.* To bespatter; dash against.

be-daub' *v. t.*, **be-daz'zle** *v. t.* See **BE-**, 1.

bed'bug' (bĕd'bŭg'), *n.* A wingless, bloodsucking, hemipterous insect, sometimes infesting houses and esp. beds.

bed'cham'ber (-chām'bĕr), *n.* A bedroom.

bed'clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Coverings for a bed.

bed'ding (-īng), *n.* A bed and its bedclothes; materials for a bed or beds.

be-deck' (bĕ-dĕk'), *v. t.* To deck out; adorn; grace.

bedes'man (bĕdz'măn), *n.* Beadsman.

be-dev'il (bĕ-dĕv'ī), *v. t.* To treat with devilish violence; throw into confusion.

be-dew' (-dū'), *v. t.* To moisten with or as with dew.

bed'fel'low (bĕd'fĕl'ō), *n.* One who shares one's bed.

be-diz'en (bĕ-dīz'n; -dī'z n), *v. t.* To dress out; adorn tawdrily.

bed'lam (bĕd'lām), *n.* The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, long used as a hospital for lunatics [*cap.*]; lunatic asylum; any place of uproar. — *a.* Belonging to, or fit for, a madhouse.

bed'lam'ite (-it), *n.* A madman.

Bed'ou-in (bĕd'ōō-in; bĕd'ōō-en), *n.* A nomadic Arab of the Arabian, Syrian, or North African deserts. — *a.* Pertaining to the Bedouins; nomad.

bed'pan' (-pān'), *n.* A pan for warming beds; a kind of chamber utensil.

be-drag'gle (bĕ-drāg'gl), *v. t.* See **BE-**, 1.

bed'rid' (bĕd'rid'), **bed'rid'den** (-n), *a.* Confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity; hence, fig., worn out.

bed'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room for a bed; lodging room.

be-drop' (bĕ-drōp'), *v. t.* See **BE-**, 1.

bed'sore' (bĕd'sōr'), *n.* A sore due to pressure against the bed, esp. common in wasting diseases.

bed'spread' (-sprĕd'), *n.* Counterpane.

bed'stead (-stĕd), *n.* A framework to support a bed.

bed'straw' (-strō'), *n.* Any of a certain genus of herbs of the madder family, anciently used as straw for beds.

bed'tick' (-tik'), *n.* A flat, oblong tick, bag, or casing of stout cloth used to inclose the materials of a bed.

bee (bĕ), *n.* Any of certain small hymenopterous insects of many species (some solitary in habits, others, as the honey-bee, social) which store up pollen for food, and often also honey; a neighborly gathering to work for some one, or for some joint concern.

bee'bread' (bĕ'brĕd'), *n.* A brownish, bitter substance, consisting of pollen, stored up by bees in honeycomb cells.

beech (bĕch), *n.* A common hardwood tree of various species, with smooth gray bark and edible nut (**beech'nut'**). — **beech'en** (bĕch'n), *a.*

beef (bĕf), *n.*; *pl.* **BEEVES** (bĕvz), *or, esp. in U. S.*, **BEEFS**. Any animal, esp. an adult of the domestic species, of the genus (*Bos*) including the bull, cow, and ox; esp., an ox or cow fattened for food; the flesh of a beef used for food; *Colloq.*, human flesh; brawn.

beef'eat'er (-ĕt'ĕr), *n.* One who eats beef; a large, fleshy person; yeoman of the royal guard in England.

beef'y (-ī), *a.*; **BEEF'Y-ER** (-ī-ĕr); **BEEF'Y-EST**. Having much beef; resembling beef; brawny.

bee'hive' (bĕ'hiv'), *n.* A hive for bees.

bee line. The shortest line from one place to another.

been (bīn; *or, esp. Brit.*, bĕn) *p. p.* of **BE**.

beer (bĕr), *n.* A brewed liquid made with malted grain, commonly barley, and flavored with hops; any of various fermented but undistilled liquors.

beer'y (bĕr'ī), *a.* Of, resembling, affected by, or due to, beer.

beest'ings (bĕs'tīngz), *n. pl.* The first milk given by a cow after calving.

bees'wax' (bĕz'wāks'), *n.* Wax secreted by bees, for making the honeycomb. — *v. t.* To treat with beeswax; wax.

bees'wing', *n.* A film formed in port and some other wines after long keeping.

beet (bĕt), *n.* A certain biennial plant extensively cultivated; its edible root.

bee'tle (bĕ'tl), *n.* A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually with a wooden head; a wooden pestle or bat for any of various domestic uses. — *v. t.* To beat, drive, or ram with a beetle.

bee'tle, *n.* Any coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer pair being

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

stiff cases covering the others when folded; any of various insects more or less like a beetle, as the cockroach.

bee'tle, *a.* Projecting; lowering. — *v. i.* To project so as to overhang; jut.

bee'tle-browed' (-broud'), *a.* Having prominent, overhanging brows; hence, lowering; sullen.

beet'root', *n.*, or **beet root**. The root of the beet.

beeve (bēv), *n.* A beef.

beeves (bēvz), *n.*, *pl.* of BEEF.

be-fall' (bē-fōl'), *v. i.*; *pret.* -FELL' (-fēl'); *p. p.* -FALL'EN (-fōl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -FALL'ING. To happen.

be-fit' (bē-fit'), *v. t.* To be suitable to; become. — **be-fit'ting**, *p. a.*

be-fog' (-fōg'), *v. t.* To involve in fog; hence, to confuse; mystify.

be-fool' (-fōol'), *v. t.* To delude or lead into error; deceive.

be-fore' (-fōr'), *adv.* On the fore part; in front; in advance; in time past; previously; earlier; sooner. — *prep.* Preceding in space, time, dignity, order, right, or worth; farther onward in place or time; in presence or sight of; face to face with. — *conj.* Previous to the time when; sooner than; rather than.

be-fore'hand' (-hānd'), *adv.* In advance, as by way of forethought.

be-fore'time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly.

be-friend' (-frēnd'), *v. t.* To act as a friend to; favor; aid.

be-fud'dle (-fūd'l), *v. t.* To becloud and confuse, as with liquor.

beg (bēg), *v. t.* To ask for as a charity, esp. habitually; entreat or supplicate for; beseech; make petition to; entreat; take for granted. — **Syn.** Crave, solicit, petition, pray, implore, supplicate, importune. — *v. i.* To ask alms or charity, esp. habitually; supplicate.

be-gat'. Archaic *pret.* of BEGET.

be-gem' (bē-jēm'), *v. t.* To adorn with or as with gems.

be-get' (bē-gēt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -GOT' (-gōt'), *Archaic* -GAT' (-gāt'); *p. p.* -GOT', -GOT'TEN (-gōt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GET'TING. To procreate as a father or sire; generate; produce as an effect; cause to exist. — **be-get'ter**, *n.*

beg'gar (bēg'ēr), *n.* One who begs. — *v. t.* To reduce to beggary; impoverish; cause to seem poor or inadequate.

beg'gar-lice', *n.* The prickly or adhesive fruits of species of bedstraw, tick trefoils, or stickseeds; the plant itself.

beg'gar-ly (bēg'ēr-lī), *a.* Resembling, or suitable for, a beggar; extremely indigent; mean. — **-li-ness** (-li-nēs), *n.*

beg'gar-ticks', *n.* The aches of any

of various species of bur marigold; the plant itself; beggar-lice.

beg'gar-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -GARIES (-iz). Act of begging; state of being a beggar. — **Syn.** Indigence, want, penury.

be-gin' (bē-gin'), *v. i.*; *pret.* BE-GAN' (-gān'); *p. p.* BE-GUN' (-gūn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE-GIN'NING. To do the first act or the first part of an action; take the first step; start; come into existence; commence. — *v. t.* To set about; commence; trace or lay the foundation of. — **be-gin'ner** (-ēr), *n.*

be-gin'ning (-īng), *n.* Commencement of an action or state; first cause; origin; source. — **Syn.** Inception, opening, outset, foundation.

be-gone' (-gōn'), *interj.* Depart!

be-go'ni-a (-gō-nī-ā), *n.* Any plant of a genus (*Begonia*) of tropical flowering herbs or undershrubs, much cultivated.

be-got', **be-got'ten**. See BEGET.

be-grime' (-grīm'), *v. t.* To soil with grime or dirt.

be-grudge' (-grūj'), *v. t.* To grumble at; envy the possession of.

be-guile' (-gil'), *v. t.* To delude by guile or craft; deceive; deprive by guile; cheat (with *of* or *out of*); charm; amuse; while away; divert. — **Syn.** Insnare, mislead; entertain. — **be-guile'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

be-gum (bē-gūm), *n.* In India, a Mohammedan lady of exalted rank.

be-gun' (bē-gūn'), *p. p. & p. a.* of BEGIN.

be-half' (bē-hāf'), *n.* Side; part; interest; affair; defense; — only in prepositional phrases; as, *in behalf of*.

be-have' (-hāv'), *v. t.* To carry; conduct; — used reflexively. — *v. i.* To act; conduct one's self or itself.

be-hav'ior (-hāv'yēr), *n.* Act or manner of behaving; conduct; deportment; bearing; demeanor.

be-head' (-hēd'), *v. t.* To decapitate.

be-held' (-hēld'), *pret. & p. p.* of BEHOLD.

be'he-moth (bē'hē-mōth; bē'hē-mōth), *n.* An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in Job xl. 15-24.

be-hest' (bē'hēst'), *n.* That which is willed or ordered; command.

be-hind' (-hīnd'), *adv.* Back in place or time; not yet produced or exhibited to view; remaining; still to come; after the set or proper time; late; slow; toward the back. — *prep.* In a place, state, or time departed from by (the one referred to); inferior to in dignity, attainments, etc.; of time, after; later than; on or at the back side of; in the rear of.

be-hind'hand' (-hānd'), *adv. & a.* In arrears financially; in debt; behind the times; late.

ûrn, ūp, circās, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

be-hold' (bè'hôld'), *v. t. & i.; pret.* -HELD' (-hêld'); *p. p.* -HELD', *Archaic* -HOLD'EN (-hòl'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HOLD'ING. To have or keep in sight; look at; watch. *Archaic.* Hence, now usually, to see. — *Syn.* Scan, regard, view. — *interj.* Lo!
be-hold'en (-hòl'd'n), *p. a.* Obligated; indebted.

be-hold'er (-dêr), *n.* A spectator.

be-hoof' (-hooŏf'), *n.* Advantage; benefit; interest; use.

be-hoove' (-hooŏv'). To be necessary for (now only of moral necessity); be proper for or incumbent on; — chiefly impersonal. — *v. i.* To be fit or incumbent; befit; — chiefly impersonal.

be-hove' (-hooŏy'; -hòv'). *Var.* of BE-HOOVE.

beige (bâzh), *a.* [F.] Having the natural color; — said of fabrics made of undyed or unbleached wool.

be'ing (bê'ing), *p. pr. & p. a.* of BE. Existing. — *n.* Existence, as opposed to nonexistence; life; mortal existence; that which exists; the Supreme Being; human being; person.

be-jew'el (bè-jû'êl; bè-jooŏ'-), *v. t.* See BE-, 1.

be-la'bor (-lâ'bêr), *v. t.* To beat soundly.

be-lat'ed (-lât'êd), *p. a.* Overtaken by night; delayed.

be-lay' (-lâ'), *v. t.* *Naut.* To wind (a running rope, etc.) round a pin, cleat, or the like, so as to hold securely; make fast or stop by so doing (often in imperative); *Colloq., in the imperative,* Quit! That's enough!

belaying pin. A strong pin round which ropes are belayed to make them fast.

belch (bêlch), *v. i.* To eject wind or gas spasmodically from the stomach through the mouth; eructate; eject its contents, as a gun; issue spasmodically, as fire from a volcano. — *v. t.* To eject (gas) from the stomach; eject, esp. violently; vent forcibly; emit. — *n.* An eructation. *All now Vulgar* when referring to eructation from the stomach.

bel'dam (bêl'dâm), *n.* A grandmother; an old woman, esp. an ugly one; a hag.

be-lea'guer (bè-lê'gêr), *v. t.* To surround with an army; beset; encompass.

bel'-es-prit' (bêl'ês-prê'), *n.; pl.* BEAUX-ESPRITS (bô'zês-prê'). [F.] A fine genius, or man of wit.

bel'fry (bêl'frî), *n.; pl.* -FRIES (-frîz). A bell tower, usually attached to a building; a campanile; a room for a bell in a tower, or a cupola, turret, or framework for the same purpose.

Bel'gi-an (bêl'ji-ân), *a. & n.* See -AN.

Bel-gra'vi-an (bêl-grâ'vî-ân), *a.* Of or

pert. to Belgravia, a fashionable residence district in the West End of London; aristocratic. — *-gra'vi-an, n.*

be-lie' (bè-lî'), *v. t.* *BE-LIED'* (bê-lîd'); *-LY'ING* (-lî'ing). To tell lies about; slander; misrepresent; be false to; show or prove to be false. — *be-li'er, n.*

be-lief' (-lêf'), *n.* A state or habit of mind in which trust is placed in some person or thing; trust; confidence; conviction of the truth or reality of something; reflective assurance; religious faith; thing believed; doctrine; creed. — *Syn.* Credence, reliance, persuasion.

be-liev'a-ble (-lêv'â-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

be-lieve' (-lêv'), *v. i.* To have faith or confidence (with *in* and *on*); exercise belief or faith; think; judge. — *v. t.* To exercise belief in; regard or hold as true; think; consider. — *be-liev'er* (-êr), *n.*

be-lit'tle (bê-lî't'l), *v. t.* To make little or less; speak of in a depreciatory way.

bell (bêl), *n.* A hollow, often cup-shaped metallic vessel, ringing when struck; a bell, as of a clock, rung to tell the hours; usually in *pl.*, the stroke of such a bell, esp. on shipboard; the time so indicated; *Naut.*, a half hour; anything in the form of a bell, as the corolla of a flower. — *v. t.* To provide with a bell; make bell-mouthed, or flaring. — *v. i.* To take the form of a bell; develop bells, or corollas; blossom. — *to bell the cat*, to do a daring or risky deed.

bell, v. i. & t. To bellow, as a deer.

bel'la-don'na (bêl'â-dôn'â), *n.* A European poisonous plant, of the nightshade family, with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries.

belle (bêl), *n.* A beautiful girl or woman; a girl or woman whose personal charms make her attractive in society.

belles'-let'tres (bêl'lêt'r'), *n. pl.* [F.] Polite or elegant literature; — somewhat vaguely used of literature in which imagination and taste predominate.

bell'flow'er (bêl'flou'êr), *n.* Any of various plants with bell-shaped flowers; a campanula.

bel'li-cose (bêl'î-kôs; bêl'î-kôs'), *a.* Inclined to contention; pugnacious.

bel-lig'er-en-cy (bê-lî'êr-ên-sî), *n.* Quality or status of a belligerent.

bel-lig'er-ent (-ênt), *a.* Waging war; carrying on war; pert. or tending to war; warlike; pert. to belligerents. — *n.* A belligerent nation, state, or person. — *Syn.* Irascible, choleric; disputatious, bellicose, pugnacious, contentious.

bel'ite (bêl'î't), *n.* An explosive composed largely of ammonium nitrate.

bell metal. A bronze made of three or

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

four parts of copper to one of tin, and used for making bells.

bel'low (bĕl'ō), *v. i.* To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; hence, to bawl; clamor. — *v. t.* To emit with a bellow. — *n.* A loud, deep, resounding cry or noise, as of a bull; roar. — **bel'low-er**, *n.*

bel'laws (bĕl'ōz; -ūs), *n. sing. & pl.* A device which, by alternate expansion and contraction, draws in air through a hole and expels it through a tube.

bell'weth'er (-weth'ēr), *n.* A wether which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

bel'ly (bĕl'ī), *n.; pl. -LIES* (-īz). The part of the human body between the thorax, or breast, and the thighs; the cavity of this part, containing the stomach, intestines, etc.; abdomen; the under part of the body of an animal; a part likened to the belly, as in interior, middle, front, or lower position or in bulging shape. — *v. t. & i.* To swell or bulge out.

bel'ly-band' (-bānd'), *n.* A band passing around or across the belly; girth.

be-long' (bĕ-lōng'), *v. i.* [Usually construed with *to* or, archaically, *unto*; formerly sometimes used with an *in-direct object*.] To be connected (with) as an adjunct, attribute, function, duty, part, or the like; be the property (of) or suitable (for); *Archaic*, have relation (to); be connected (with) by some relation, as of birth or residence.

be-long'ing (-īng), *n.* A thing or person that belongs to one; *pl.*, goods; effects.

be-loved' (as *p. p.* bĕ-lŭvd'; as *adj.* bĕ-lŭv'əd or bĕ-lŭvd'), *p. p. & p. a.* Loved. — *n.* (bĕ-lŭv'əd; bĕ-lŭvd'). A loved one.

be-low' (-lō'), *adv.* In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath. — *prep.* Under, or lower than, in place, rank, value, etc.; not so high as.

belt (bĕlt), *n.* A broadish strip of leather, cloth, or the like, used to girdle the person; any stripe or series of things like or suggesting a belt; a broad, flexible, usually endless, leather band passing round two or more pulleys, cylinders, or the like, for communicating motion. — *v. t.* To encircle or invest with or as with a belt; gird on, as a sword.

belt'ing, *n.* Material for a belt or belts; belts collectively.

be-lu'ga (bĕ-lōō'gā), *n.* The white whale, a cetacean of the dolphin family.

bel've-dere' (bĕl'vē-dēr'; -vā-dā'rā), *n.* A building commanding a fine prospect.

be-mad'am (bĕ-măd'ām), *v. t.* See **BE**, 3.

be-maze' (bĕ-māz'), *v. t.* To bewilder.

be-mire' (-mīr'), *v. t.* To befoul with mud or dirt.

be-moan' (-mōn'), *v. t.* To express grief for by moaning; bewail. — *v. i.* To lament; grieve.

be-muse' (-mŭz'), *v. t.* To muddle; daze.

bench (bĕnch), *n.* A long seat, differing from a *chair* in its length; a thwart, or seat, in a boat; the seat where the judges sit in court; office or dignity of a judge; judges collectively; a court; a seat where a number of officials sit together; the officials themselves, or the dignity of their office; a long worktable; a platform or series of raised boxes where animals, as dogs, are exhibited; the exhibition itself; a natural terrace. — *v. t.* To furnish with a bench or benches; seat on a bench, esp. of justice or honor. — *v. i.* To sit on a bench.

bench'er, *n.* One who sits on a bench; an oarsman; one who frequents the benches of a tavern; a senior and governing member of an Inn of Court.

bench warrant. A warrant issued by a presiding judge or by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime.

bend (bĕnd), *v. t.; BENT* (bĕnt) or **BEND'**-ED; **BEND'ING**. To strain to tension by a band or string (used of the bow); make tense; strain; *Naut.*, fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay, etc.; strain or move out of a straight line; crook or curve by straining; cause to bow, stoop, or yield; subdue; turn; deflect; incline; dispose. — *v. i.* To be moved or strained out of, or away from, a given line; crook; curve; incline; bend the body in submission or reverence, as in prayer; bow; fig., to yield; submit; have a direction away from a given line; direct one's self; turn. — *n.* Act of bending; a turn from a straight or given line or direction; state of being bent; bent thing or part; curve; crook.

bend, *n. Naut.* A knot by which a rope is made fast.

bend'er (bĕn'dēr), *n.* One that bends.

bene (bĕn), *n.* A prayer; boon. *Archaic.*

be-neath' (bĕ-nĕth'; -nĕth'), *adv.* In a lower place; below. — *prep.* Lower than in place, rank, dignity, etc.; below.

ben'e-dic't-i-te (bĕn'ĕ-dis'ī-tĕ; -dī'sī-tĕ), *interj.* Bless you! — an exclamation of desire or often of surprise, remonstrance, or the like. — *n.* [cap]. The canticle beginning: "O all ye Works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord!"

ben'e-dict (-dikt), *n.* A married man; usually, a man newly married, esp. one long a bachelor.

Ben'e-dic'tine (-dīk'tīn), *a.* Of or pert. to St. Benedict or the monks of his

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

order. — *n.* A member of the order of monks (sometimes called *Black Monks*, from their clothing) established by St. Benedict about 529; a kind of liqueur.

ben'e-dic'tion (bĕn'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of blessing; a blessing. — **-dic'to-ry** (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

ben'e-fac'tion (-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of benefiting or a benefit conferred, esp. in charity. — **Syn.** Gift, present, donation, gratuity, boon, alms.

ben'e-fac'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who confers a benefaction or benefits. — **ben'e-fac'tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

be-nef'ic (bĕ-nĕf'ĭk), *a.* Beneficent.

ben'e-fice (bĕn'ĕ-fĭs), *n.* An ecclesiastical living or church preferment; esp., a rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy.

be-nef'i-cence (bĕ-nĕf'ĭ-sĕns), *n.* Active goodness, kindness, or charity; a beneficent act, gift, or work.

be-nef'i-cent (-sĕnt), *a.* Doing good; actively kind. — **be-nef'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

ben'e-fi'cial (bĕn'ĕ-fĭsh'ĭl), *a.* Conferring benefits; advantageous; receiving benefit. — **Syn.** Useful, serviceable, helpful; lucrative, remunerative.

ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-ă-rĭ; -fĭsh'ă-rĭ), *a.* Bestowed as a gratuity. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who holds an ecclesiastical benefice; one who receives anything as a gift; one who receives a benefit or advantage.

ben'e-fit (bĕn'ĕ-fĭt), *n.* Act of kindness; favor; gift; whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness; advantage; profit. — *v. t. & i.* To give, or to receive, benefit; profit.

be-nev'o-lence (bĕ-nĕv'ŏ-lĕns), *n.* Quality of being benevolent; disposition to do good; charitableness; act of kindness; good done; *Eng. Hist.*, a compulsory contribution or tax levied by pretended prerogative right.

be-nev'o-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* Having a disposition to do good; charitable. — **Syn.** Generous, liberal, munificent, philanthropic. — **be-nev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Ben-gal'stripes (bĕn-gŏl'). Striped gingham, orig. brought from Bengal.

be-night' (bĕ-nĭt'), *v. t.* To overtake by, or involve in, night or darkness, lit. or fig. — **be-night'ed**, *p. a.*

be-nign' (-nĭn'), *a.* Kind or gentle; gracious; showing kindness, gentleness, etc.; kindly; of a mild kind, as a tumor.

be-nig'nan-cy (-nĭg'năn-sĭ), *n.* Benignant quality or state; kindliness.

be-nig'nant (-nănt), *a.* Kindly (to inferiors or dependents); gracious. — **Syn.** Kind, propitious, bland, genial, salubrious, salutary, favorable, benign.

be-nig'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being benign; a kind deed; a favor.

be-nign'ly (bĕ-nĭn'ĭl), *adv.* In a benign manner.

ben'i-son (bĕn'ĭ-z'n; -s'n), *n.* Blessing; benediction.

bent (bĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BEND.

bent, *n.* A leaning or bias; tendency of mind; power of endurance; capacity. — **Syn.** Turn, inclination, tendency, disposition, predisposition, prepossession, penchant, propensity, proneness.

bent, *n.* A reedlike grass; any of numerous stiff, wiry grasses.

be-numb' (bĕ-nŭm'), *v. t.* To deprive of sensation or sensibility, as by cold.

ben'zene (bĕn'zĕn; bĕn-zĕn'), *n.* A volatile, inflammable, colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, C₆H₆, of ethereal odor, used as an illuminant, as a solvent for fats and resins, etc.

ben'zine (bĕn'zĭn; -zĕn), *n.* A volatile inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used in cleaning, dyeing, painting, etc.; an inflammable liquid distilled from coal tar, used as a solvent for fats, resins, etc. Both liquids are mixtures of hydrocarbons.

ben-zo'ic (bĕn-zŏ'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, benzoin. — **benzoic acid**, an acid occurring in benzoin, but commercially prepared from toluene.

ben'zo-in (bĕn'zŏ-in; -zoin), *n.* A balsamic resin got from a tree of Malacca, Sumatra, and Java. It is used as a stimulant and as a perfume.

ben'zol (bĕn'zŏl; -zŏl), *n.* A mixture of hydrocarbons got in refining coal tar.

be-queath' (bĕ-kwĕth'), *v. t.* To give or leave by will (some restrict *bequeath* and *bequest* to personality, *devise* to realty); to hand down; transmit.

be-quest' (-kwĕst'), *n.* Act of bequeathing; also, that which is left by will.

be-rate' (-răt'), *v. t.* To rate or chide vehemently; scold.

ber'ceuse' (bĕr'sŭz'), *n.* [F.] A cradle song; a vocal or instrumental composition of a similar soothing character.

be-reave' (bĕ-rĕv'), *v. t.*; -REAVED' (-rĕvd'), -REFT' (-rĕft'). To deprive; dispossess — with of before the person or thing taken away. — **Syn.** Dispossess, divest.  Bereaved is not used in reference to immaterial objects.

be-reave'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or fact of being bereaved.

berg (bŭrg), *n.* Short for ICEBERG.

ber'ga-mot (bŭr'gă-mŏt), *n.* A fine juicy variety of pear; a variety of orange whose rind yields an essential oil used

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

in perfumery; also, the essence from this; any of several varieties of mint.

ber'i-ber'i (bĕr'ĭ-bĕr'ĭ), *n.* An acute tropical disease characterized by multiple inflammatory changes in the nerves, muscular debility, and cachexia.

be-rime', **be-rhyme'** (bĕ-rim'), *v. t.* To mention in rime or verse; rime about; — often depreciative.

Ber-mu'da grass (bĕr-mū'dá). A kind of pasture grass.

ber'ni-cle (bŭr'nĭ-k'l), *n.*, or **bernicle goose**. A large European wild goose, breeding in the far north.

ber'ry (bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). In general, any pulpy fruit of small size, irrespective of its structure, as the strawberry, raspberry, checkerberry, haggerberry, haw of the rose, etc.; *Bot.*, any simple fruit having a pulpy or fleshy pericarp, as the currant, grape, cranberry; the dry seed or kernel of certain plants. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-id); -RY-ING. To produce berries; gather berries.

ber'serk (bŭr'sŭrk), **ber'serk-er** (-ĕr), *n.* In Norse folklore, one of a class of wild warriors or champions of the heathen age, supposed to assume animal shapes, esp. those of the bear and wolf, and then to be seized with frenzy and to be invulnerable to fire and iron.

berth (bŭrth), *n.* Sufficient room for a vessel to maneuver in while under way or to swing at anchor in; the place where a ship lies at anchor or at a wharf; allotted place; appointment; situation; sleeping place in a ship, railroad car, etc. — *v. t.* To give a berth to. — *v. i.* Come to a berth.

ber'tha (bŭr'thá), *n.* A kind of cape or collar, sometimes of lace.

Ber'til'lon' system (bĕr'tĕ'yŏn'). A system, devised by the French anthropologist Bertillon, for the identification of persons by a physical description based on anthropometric measurements, notes of markings, deformities, color, impression of thumb lines, etc.

ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* A mineral or gem, of which the aquamarine and emerald are varieties. — **ber'yl-line** (-ĭ-lĭn), *a.*

be-ryl'li-um (bĕ-rĭl'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A rare metallic element, occurring only combined (Symbol, Be).

be-seech' (bĕ-sĕch'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* -SOUGHT' (-sŏt'); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -SEECH'-ING. To ask or entreat with urgency; supplicate; ask earnestly for; beg.

be-seem' (-sĕm'), *v. i.* To appear or seem (*well, ill, best, etc.*) for (one) to do or to have; hence, to befit; become.

be-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* -SET';

p. pr. & *vb. n.* -SET'-TING. To stud with prominences; set upon on all sides; perplex; harass; hem in; surround. — **Syn.** Inclose, besiege, encircle, encompass.

be-shrew' (-shrŏŏ'), *v. t.* To curse; — now only in imprecations or playfully.

be-side' (-sĭd'), *adv.* Besides. *Rare.* — *prep.* At or by the side of; near by; compared with; over and above; besides. — **beside one's self**, out of one's senses; crazy.

be-sides' (-sĭdz'), *adv.* Over and above; in addition; moreover; else. — *prep.* At or by the side of; beside; over and above; in addition to; other than.

be-siege' (-sĕj'), *v. t.* To beset with armed forces; lay siege to; beleague. — **Syn.** Environ, invest, encompass.

be-smear' (-smĕr'), *v. t.*, **be-smirch'** (-smŭrch'), *v. t.*, **be-smoke'** (-smŏk'), *v. t.*, **be-snow'** (-snŏŏ'), *v. t.* See BE-.

be'som (bĕ'zŭm), *n.* A brush of twigs for sweeping; broom.

be-sot' (bĕ-sŏt'), *v. t.* To make sottish, dull, or stupid; stupefy.

be-sought' (-sŏt'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of BE-SEECH.

be-span'gle, *v. t.*, **be-spat'ter**, *v. t.* See BE-.

be-speak' (-spĕk'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see SPEAK.) To speak for beforehand; engage or stipulate for in advance; betoken; indicate, as by appearances.

be-spread' (-sprĕd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* -SPREAD'; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* -SPREAD'-ING. To spread or cover over.

be-sprent' (-sprĕnt'), *p. p.* Sprinkled over; strewed.

be-sprin'kle (-sprĭn'k'l), *v. t.* See BE-.

Bes'se-mer steel (bĕs'ĕ-mĕr). Steel made from cast iron by burning out impurities by a blast of air; — after Sir Henry Bessemer (1813-1898).

best (bĕst), *a.*; *superl.* of good. Having good qualities in the highest degree; most excellent; most productive of good; most advantageous, serviceable, etc.; most; largest. — *adv.*; *superl.* of WELL. In the best way; to the most advantage; in the best or highest degree; most. — *n.* That which is best; best part. — *v. t.* To get the better of. *Colloq.*

be-stead' (bĕ-stĕd'), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* -STEAD' or -STED'. To locate or put in a certain situation or condition (only in *p. p.*); serve; assist; avail.

bes'tial (bĕs'chĕl), *a.* Belonging to a beast, or to beasts as a class; animal; having the qualities of a beast; brutish; irrational; beastly; sensual. — **Syn.** Carnal, vile, depraved, filthy. — **bes'tial'-i-ty** (bĕs'chĕl'ĭ-tĭ; bĕs'chĭ-ĕl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

bes'tial-ize (bēs'chāl-īz), *v. t.* To make bestial; degrade; brutalize.

bes'tial-ly, *adv.* of **BESTIAL**.

bes'ti-a-ry (bēs'ti-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A moralizing or allegorical description of beasts.

be-stir' (bē-stūr'), *v. t. & i.* To stir up; rouse.

best man. The principal groomsman at a wedding.

be-stow' (bē-stō'), *v. t.* To deposit; stow; quarter; lodge; give or confer, as in marriage (often with *on* or *upon*). — **be-stow'al** (-stō'āl), *n.*

be-strew' (-strōō'), *v. t.* See **BE**.

be-stride' (-strīd'), *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of; straddle; stride over.

bet (bēt), *n.* That which is staked, as between two parties, on any contingent issue; act of giving such a pledge; wager. — *v. t. & i.*; **BET**, also **BET'TED** (-ēd); **BET'TING**. To stake on the event of a contingent issue; to wager.

be'ta (bē'tā; bā'tā), *n.* The second letter, Β, of the Greek alphabet.

be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.*; (for prin. parts see **TAKE**.) To have recourse to; resort; go; — used reflexively.

be'ta rays (bē'tā; bā'tā). *Physics*. Penetrating rays readily deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted by radioactive substances.

be'tel (bē'tl), *n.* A climbing species of pepper. Its leaves are chewed, with the nutlike seed (**betel nut**) of a certain palm, by East Indian natives.

bête noire' (bât' nwār'). [F.] Lit., a black beast; an object of deep dread or aversion; bugbear.

beth'el (bēth'ēl), *n.* A hallowed spot or structure (from Bethel in Palestine; see *Gen.* xxviii. 12); a place of worship for seamen.

Be-thes'da (bē-thēz'dā), *n.* In the Bible, a certain pool at Jerusalem (*John* v. 2); a hallowed place; chapel.

be-think' (-thīŋk'), *v. t.* To call to mind; recall; think; consider; — generally reflexive. — **Syn.** Recollect, remember, reflect. — *v. i.* To consider; reflect.

be-thought' (bē-thōt'), *pret. & p. p.* of **BETHINK**.

be-tide' (-tīd'), *v. i.* To befall.

be-times' (-tīmz'), *adv.* In good season or time; early; forthwith.

be-to'ken (-tō'k'n), *v. t.* To foreshow by present signs; presage; signify (by some visible object); evidence. — **Syn.** Portend, indicate, mark, note.

bet'o-ny (bēt'ō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). A certain plant of the mint family, formerly used in medicine and in dyeing.

be-took' (bē-tōōk'), *pret.* of **BETAKE**.

be-tray' (bē-trā'), *v. t.* To deliver to the enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; prove faithless or treacherous to; fail or desert in need; lead into error, sin, or danger; reveal unintentionally; show or indicate (a thing not obvious). — **be-tray'al** (-trā'āl), *n.*

be-troth' (bē-trōth'; -trōth'), *v. t.* To promise to take (as a spouse); plight one's troth to; contract (a woman, usually, to someone) for marriage; affiancé. — **be-troth'ment** (-mēt), *n.*

be-troth'al (bē-trōth'āl; -trōth'āl), *n.* Act of betrothing; fact of being betrothed; affiancé; espousal.

bet'ter (bēt'ēr), *n.* One who bets.

bet'ter, *a.*; *used as compar. of good.* Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable, as in regard to rank, value, fitness, safety; improved in health. — *adv.*; *used as compar. of well.* In a superior or more excellent manner; in a higher or greater degree; more. — *n.* That which is better; usually in *pl.*, a superior, as in merit, rank, etc.; advantage, superiority, or victory (usually with *of*). — *v. t.* To improve in condition, as morally, physically, socially; surpass in excellence; excel. — **Syn.** Ameliorate, mend, amend, correct, reform, advance. — *v. i.* To become better; improve.

bet'ter-ment (-mēt), *n.* A making better; improvement; *Law*, an improvement of property which renders it better than mere repairing would do.

bet'tor (bēt'ēr), *n.* One who bets.

bet'ty (bēt'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-īz). Elizabeth [*cap.*]; — a nickname. Contemptuously, a man who busies himself with womanish affairs.

be-tween' (bē-twēn'), *prep.* In the space which separates; betwixt; from one to another of; in common to; by the united action of; in connection with the mutual action or interaction of; affecting the mutual relation of; in point of comparison of. — *adv.* In the interval.

be-twixt' (-twīkst'), *prep., adv., & n.* Between.

bev'el (bēv'ēl), *n.* The angle which one surface or line makes with another when not at right angles; an instrument for drawing angles or for adjusting the surfaces of work to a given inclination (called also a *bevel square*). — *v. t. & i.* To cut, shape, or conform to a bevel angle; incline; slant. — *a.* Having the slant of a bevel; slanting; oblique.

bevel gear. A gear employing one or more bevel wheels.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

bevel wheel. A cogwheel or friction wheel whose working surface is inclined to the axis.

bev'er-age (bĕv'ĕr-ăj), *n.* Liquid for drinking; drink.

bev'y (bĕv'ī), *n.*; *pl.* BEVIES (-ĭz). A company; assembly; group, — of girls or ladies, quails, larks, roes.

be-wail' (bĕ-wāl'), *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for; lament. — *v. i.* To lament.

be-ware' (-wār'), *v. i.* To be on one's guard; to take care; — commonly with *of* or *lest*. — *v. t.* To have a care for.

be-wil'der (-wil'dĕr), *v. t.* To cause to lose one's bearings; to confuse; to daze; to found. — **Syn.** Perplex, confound.

be-wil'der-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* State or fact of being bewildered; also, a bewildering tangle or confusion.

be-witch' (-wich'), *v. t.* To affect (esp. to injure) by witchcraft or sorcery; charm; fascinate; enchant; entice.

be-witch'ing, *p. a.* Fascinating; enchanting. — **be-witch'ing-ly**, *adv.*

be-wray' (-rā'), *v. t.* To betray. *Archaic.*

bey (bā), *n.* A governor of a district in the Turkish dominions; also, a title of courtesy.

bey'lie (-lĭk), *n.* Jurisdiction of a bey.

be-yond' (bĕ-yōnd'), *adv.* Farther away; at a distance; yonder. — *prep.* Of space or time, on or to the farther side of; farther on or away than in time; out of the reach or sphere of; above, as in any quality. — *n.* That which is on the farther side or beyond, esp. beyond the present life.

bez'el (bĕz'ĕl), *n.* A sloping edge or face, esp. on a cutting tool; the oblique side or face of a cut gem; the upper part of a brilliant projecting from the setting; the part of a setting that holds a gem.

be-zique' (bĕ-zĕk'), *n.* A kind of card game.

be'zoar (bĕ'zōr), *n.* Any of various concretions found chiefly in the alimentary organs of certain ruminants, and once considered to have remarkable medicinal properties, esp. as antidotes.

bhang, (bāng), *n.* In India, the hemp plant; a narcotic and intoxicant made in India, etc., of dried hemp leaves and seed capsules.

bhees'ty (bĕs'tī), *n.* A water carrier, as to a household. *India.*

bi- (bī-). A prefix signifying, in general, *two*, used in forming adjectives denoting: (1) *Two, two- . . . ; twice . . . ; doubly . . .* Examples: biconvex, doubly convex; bipetalous, having *two* petals, *two*-petaled, etc.

(2) Occurring or coming every *two* . . . ;

lasting *two* . . . Examples: biennial, occurring or appearing every *two* years, lasting *two* years; biweekly, occurring or appearing every *two* weeks.

(3) Occurring or coming *twice* a . . . ; as in biweekly; — in this sense equivalent to *semi-*, which is preferable.

(4) Specif.: *Chem.* Denoting the presence of *two atoms or equivalents* of the constituent to the name of which *bi-* is prefixed, or that this constituent is present in *double the proportion of the other component*. *r* in *double the ordinary proportion*; as in bicarbonate. *Bi-* and *di-* are sometimes interchangeable, but *di-* is usually preferred.

bi-an'gu-lar (bī-ăŋ'gŭ-lār), *a.* Having two angles.

bi-an'nu-al (-ăn'ŭ-ăl), *a.* Semiannual.

bi'as (bī'ăs), *n.*; *pl.* BIASES (-ĕz). A diagonal or slant, esp. across a fabric; the peculiarity of a bowl causing it to swerve when rolled; the tendency of the bowl to swerve; a propensity of the mind; bent; inclination. — **Syn.** Prejudice, partiality. — *a.* Slanting; of fabrics, diagonal to the texture or outline. — *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely. — *v. t.* To give a bias to; incline; influence; prejudice.

bib (bĭb), *n.* A small protective cloth worn over the breast, esp. by children.

bib'ber (bĭb'ĕr), *n.* A tippler; — chiefly in composition.

bib'cock' (-kŏk'), *n.* A faucet having a bent-down nozzle.

Bi'ble (bī'b'l), *n.* The Book, by way of eminence; i. e., the book of writings accepted by Christians as inspired by God and of divine authority; the Scriptures; a book containing the sacred writings of any religion; [*l. c.*] a book looked upon as authoritative. — **Bib'li-cal** (bĭb'li-kāl), *a.*

bib'li-og'ra-pher (bĭb'li-ŏg'rā-fĕr), *n.* One versed in bibliography.

bib'li-og'ra-phy (-fī), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fĭz). The history or description of books and manuscripts; a list of books relating to a given subject or author.

bib'li-ol'a-try (-ŏl'ă-trī), *n.* Book worship, esp. of the Bible.

bib'li-ol'o-gy (-ŏl'ŏ-jī), *n.* Bibliography.

bib'li-o-man'cy (bĭb'li-ŏ-măn'sī), *n.* Divination by books, esp. by passages of Scripture.

bib'li-o-ma-ni-a (-mā'nī-ă), *n.* A mania for acquiring books.

bib'li-o-phile (bĭb'li-ŏ-fīl; -fīl), *n.* A lover of books.

bib'li-o-pole' (-pŏl'), *n.* One who sells books, esp. rare ones.

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fŏod, fŏôt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

bi'b'i-o-the'cā (bi'b'i-ō-thē'kā), *n.* A library.

bi'b'u-lous (bi'b'ū-lūs), *a.* Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; inclined to drink; addicted to tipping.

bi-cam'er-al (bi-kām'ēr-āl), *a.* Of or including two chambers, or legislative branches.

bi-car'bon-ate (-kār'bōn-āt), *n.* An acid carbonate.

bice (bis), *n.* *Paint.* A kind of blue or green pigment.

bi-cen'te-na-ry (bi-sēn'tē-nā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to two hundred, esp. 200 years. — *n.* bicentennial.

bi-cen'ten'ni-al (bi'sēn-tēn'ī-āl), *a.* Consisting of 200 years; occurring every 200 years. — *n.* The 200th year or anniversary, or its celebration.

bi-ceph'a-lous (bi-sēf'ā-lūs), *a.* Having two heads.

bi'ceps (bi'sēps), *n.* *Anat.* A muscle having two heads or origins; esp., the large flexor muscle of the upper arm.

bi-chlo'ride (bi-kļō'rid; -rīd), *n.* A chloride having two equivalents of chloride to the base; esp., mercuric chloride, a strongly corrosive and antiseptic substance, often called *corrosive sublimate*.

bi-chro'mate (bi-kro'māt), *n.* A dichromate; specif., potassium dichromate.

bi-cip'i-tal (-sip'ī-tāl), *a.* *Anat.* Having two heads or origins, as certain muscles; pert. to a biceps muscle.

bi'ck'er (bi'kēr), *v. i.* To contend petulantly; wrangle; move quickly and unsteadily, as a flame; quiver. — *n.* Contention; wrangle.

bi-con'vex (bi-kōn'vēks), *a.* Convex on both sides.

bi'corn (bi'kōrn), *a.* Two-horned; crescentlike. — **bi-cor'nous** (bi-kōr'nūs), *a.*

bi-cus'pid (bi-kūs'pid), *a.* Having two points, as some teeth. — *n.* Either of the two double-pointed teeth on each side of each jaw in man.

bi'cy-cle (bi'sī-k'l), *n.* A light vehicle having two wheels one behind the other and propelled by the feet acting on treadles. — *v. i.* To ride a bicycle.

bid (bīd), *v. t.; pret.* BADE (bād), **BID**, *Obs.* BAD; *p. p.* BIDDEN (bīd'n), **BID**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'DING. To offer to pay (a certain price, as at auction), or to take (a certain price, as for work to be done under a contract); order; command; invite; request to come; express or utter, as a wish, a greeting, etc. — **Syn.** Proffer, tender, propose; direct, charge, enjoin. — *v. i.* To make a bid. — *n.* Act of one who bids; an offer.

bid'da-ble (bīd'ā-bl), *a.* Obedient.

bid'der (bīd'ēr), *n.* One who bids.

bid'der-y ware (bīd'ēr-ī). Ware made, in India, by inlaying or damascening an alloy with patterns in gold or silver.

bid'ding, *n.* Act of making bids; offer of a price; command; order; invitation.

bid'dy (bīd'ī), *n.; pl.* -DIES (-iz). A hen or chicken.

bid'dy, *n.* An Irish serving girl or woman; a maidservant. *Colloq.*

bide (bīd), *v. i.; pret.* BODE (bōd); *pret. & p. p.* BID'ED (bīd'ēd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BID'DING (bīd'ing). To dwell; abide; continue in a place, state, or action; continue to be. — *v. t.* To wait for; encounter; withstand; endure; suffer.

bi-den'tate (bi-dēn'tāt), **bi-den'tal** (-tāl), *a.* Two-toothed.

bi-en'ni-al (bi-ēn'ī-āl), *a.* Taking place once in two years; continuing or lasting for two years. — *n.* Something which takes place once in two years; a biennial plant; a plant that lasts only two years, producing leaves the first year with fruit, and seed the second, as the carrot.

bier (bēr), *n.* The frame on which a corpse is placed, or borne to the grave.

bi-fa'cial (bi-fā'shāl), *a.* Having opposite surfaces alike; having two faces.

bi-fa'ri-ous (bi-fā'rī-ūs), *a.* Twofold; arranged in two rows.

bif (bīf), *n.* A blow; a whack. *Slang.* — *v. t.* To whack. *Slang.*

bi'fid (bi'fid), *a.* Split into two equal lobes or parts. — **bi'fid-ly**, *adv.*

bi-f'lar (bi-fī'lār), *a.* **bi-fo'cal** (-fō'kāl), *a.* See **BI**.

bi-fo'li-ate (bi-fō'li-āt), *a.* Two-leaved.

bi'form (bi'fōrm), *a.* Having or combining characteristics of two forms, as a satyr. — **bi'formed** (-fōrmēd), *a.*

bi-fur'cate (bi-fūr'kāt), **bi-fur'cat-ed** (-kāt-ēd; bi-fūr-kāt'ēd), *a.* Two-pronged.

bi-fur'cate (bi-fūr'kāt; bi-fūr-kāt), *v. i.* To divide into two branches.

big (big), *a.* Large in size, bulk, or extent; pregnant; having greatness, fullness, inflation, or the like. — **Syn.** Bulky, massive, gross.

big'a-mist (big'ā-mīst), *n.* One who practices bigamy.

big'a-my (-mī), *n.* Act of ceremonially marrying one person when already legally married to another.

big'ger (-ēr), *a., compar.* of **BIG**, *a.*

big'gin, *n.* A kind of coffee pot in which the coffee is held in a percolator.

big'horn' (-hōrn'), *n.* The wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.

bight (bit), *n.* A corner; bend; angle; hollow; *Geog.*, a bend or curve, as in a river; a sharp bend in a coast, forming

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ācent, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sōfā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

an open bay; *Naut.*, the double part of a rope when bent; loop.

big'ot (big'üt), *n.* One obstinately and blindly devoted to his own church, party, belief, etc.

big'ot-ed (-éd), *a.* Obstinately and blindly attached to some creed, opinion, practice, ritual, or the like; illiberal toward others' opinions. — **Syn.** Prejudiced, intolerant, narrow-minded.

big'ot-ry (-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). State of mind of a bigot; also, acts or beliefs ensuing from such a state.

big tree. The giant sequoia.

big'wig' (-wig'), *n.* A person of consequence. *Jocose.*

bi'jou' (bē'zhōō'; bē'zhōō), *n.; pl. BIJOUX* (-zhōō'; -zhōōz'; bē'-). [F.]

An elegant trinket; jewel.

bi'jou'te-rie' (bē'zhōō't-rē'; bē-zhōō'tē-rē), *n.* [F.] Bijoux collectively.

bi-la'bi-al (bī-lā'bi-āl), **bi-la'bi-ate** (āt), *a.* Having two lips, as a corolla.

bi-la-mel'lar (bī-lā-mēl'ār; bī-lām'ē-lār), **bi-lam'el-late** (bī-lām'ē-lāt), **-el-lat'ed** (-lāt'éd), *a.; bi-lam'i-nar* (-i-nār), **bi-lam'i-nate** (-nāt), *a.* See **BI-**

bi-lat'er-al (-lāt'ēr-āl), *a.* Having two sides; affecting two sides or two parties.

bil'ber-ry (bil'bēr-i), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-īz). The European whortleberry.

bil'bo (bil'bō), *n.; pl. -BOES* (-bōz). A rapier; sword; *pl.*, an iron fetter having shackles sliding on a long bar or bolt, used esp. on shipboard.

bile (bil), *n.* The yellow, or greenish, fluid secreted by the liver; choleric; ill humor.

bile'stone (bil'stōn), *n.* A gallstone.

bilge (bilj), *n.* The protuberant part of a cask; that part of a ship's body extending from the keel to the part having the sharpest curvature; the space next the keelson of a ship. — *v. t. & i.* Of a ship or other vessel, to cause or spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

bilge keel. A keel secured for a distance along the ship near the turn of the bilge on either side, to check rolling.

bilge water. Water that collects in a vessel's bilge.

bilge ways. The timbers which support the cradle of a ship upon the ways.

bil'i-a-ry (bil'i-ā-rī; bil'yā-rī), *a.* Pert. to or conveying bile.

bi-lin'gual (bi-līn'gwāl), *a.* Containing, consisting of, expressed in, or using, two languages. — **bi-lin'gual-ly**, *adv.*

bil'ious (bil'yūs), *a.* Disordered in respect to the bile; choleric; ill-tempered.

bi-lit'er-al (bi-līt'ēr-āl), *a.* Consisting of two letters. — *n.* A word, syllable, or root of two letters.

bilk (bilk), *v. t.* To evade payment of; deceive; defraud. — *n.* A trick; a tricky person; a cheat.

bill (bil), *n.* The beak or nib of a bird; a similar beak in other animals. — *v. i.* To join bills, as doves; caress fondly.

bill, n. A kind of obsolete military weapon having a hook-shaped blade; a billhook, used in pruning, etc.

bill, n. A document containing a petition or prayer; draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment; a declaration in writing stating the wrong complained of in a legal action; a placard; poster; handbill; a bill of exchange; a promissory note (still used in the United States of bank notes, treasury notes, and silver certificates); an account of goods sold or services rendered, with the price or charge; any paper containing a statement of particulars. — **bill of exchange**, an unconditional written order from one person to another to pay to some person designated a certain sum therein named. — *v. t.* To make a bill, or list; advertise by bills, or posters; placard with bills.

bil'let (bil'ēt), *n.* A note; short letter; a written order or ticket; quarters or place to which one is assigned, as by a billet; berth; position; place. — *v. i.* To direct, as a soldier, by a billet where to lodge; quarter; assign a billet to.

bil'let, n. A small stick of wood, as for firewood; a bar of metal.

bil'let-doux' (bil'ē-dōō'; *F.* bē'yē'dōō'), *n.; pl. BILLETS-DOUX* (bil'ē-dōō'; *F.* bē'yē'dōō'). [F.] A love letter or note.

bill'hook' (bil'hōōk'), *n.* A cutting instrument with a hook-shaped point.

bil'liards (bil'yārdz), *n.* Any of several games played on an oblong table, surrounded by an elastic ledge or cushion, with balls impelled by a cue.

bil'lings-gate' (bil'īngz-gāt'), *n.* A fish market, in London, notorious for foul and abusive language [*cap.*]; coarsely abusive, foul, or profane language.

bil'lion (-yān), *n.* In French and American numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; in English and German numeration, a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000.

bil'lion-aire' (-ār'), *n.* One worth a billion or more, as of francs or dollars.

bill'man (bil'mān), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). One who uses, or is armed with, a bill.

bill of health. A duly authenticated certificate of the state of health, as to infectious diseases, of a ship's company and of a port, given to the ship's master at the time of leaving the port.

örn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

bill of lading. A written account of goods shipped by any person, signed by the agent of the owner of the vessel, and promising to deliver them safe at the place directed, perils of the sea excepted; also, a similar instrument issued by a common carrier on land.

bill of sale. A formal instrument for the conveyance of the title of goods and chattels.

bil'low (bíl'ō), *n.* An undulation of waters; wave. — *v. i.* To surge; rise and roll in waves. — **bil'low-y** (-ō-l), *a.*

bil'ly (-l), *n.*; — **-lies** (-l-z). A bludgeon.

billy goat. A male goat.

bi-lo'bate (bī-lō'bat), *a.*, **bi-loc'u-lar**

(bī-lōk'ū-lār), *a.* See **BI-**

bim'a-nous (bīm'ā-nūs), *a.* Two-handed.

bi'me-tal'lic (bī'mē-tāl'ik), *a.* Composed of two metals; using a double metallic standard for coins or currency; of or pert. to bimetallism.

bi-met'al-lism (bī-mēt'āl-lz'm), *n.* Use of two metals (as gold and silver) to form at the same time, in combination, the standard of value; usually, such use under conditions of free coinage to either metal with the right of debtors to discharge their debts at their option in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law. — **bi-met'al-list** (-l-ist), *n.*

bi-month'ly (-mūnth'ly), *a.* See **BI-**

bin (bīn), *n.* A box, frame, crib, or inclosed place, used as a receptacle.

bi'na-ry (bī'nā-rī), *a.* Compounded, consisting of, or characterized by, two things or parts. — **binary star**, a double star whose members revolve around their common center of gravity.

bi'nate (bī'nāt), *a. Bot.* Double; growing in pairs. — **bi'nate-ly**, *adv.*

bind (bīnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **BOUND**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BIND'ING**. To tie or confine with a cord, band, chain, or the like; confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence; cover as with a bandage; bandage; make fast (a thing about or upon something) by or as by tying; protect or strengthen by a band or binding, often ornamental; sew or fasten together and inclose in a cover, as a book; oblige, restrain, or hold by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, affection, or other moral or social tie. — *v. i.* To perform the act of tying something; grow stiff; cohere; be restrained from motion, or from customary action, as by friction; exert a binding or restraining influence. — *n.* That which binds or ties; act of binding; state of being bound.

bind'er (bīn'dēr), *n.* One that binds, as

a person, a cord or band, a device for tying grain in sheaves, etc.

bind'er-y (-l), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-l-z). A place where books, etc., are bound.

bind'ing, *p. a.* That binds or serves to bind. — *n.* Act or process of one that binds; thing that binds, as the fastening of the sections of a book, esp. this fastening with the cover.

bind'weed' (bīnd'wēd'), *n.* Any convolvulus.

bīn'na-cle (bīn'ā-k'l), *n.* A case, box, or stand containing a ship's compass and a lamp for use at night.

bīn'o-cle (-ō-k'l), *n.* A binocular telescope, field glass, or the like.

bīn-oc'u-lar (bīn-ōk'ū-lār; bī-nōk'-), *a.* Pert. to or using both eyes at once; adapted to the use of both eyes. — *n.* A binocular glass, as an opera glass.

bi-no'mi-al (bī-nō'mi-āl), *a.* Consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials. — *n. Alg.* An expression consisting of two terms, as $a+bx$ or $7-3$.

bi'o-dy-nam'ics (bī'ō-di-nām'iks), *n.* The branch of physiology treating of the active vital phenomena of organisms.

bi'o-gen'e-sis (-jēn'ē-sis) **bi-og'e-ny** (bī-ōj'ē-nī), *n. Biol.* The doctrine that the genesis of living organisms can take place only through living germs or parents. — **ge-net'ic** (-jē-nēt'ik), *a.*

bi'o-graph (bī'ō-gráf), *n.* An animated-picture machine; cinematograph.

bi-og'ra-pher (bī-ōj'rá-fēr), *n.* One who writes biography.

bi-og'ra-phy (-fī), *n.*; *pl.* **-PHIES** (-fīz). The written history of a person's life; biographical writings or composition.

bi-ol'o-gy (bī-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science of life; the branch of knowledge which treats of the origin, development, structure, functions, distribution, etc., of plants and animals. — **bi-ol'o-gist** (-ō-jist), *n.*

bi'o-nom'ics (bī'ō-nōm'iks), *n.* Ecology. — **bi'o-nom'ic** (-ik), **-nom'i-cal**, *a.*

bi'o-plasm (bī'ō-plāz'm), *n.* Protoplasm in a living or germinal state.

bi'o-plast (bī'ō-plāst), *n.* A tiny mass of bioplasm.

bi'o-tite (bī'ō-tīt), *n.* A species of mica, generally black or dark green.

bi-par'tite (bī-pār'tīt), *a.* Being in two parts; having two correspondent parts as a legal writing; divided into two parts almost to the base, as a leaf.

bi'ped (bī'pēd), *n.* A two-footed animal.

bi-pet'al-ous (bī-pēt'āl-ūs), *a.*, **bi-pin'ate** (bī-pin'āt), **bi-pin'at-ed** (-āt-ēd), *a.*, **bi-pin-nat'i-fid** (bī/pi-nāt'i-fīd), *a.*, **bi-pin-nat'i-par'tite** (-pār'tīt), *a.*, **bi'pin-nat'i-sect** (-sēkt), *a.* See **BI-**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

bi'plane' (bi'plān'), *n.* An aeroplane having two supporting planes.

bi-quad'rate (bi-kwōd'rāt), *n.* *Math.* The fourth power, or the square of the square. — **bi-quad-rat'ic** (bi'kwōd-rāt'ik), *a.* & *n.*

birch (būrch), *n.* Any of various species of valuable timber trees; a birch twig or twigs, for flogging. — *v. t.* To whip with a birch. — **birch'en** (būr'ch'n), *a.*

bird (būrd), *n.* Any member of a class of warm-blooded vertebrates having the body more or less completely covered with feathers; among sportsmen, a game bird. — *v. i.* To catch or shoot birds. — **bird of paradise**, any of a number of very beautiful birds of New Guinea and adjacent islands, notable for their brilliant plumage. — **b. of passage**, a migratory bird.

bird'lime' (-līm'), *n.* A viscid substance smeared on twigs to catch small birds that light on it; anything that ensnares.

bird'man' (būrd'mān'), *n.; pl. -MEN.* An airman; aeronaut; aviator.

bird's-eye' (būrdz'ī'), *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; general; not minute. — *n.* Any of various small bright-colored flowers.

bi'reme (bi'rēm), *n.* A galley with two banks of oars.

bi-ret'ta (bi-rēt'ā), *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A kind of square cap worn by ecclesiastics.

birth (būrth), *n.* Act or fact of coming into life, or of being born; act of bringing forth; thing which is born or produced; lineage; descent; sometimes, noble descent; condition to which a person is born; inherited state, disposition, or tendency; origin; beginning. — *Syn.* Parentage, extraction, family.

birth'day' (-dā'), *n.* Day of birth, origin, or commencement; anniversary of one's birth.

birth'mark' (-mārk'), *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth.

birth'right' (-rīt'), *n.* Any right belonging by birth.

bis'cuit (bis'kīt), *n.; pl. -CUIT or -CUITS.* A kind of unraised bread, baked hard in flat cakes (usually called *cracker* in the U. S.); *U. S.*, a small cake of bread raised and shortened, or made light with soda or baking powder; unglazed earthenware after the first baking.

bi-sect' (bi-sēkt'), *v. t.* To divide into two parts or into two equal parts.

bi-sex'u-al (-sēk'shū-āl), *a.* Of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

bish'op (bish'ŭp), *n.* A spiritual overseer or director; a clergyman of the highest order in various Christian

churches; a certain piece in chess that can move diagonally only. — *v. t.* To appoint as bishop; make a bishop of.

bish'op-ric (-rik), *n.* A diocese; office of a bishop.

bis'muth (biz'māth; bis'mūth), *n.* A brittle, reddish white metal (Symbol, *Bi*).

bi'son (bi'sŭn), *n.* Either of two species (the aurochs, or European bison, and the American bison) of large bovine quadrupeds, with massive shaggy forequarters and head.

bisque (bisk), *n.* A thick, rich soup made esp. of crawfish or other shellfish or of flesh of birds or rabbits.

bisque, *n.* *Ceramics.* Biscuit.

bis-sex'tile (bi-sēks'til), *a.* Containing or designating the day intercalated in leap years in the Julian calendar. — *n.* Leap year.

bis'ter, (-tēr), *n.* A dark brown pigment used in water color; its color.

bis'tou-ry (-tōō-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). Small slender knife used in surgery.

bi-sul'cate (bi-sŭl'kāt), **bi-sul'cat-ed** (-kāt-ēd), *a.* Having two grooves; said of a foot or hoof; cloven.

bit (bit), *n.* The biting or cutting edge or part of a tool; a tool for drilling or boring; the part of a bridle, usually of steel, inserted in a horse's mouth, together with its appendages; anything that curbs or restrains. — *v. t.* To put a bridle or bit on; curb; check; bridle.

bit, *n.* A part of anything, such as may be bitten off; morsel; bite; a small part of anything; little; jot; tittle; whit; somewhat; any of several small coins.

bitch (bich), *n.* The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox.

bite (bit), *v. t.; pret. BIT; p. p. BIT'TEN* (bit'n), **BIT**; *p. pr. & vb. n. BIT'ING* (bit'ing). To seize with or as with the teeth, jaws, or a jawlike organ, so as to enter, nip, or grip the thing seized; wound or pierce with a fang, proboscis, or similar organ; cut, gash, or pierce, as an edged weapon; cause sharp pain or smarting to; act on chemically; corrode; eat. — *v. i.* To bite something; be pungent, as mustard; take a bait; take a tempting offer. — *n.* act or manner of biting; morsel; as much as is taken at a bite; food; victuals; a wound made by biting; hold or grip by which friction is created or purchase obtained; the smart, tang, or penetrating effect of a sharply impinging sensation.

bit'ing, *p. a.* That bites; sharp; cutting; sarcastic; caustic. — **bit'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bitt (bit), *n.* On a ship, a fixed vertical timber or iron casting, usually one of a

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pair, for securing hawsers, ropes, etc. — *v. t. Naut.* To put round the bits.

bit'ten (bit'n), *p. p.* of BITE.

bit'ter (-ēr), *a.* Having or designating a peculiar, characteristically disagreeable taste, as of hops; painful; distressful; grievous; characterized by severity or cruelty; harsh; caustic. — **Syn.** Acrid, sharp, pungent; cutting, severe, sour. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become bitter. — **bit'ter-ish**, *a.* — **-ter-ly**, *adv.*

bit'tern (bit'ēr), *n.* The bitter mother liquor in salt works after the salt has crystallized out.

bit'tern (bit'ēr), *n.* Any of certain small or medium-sized birds of the heron family, uttering a booming cry.

bit'ters (-ēr), *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped.

bit'ter-sweet' (-ēr-swēt'), *a.* Mingling bitter and sweet. — *n.* A climbing poisonous plant, of the nightshade family, with purple flowers and oval red berries, and tasting at first sweetish and then bitter.

bit'u-lith'ic (bit'ū-lith'ik), *a.* Designating a paving of broken stone cemented with bitumen or asphalt.

bi-tu'men (bī-tū'mēn; bit'ū-), *n.* Orig., mineral pitch, or asphalt; any of a number of inflammable mineral substances including asphalt, the semisolid tars, petroleum, and naphtha. — **bi-tu'mi-nize** (bī-tū'mī-nīz), *v. t.*

bi-tu'mi-nous (-nūs), *a.* Having the qualities of, compounded with, or containing, bitumen.

bi'va'lent (bī'vā'lēnt; bīv'ā-), *a. Chem.* Having a valence of two. — **bi'va'lence** (-lēns), **bi'va'lence-y** (-lēn-sī), *n.*

bi'valve (bī'vālv), *n.* A mollusk having a shell consisting of a right and a left valve connected by a hinge, as an oyster. — *a.* Having a shell composed of two such valves.

biv'ouac (bīv'wāk; bīv'ōō-āk), *n.* An encampment for a short sojourn under improvised shelter or none. — *v. i.* To encamp, as for the night, without tents or housing.

bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'li), *a.* See BI-.

bi-zarre' (bī-zār'), *a.* Characterized by unnatural or sensational contrasts; fantastical.

blab (blāb), *v. t. & i.* To talk foolishly or idly; chatter; babble; speak, talk, or tell unnecessarily or thoughtlessly. — *n.* One who blabs; a telltale; idle talk.

black (blāk), *a.* Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; having dark skin, hair, and eyes; of a race character-

ized by dark pigmentation; soiled with dirt; foul; dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness; destitute of moral light or goodness; wicked. — **Syn.** Dark, murky, pitchy, inky, somber, dusky, swart, ebon; atrocious. — *n.* The darkest color; a black pigment or dye; a black garment or dress; a stain; spot; a Negro, Negrito, or native Australian; loosely, one of a dark-skinned race. — *adv.* Sullenly; threateningly; maliciously. — *v. t.* To make black; sully; make black and shining, as boots.

black'a-moor (blāk'ā-mōōr), *n.* A black; esp., an African black; a negro.

black art. Necromancy.

black'-a-vised' (blāk'ā-vīst'; -vīzd'), *a.* Dark-visaged; swart.

black'ball' (-bōl'), *n.* A ball of black color, esp. one used as a negative in voting; — usually two words. — *v. t.* To vote against or reject by or as if by voting with a black ball.

black'ber-ry (blāk'bēr-i), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-īz). The fruit of any of many species of brambles; plant bearing the fruit.

black'bird (-būrd), *n.* Any of a number of different birds so called because the males are largely or entirely black, as the merle in England, or, in the United States, the crow blackbird, redwing, etc.

black'bird-ing, *n.* The kidnapping of blacks for slaves; in Australia, the importation of negro or Melanesian laborers.

black'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* Any dark smooth surface for writing on, drawing on, etc., with chalk or crayons.

black'cap' (-kāp'), *n.* Any of various birds with black crowns, as the chickadee, etc.; a species of raspberry.

black'cock' (blāk'kōk'), *n.* The male of a large grouse (**black grouse**) with black plumage.

black damp. Cnoke damp.

black death. A virulent form of plague which ravaged Asia and Europe in the 14th century.

black'en (blāk'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow black or dark; darken; defame. — **Syn.** Vilify, slander, calumniate.

black'fel'low (-fēl'ō), *n.* An Australian aborigine.

black'fish' (-fīsh'), *n.; pl. -FISH or -FISHES.* Any of several small, toothed whales; any of a number of fishes so called from their dark color.

black flag. The flag of a pirate, often bearing a skull and crossbones; a signal of defiance to society.

black fly. A small venomous two-winged fly; a kind of plant louse.

black friar. A Dominican friar.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

black'guard (bläg'ärd), *n.* A person of low character, esp. one scurrilous or abusive; scoundrel. — *v. t.* To revile or abuse scurrilously. — *v. i.* To act as a blackguard. — **black'guard**, *a.*

Black Hole. A small cell in a fort in Calcutta into which 146 English prisoners were thrust, by a native chief, in 1756. By morning heat and lack of air had killed all but 23 of them.

black'ing, *n.* A preparation for making things black, esp. for giving a black luster to boots and shoes or to stoves.

black'jack' (bläk'jäk'), *n.*, or **black jack.** A vessel for beer, ale, etc., orig. of tar-coated leather; a common small oak of the eastern United States.

black lead (löd). Graphite or plumbago. — *v. t.* To apply black lead to.

black'leg' (-lëg'), *n.* A swindler, esp. in gambling. *Colloq.*

black letter. A certain style of letter or of type having a black face and angular outlines.

black list. A list of persons thought deserving of censure, punishment, or adverse discrimination.

black'list' (bläk'list'), *v. t.* To put in a black list.

black'mail' (-mäl'), *n.* A tribute anciently exacted on the Scottish border by freebooting chiefs for protection from pillage; extortion by intimidation, esp. by threats of public accusation or exposure. — *v. t.* To exact blackmail from. — **black'mail'er**, *n.*

black mass. A mass for the dead, in which the priest's vestments are black; a travesty of the Christian mass ascribed to the reputed worshippers of Satan.

black pope. The head or general of the Jesuits;—sometimes so called.

black'smith' (-smith'), *n.* A smith who works in iron with a forge.

black snake, or **black'snake'** (-snäk'), *n.* Any of several snakes of a black or very dark color; a long heavy whip of braided leather or rawhide.

black'thorn' (-thörn'), *n.* A European thorny tree or shrub of the almond, or plum, family.

blad'der (bläd'ër), *n.* In an animal, a membranous sac serving as a receptacle of a fluid or containing gas; something inflated, empty, or unsound.

blade (bläd), *n.* A leaf of a plant, esp. of an herb; the flat or expanded portion of a leaf, esp. of grass; the thin cutting part of an instrument, as of a knife or sword; a sword; one who bears an edged weapon; an object or part suggestive of the blade of a leaf, sword,

etc. (as, the *blade* of an oar, propeller, screw driver, etc.); a sharp-witted, dashing, wild, or reckless fellow.

blade'bone' (-bön'), *n.* The scapula.

blain (blän), *n.* An inflammatory swelling or sore.

blam'a-ble (bläm'ä-bl'), *a.* Faulty; culpable. — **blam'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

blame (blām), *v. t.* To censure; find fault with; reproach. — *n.* Expression of disapprobation; censure; culpability; fault. — **Syn.** Reprehension, condemnation, reproach.

blame'ful (bläm'fööl), *a.* Blame-worthy; censorious. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.*

blame'less, *a.* Free from blame or fault. — **-less-ly**, *adv.* — **-less-ness**, *n.*

blame'wor'thy (-wür'thi), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible.

blanch (blänch), *v. t.* To make white; bleach. — *v. i.* To become white.

blanc-mange' (blä-mänzh'; -mänzh'), *n.* A dessert made from gelatinous or starchy substances and milk, and shaped in a mold.

bland (bländ), *a.* Smooth and soothing; gentle; suave. — **bland'ly**, *adv.*

blan'dish (blän'dish), *v. t. & i.* To flatter; cajole. — **-dish-ment** (-mënt), *n.*

blank (bläpk), *a.* White or pale in color; free from writing, printing, or marks; utterly confounded or discomfited; empty; void; fruitless; lacking variety or animation; absolute; downright; unmixed; not shaped to the final or finished form, as a key; designating the unrimed iambic pentameter verse (**blank verse**) characteristic of English dramatic and epic poetry. — *n.* Any void space, as in a written instrument; a paper not written or printed on or having blank spaces to be filled in; bull's-eye of a target; anything aimed at; a blank piece of metal; blank verse; unrimed poetry. — *v. t.* To make void; frustrate; euphemistically, to curse.

blan'ket (blän'kët), *n.* A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool and having a nap, used in bed clothing; a similar fabric used as a robe, as a cover for a horse or dog, etc.; any piece of cloth similar in appearance or use. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a blanket; take the wind out of the sails of (a vessel) by sailing to windward of her.

blank'ly (bläpk'li), *adv.* In a blank manner; vacuously.

blare (blär), *v. i. & t.* To sound loud and harsh, as a trumpet; hence, to proclaim loudly. — *n.* The noise made by one that blares.

blar'ney (blär'ni), *n.* Smooth, whee-

örn, ūp, circās, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

dling talk; flattery. *Colloq.* — **Blarney stone**, a stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to make those who kiss it proficient in the use of blarney. — *v. t.* To influence by, or subject to, blarney.

bla'sé' (blā/zā'), *a.* [F.] Having the sensibilities deadened by excess of enjoyment; surfeited.

blas'pHEME' (blās-fēm'), *v. t.* To speak of, or address, with impious irreverence. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.

blas'phe-mous (blās'fē-mūs), *a.* Uttering blasphemy; profane.

blas'phe-my (blās'fē-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-miz). Indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs; act of claiming the attributes or prerogatives of deity; abusive expression or action; calumny; vilification. — **Syn.** Sacrilege; imprecation, execration, malediction, anathema, profanity, cursing.

blast (blást), *n.* A violent gust of wind; a forcible stream of air or other gas from an orifice; the sound made by blowing a wind instrument; a sudden pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind; blight; act of rending, or attempting to rend, masses of rock, earth, etc., by an explosive; the charge used. — *v. t.* To injure as by a noxious wind; blight; ruin; rend by an explosive.

blast'ed (blás'téd), *p. a.* Blighted; withered; confounded; accursed.

blas-te'ma (blās-tē'má), *n.* The protoplasmic tissue of a germinating egg; the primitive basis from which an organ yet unformed grows.

blas'to-derm (blás'tō-dārm), *n.* A membrane formed by repeated segmentation of the blastomeres, specif. that early formed by the actively segmenting part of the eggs of most vertebrates.

blas'to-gen'e-sis (blás'tō-jēn'ē-sis), *n.* Reproduction by budding.

blas'to-mere (blás'tō-mēr), *n.* One of the large cells formed as a result of the first few cell divisions of the egg.

blas'tu-la (-tū-lá), *n.* A form of embryo in the early development of many animals.

bla'tan-cy (blā'tān-sī), *n.* Blatant quality.

bla'tant (-tānt), *a.* Bellowing, as a calf; bawling; clamoring; offensively obtrusive; coarse; conspicuous and unmistakable; evident.

blath'er (blāth'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To talk foolishly. — *n.* Foolish talk.

blath'er-skite (-skīt), *n.* A noisy talkative fellow; also, nonsense.

blaze (blāz), *n.* Burning gas or vapor emitting light and heat; a fire; intense,

direct light accompanied with heat, active display of any quality; outburst; splendor; effulgence; glare. — *v. i.* To burn with bright flame; glow; be resplendent or conspicuous. — *v. t.* To burn; shine with; be resplendent with.

blaze, *v. t.* To blow as with a trumpet; render conspicuous.

blaze, *n.* A white mark on the face of an animal; esp., a white stripe running down the face to the lips; a spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark. — *v. t.* To mark (a tree, path, etc.) by blazes.

blaz'er (blāz'ēr), *n.* A light jacket, usually bright-colored, for wear at tennis, cricket, or other sport.

blaz'on (blā'z'n), *n.* A heraldic shield; a coat of arms; description or representation of anything; ostentatious display or description; show. — *v. t.* To depict or inscribe in colors; display; deck; adorn; to describe (heraldic or armorial bearings) in technical language; popularly, to delineate (armorial bearings).

blaz'on-ry (-rī), *n.* Description; display; blazon; a coat of arms; an armorial bearing or bearings; artistic or brilliant representation or display.

bleach (blēch), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow white or whiter; blanch; whiten.

— *n.* Act or process of bleaching; a chemical for bleaching; color, or degree of whiteness, obtained by bleaching.

bleach'er (-ēr), *n.* One that bleaches; *U. S.*, usually in *pl.*, a roofless seat for spectators at outdoor games.

bleach'er-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). A place where bleaching is done.

bleaching powder. A powder for bleaching; specif., chloride of lime.

bleak (blēk), *a.* Exposed and, usually, desolate; swept by cold winds; cutting.

blear (blēr), *a.* Dim or sore with water or rheum (of the eyes); causing or caused by dimness of sight; dim. — *v. t.* To make sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim, as the sight; hence, to deceive; hoodwink. — **blear'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*

blear'y (blēr'ī), *a.*; **BLEAR'-I-ER** (-ī-er); **I-EST**. Somewhat blear; blear-eyed.

bleat (blēt), *v. i.* To make the noise of, or one like that of, a sheep, goat, or calf. — *n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound resembling it.

bleb (blēb), *n.* A vesicle; blister; bubble.

bled (blēd), *pret. & p. p.* of BLEED.

bleed (blēd), *v. i.*; **bled** (blēd); **BLEED'-ING**. To emit blood; lose or shed one's blood by a wound or so as to die; draw blood from the body; issue or pass away with the flowing of blood, as from an

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

incision. — *v. t.* To let blood from; lose, or let drop, as blood; *Collog.*, draw money from (one); induce to pay.

blem'ish (blēm'ish), *v. z.* To injure or impair; mar; sully. — *n.* Any mark of deformity or injury; flaw; defect. — *Syn.* Spot, stain, taint, defacement, disfigurement, deformity; failing, fault.

blench (blēnch), *v. i.* To shrink; start back or aside; quail.

blend (blēnd), *v. t.*; BLEND'ED OR BLENT (blēnt); BLEND'ING. To mix; mingle; confuse; of whisky, coffee, wine, etc., to prepare by mingling different varieties or grades. — *Syn.* Merge, fuse, amalgamate, commingle. — *v. i.* To unite intimately; merge. — *n.* A thorough mixture of things; blending.

blende (blēnd), *n.* Sphalerite; any of several minerals, chiefly metallic sulphides, with nonmetallic luster.

blent (blēnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BLEND.

bless (blēs), *v. t.*; BLESSED (blēst; *in verse*, or *in liturgical reading*, the *p. p.* is sometimes pron'd blēs'ed), BLES'T; BLESS'ING. To consecrate or hallow by religious rite or word; make happy; confer prosperity or happiness on; pray for the happiness of; invoke or confer beneficial attributes on; guard (*Obs.*, exc. as in "God bless me"); praise; glorify.

bless'ed (blēs'ed; *sometimes*, as *in verse*, blēst), *p. a.* Hallowed; holy; favored with blessings; happy; enjoying, or pert. to, spiritual happiness; beatified.

bless'ed-ness, *n.* Blessed state or quality. — *Syn.* Beatitude, felicity, bliss, happiness.

bless'ing, *n.* Act of one who blesses; benediction; means of happiness or welfare; a beneficent gift.

blest (blēst), *pret. & p. p.* of BLESS. — *p. a.* Blessed.

blet (blēt), *n.* An internal decay in fruit.

blew (blōō), *pret.* of BLOW.

blew'its (blōō'its), *n.* A kind of edible mushroom, pale lilac when young.

blight (blit), *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with blight; blast; hence, to ruin; frustrate. — *n.* Any disease or injury of plants resulting in withering, decay, or cessation of growth; any insect causing blight; a blighting; that which withers one's hopes.

blind (blīnd), *a.* Sightless; unable or unwilling to discern, understand, or judge; existing apart from intelligent direction; difficult or impossible to see; dim; hidden; having no opening for light or passage, as a wall; blank; having but one opening, as an alley; unintelligible; illegible; of or pert. to blind

persons. — *v. t.* To make blind; dazzle; obscure; dim. — *n.* Something to hinder sight or keep out light; screen; cover, as a shutter for a window, a blinker, etc.; a place or means of concealment; ambush; a subterfuge.

blind'er (blīn'dēr), *n.* One that blinds; a blinker for a horse.

blind fish. Any of several small fishes with rudimentary and functionless eyes, found in the waters of caves.

blind'fold' (blind'fōld'), *v. t.* To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage. — *a.* Having the eyes covered; blinded; hence, heedless; reckless.

blind'ness (-nēs), *n.* State or quality of being blind.

blind shell. A shell without a bursting charge, or, sometimes, without a fuse.

blind spot. A spot in the retina not sensitive to light, where the optic nerve enters the eyeball.

blind'worm' (-wūrm'), *n.* A small, burrowing, snakelike lizard with minute eyes, popularly believed to be blind.

blink (blīnk), *v. i.* To look or glance with eyes half shut; see indistinctly; wink; twinkle with or as with the eye; look evasively or with indifference; shine, esp. intermittently; twinkle. — *v. t.* To shut out of sight; evade; shirk; ignore; cause to blink. — *n.* A glimpse or glance; glimmer; a very brief time.

blink'er (-ēr), *n.* One that blinks; a flap on a horse's bridle to prevent sight of objects at his side or behind him.

bliss (blīs), *n.* Blithesomeness; gladness; exalted happiness; heavenly joy. — *Syn.* Blessedness, beatitude, felicity.

bliss'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of, characterized by, or causing, bliss.

blis'ter (blīs'tēr), *n.* A vesicle of the skin containing watery matter, or serum; any cavity resembling a blister (of the skin), as an air bubble in a casting. — *v. t. & i.* To affect or be affected with a blister or blisters; have a blister form; pain or injure as if by a blister.

blithe (blīth), *a.* Jocund in disposition; joyous; cheerful. — *blithely*, *adv.*

blithe'some (-sūm), *a.* Cheery; gay.

bliz'zard (blīz'ārd), *n.* A dry, cold, violent storm, with high wind and fine driving snow.

bloat (blōt), *v. t.* To swell up; make turgid; inflate; puff up; make vain. — *a.* Bloating; puffy.

bloat'er, *n.* The common herring, esp. when large and cured by being salted, smoked, and half dried.

blob (blōb), *n.* A small viscid drop, globule, or lump.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

block (blök), *n.* A bulky, solid piece usually with one or more plane, or approximately plane, faces; a blockhead; the wooden block on which condemned persons are beheaded; a mold or form on which articles are shaped or displayed; a grooved pulley or sheave in a frame or shell provided with a hook, eye, or strap, by which it may be attached; a quantity, number, or section of something dealt with as a unit; a row of houses or shops; a city square; the length of one side of such a square; stop; hindrance; obstacle. — *v. t.* To obstruct or stop by obstructing; blockade; sketch or plan without working up details; shape on, or stamp with, a block, as a hat; provide with blocks.

block-ade' (blök-äd'), *n.* The shutting up of a place by troops or ships so as to prevent ingress or egress; force maintaining a blockade; obstruction to passage. — *v. t.* To subject to a blockade.

block-head' (blök'hēd'), *n.* A dolt.

block-house' (-hous'), *n.* A structure of heavy timbers for military defense, with sides pierced for gun fire and often with a projecting upper story.

block-ish, *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull.

block system. *Railroads.* A system by which the track is divided into short sections, as of three or four miles, and trains are so run by the guidance of electric or pneumatic signals that, except under extreme precaution, only one train may occupy a block at a time.

blond, **blonde** (blönd), *a.* Of a fair color; light-colored; having yellowish brown, flaxen, or light auburn hair, blue or gray eyes, and pale or rosy skin.

blond, *fem.* **blonde**, *n.* A blond person.

blood (blüd), *n.* The fluid which circulates in the principal vascular system of animals; the shedding of blood; act of killing; relationship by descent from a common ancestor (**half blood** when through one parent only, **whole blood** when through both parents); kinship; kindred; kinsman; relation; descent; lineage; honorable birth; royal lineage; temper; state of the passions; anger; a man of fire or spirit; a gay, showy man; a rake; animal appetite; fleshly nature; juice of anything, esp. if red. — *v. t.* To give (as hounds or soldiers) a taste or sight of blood.

blood'ed (-ēd), *a.* Having (such) blood; of approved breed; of the best stock.

blood'hound' (-hound'), *n.* One of a breed of large powerful dogs remarkable for their acute sense of smell.

blood'less, *a.* Destitute of blood; not

attended with bloodshed; without spirit or activity; cold of heart; unfeeling.

blood'let'ting (-lēt'ing), *n.* Act or process of letting blood, or bleeding, as by cupping.

blood'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* A plant of the poppy family having a red root and red sap and bearing a white flower.

blood'shed' (-shēd'), *n.* The shedding of blood, esp. human blood; slaughter.

blood'shot' (-shōt'), *a.* Red and inflamed with blood;—said of the eye.

blood'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A stone consisting of green chalcedony sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood.

blood'suck'er (-sūk'ēr), *n.* Any animal that sucks blood; leech; extortioner.

blood'thirst'y (-thūrs'tī), *a.* Eager to shed blood; cruel.

blood'y (-ī), *a.*; **BLOOD'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **BLOOD'I-EST.** Of, containing, or resembling blood; smeared or stained with blood; given or tending to the shedding of blood; murderous; cruel; attended with or involving bloodshed. — *v. t.* To make bloody; stain with blood.

bloom (blōōm), *n.* A blossom; flower (chiefly collective); the flowering state; state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor; rosy color of the cheek; flush; glow; delicate powdery coating on some fruits and leaves; any surface coating suggestive of this. — *v. i.* To produce or yield blossoms; blossom; flower; thrive in youthful vigor; glow.

bloom, *n.* A mass of wrought iron from the forge or puddling furnace; a large bar of steel formed from an ingot by hammering or rolling.

bloom'er (blōōm'ēr), *n.* A woman's costume consisting of a short dress and loose trousers gathered at the ankles; *pl.*, loose trousers gathered near the knee, worn by women in gymnasium practice, etc.

blos'som (blōs'ūm), *n.* The flower of a seed plant; bloom (*blossom* is more commonly used than *flower* or *bloom* when the reference is to plants producing edible fruits); a blooming period. — *v. i.* To flower; bloom; flourish.

blot (blōt), *n.* A spot; blur; spot on reputation; stain; disgrace. — *v. t. & i.* To spot, stain, or bespatter; impair; mar; paint, esp. coarsely; daub; obliterate, as writing with ink; cancel; obscure; dry, as writing, with blotting paper. — **Syn.** Expunge, efface; sully, disgrace.

blotch (blōch), *n.* A blot or spot; large pustule; coarse eruption. — *v. t.* To cover with blotches. — **blotch'y** (-ī), *a.*

blot'ter (blōt'ēr), *n.* One that blots;

ālē, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

something to absorb superfluous ink; a book for entries of transactions or occurrences made as they take place.

blotting paper. A bibulous paper for absorbing ink from fresh manuscript.

blouse (blouz; blous; *F.* blōoz), *n.* A loose shirtlike overgarment.

blow (blō), *v. i.; pret.* BLEW (blōō); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. To flower; bloom. — *v. t.* To cause to blossom; put forth (blossoms or flowers). — *n.* Blossom; flower; bloom.

blow, n. A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or some instrument; a sudden or forcible act or effort; assault; something that produces suffering or loss; a sudden calamity. — **Syn.** Buffet, knock, rap; shock, disaster, reverse.

blow, v. i.; pret. BLEW (blōō); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BLOW'ING. To move, as air, esp. rapidly or with power; send forth a forcible current of air or gas, as from bellows; sound on being blown into; produce a noise by blowing; pant; puff; of cetaceans, spout water or air from the blowhole or blowholes in the head; be carried or moved by the wind; *Colloq.*, talk loudly; boast. — *v. t.* To force a current of air upon or through; spread by report; publish; disclose; drive by a current of air; inflate, as with pride; puff up; form by inflating, as with air; clear of contents by forcing air through; burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion (with *up, down, open, etc.*); put out of breath; cause to blow from fatigue. — *n.* Act of blowing.

blower (-ēr), *n.* One that blows; a device for producing a current of air.

blow'fly (-fli'), *n.* Any of various true flies that deposit their eggs or maggots on meat, or in wounds, etc.

blow'gun (-gūn'), *n.* A tube through which an arrow or other projectile may be blown by the breath.

blow'hole (-hōl'), *n.* A hole for the escape of air or gas; a nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of whales and other cetaceans; a hole in ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe.

blown (blōn), *p. p. & p. a.* from BLOW, *v.*

blow'pipe (blō'pip'), *n.* An instrument for directing a jet of air or gas into a fire or flame to increase the heat.

blow'y (blō'i), *a.* Windy.

blowz'y (blouz'i), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; frowzy.

blub'ber (blüb'ēr), *n.* The fat of whales or other large marine mammals yielding oil. — *v. i.* To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face.

blu'cher (blōō'chēr; -kēr), *n.* A kind of half-boot; also, a shoe in which the tongue and toe are of one piece.

bludg'eon (blūj'ān), *n.* A short club with one end loaded, or thick and heavier than the other.

blue (blōō), *a.* Having the color of the clear sky, or a hue resembling it; low in spirits; melancholy; *Colloq.*, gloomy in prospect; severe in morals; suiting one overstrict in morals. — *n.* A certain color of the spectrum; blue color; the sky; the sea; a pigment or dye that colors blue; a person dressed in blue or belonging to an organization whose uniform or badge is blue, as a Union soldier in the Civil War; *Colloq., pl.*, blue devils; low spirits; melancholy. — *v. t. & i.*, BLEUED (blōōd); BLU'ING or BLUE'ING. To make or turn blue.

blue'bell' (-bēl'), *n.* Any of various plants bearing blue, bell-shaped flowers.

blue'ber-ry (-bēr-i), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-īz). The edible, blue or blackish berry of a certain shrub; also, the shrub.

blue'bird' (-būrd'), *n.* A small song bird of the northern United States. The male is bright blue above, with the breast reddish.

blue blood. The blood of noble or aristocratic families; a person of such a family; — because in Spain light-complexioned persons claimed freedom from Moorish or Jewish admixture.

blue'bon'net (blōō'bōn'ēt), *n.* A broad, flat Scottish cap of blue wool, or one wearing such a cap; a Scotchman.

blue'book' (-bōōk'), *n.* A parliamentary publication (*England*); a directory of persons of social prominence.

blue'bot'tle (-bōt'l), *n.* A European plant, of the aster family, having flower heads with blue, pink, or white bottle-shaped rays; bachelor's-button; cornflower; any of several large true flies, having the abdomen or body steel-blue.

blue devils. Apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with delirium tremens; very low spirits.

blue'fish' (-fish'), *n.* A certain voracious sea fish.

blue grass. Any of several grasses having bluish green stems.

blue'jack'et (-jāk'ēt), *n.* An enlisted man in the navy; — often as distinguished from a *marine*.

blue laws. Certain laws of extreme rigor early enacted in the New Haven colony; hence, any puritanical laws.

blue'ly, adv., blue'ness, n. See -LY, -NESS.

blue mass. A preparation of mercury from which are formed **blue pills**.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

blue peter. *Naut.* A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc.

blue ribbon. The ribbon worn by members of the Order of the Garter; a distinction or prize, as at a horse show, where the blue ribbon is the highest award; the badge of various temperance or total abstinence societies.

blue'stocking (blōō'stōk'ing), *n.* A literary woman; a female pedant. *Colloq.*—*a.* Having or affecting learning or literary tastes.

blu'et (blōō'ēt), *n.* A delicate plant of the United States with bluish flowers and tufted stems. Called also *innocence*, *quaker-ladies*, etc.

blue vitriol. Crystallized sulphate of copper.

bluff (blūf), *a.* Having a broad, flattened front; rising steeply with a flat or rounded front, as a coast; abrupt; roughly frank; brusque. — *n.* A high, steep bank. — *Syn.* Short, uncereemonious, surly, blunt, curt, crusty.

bluff, *v. t.* In poker, to deter (an opponent) from betting by a show of assurance; to deceive by manner, speech, or expression, so as to accomplish some hidden purpose or ward off danger. — *v. i.* To bluff an opponent by a fictitious show of strength. — *n.* Bluffing.

bluff'ly, *adv.*, **bluff'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

blu'ing (blōō'ing), *n.* Something to give a bluish tint, as a preparation of indigo used in laundering.

blu'ish, *a.* Somewhat blue.

blun'der (blūn'dēr), *v. i.* To move clumsily; flounder and stumble; make a gross error or mistake, as through ignorance, stupidity, etc. — *v. t.* To cause to blunder; utter awkwardly; do or treat blunderingly; bungle. — *n.* A gross error. — **blun'der-er**, *n.*

blun'der-buss (-būs), *n.* An obsolete short firearm with a barrel capable of holding a number of balls and a flaring muzzle; a stupid, blundering fellow.

blun'der-head' (-hēd'), *n.* A stupid, blundering fellow.

blunt (blūnt), *a.* Insensitive; obtuse in feeling or spiritual perception; dull in understanding; stupid; having a thick edge or point; dull; abrupt in address or manners. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become blunt; repress; weaken, as desire. — **blunt'ly**, *adv.* — **blunt'ness**, *n.*

blur (blūr), *v. t.* To obscure by making confused and uncertain in form or outline; make indistinct and confused; cause imperfect vision in; dim; sully;

blemish. — *Syn.* Spot, blot, stain, disfigure. — *v. i.* To become blurred or obscure. — *n.* That which obscures without effacing; blot; dim, confused appearance; indistinctness of vision.

blurt (blūrt), *v. i.* To utter suddenly and unadvisedly; — commonly with *out*. — *n.* Act of blurring out something.

blush (blūsh), *v. i.* To become red, esp. in the cheeks or face, as from shame or confusion; flush; grow or be red or rosy. — *n.* A glance; look (*Obs.*, exc. in *at or in first blush*); a suffusion of the face with red, as from shame; a red or rosy tint.

blus'ter (blūs'tēr), *v. i.* To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind; be windy and boisterous; talk with noisy violence; swagger. — *n.* Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm; noisy, boastful language. — *Syn.* Tumult, boasting, swaggering, bullying. — **blus'ter-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **blus'ter-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

bo'a (bō'ā), *n.*; *pl.* **BOAS** (bō'āz). Any large snake which crushes its prey; a round neck scarf of fur, feathers, etc.

boa constrictor. A large boa of tropical America.

boar (bōr), *n.* The uncastrated male of swine; the wild hog.

board (bōrd), *n.* A piece of timber sawed thin, relatively broad, and long; a table; a table for food; what is served on a table; provision, usually as furnished for pay; a council, or authorized assembly; a square or oblong of thin material used or arranged for some special purpose, as a chessboard; pasteboard; *pl.*, the stage in a theater; border; edge; side of a ship; a tack in sailing. — *v. t.* To cover with boards or boarding; go on board of, as a ship; *U. S.*, enter (a railroad car or similar vehicle); furnish with regular meals, or with meals and lodgings, for compensation. — *v. i.* To obtain or have meals, or meals and lodgings, stately for compensation; *Naut.*, to tack.

board'er (bōr'dēr), *n.* One who boards at the table or house of another; one who boards a ship.

board'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BOARD**, *v.* Hence; *n.* Boards collectively; a covering of boards. — **boarding house**, a house where boarders are taken.

boar'ish (bōr'ish), *a.* Swinish; brutal.

boast (bōst), *v. i.* To vaunt one's self; brag. — *Syn.* Bluster, vapor, crow; swagger, flourish, vaunt. — *v. t.* To speak of, or display with, ostentation or vainglory. — *n.* Boasting; bragging; cause of boasting. — **boast'er**, *n.* — **boast'ful** (-fōōl), *a.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

boat (bōt), *n.* A small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars or paddles; any vessel for navigating the water; a vehicle or utensil suggestive of a boat, as a stone boat, gravy boat, etc. — *v. i.* To go or row in a boat.

boat'swain (bōt'swān; *naut.* bō's'n), *n.* On a war vessel, a warrant officer having charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, cordage, etc.; on some merchant ships, a superior seaman having similar duties.

bob (bōb), *n.* A knob, ball, or weight at the end of a rod or line; a short, jerking motion; act of bobbing. — *v. t.* To move, as the head, with a bob; cut short, as the hair. — *v. i.* To have a short, jerking motion; play to and fro.

bob'ber-y (-ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -BERIES (-īz). A squabble; tumult.

bob'bin (-in), *n.* One of the small pins or cylinders used to hold the threads in making pillow lace; a spool or reel to hold yarn or thread, as in spinning or to hold wire; a fine cord or narrow braid.

bob'bi-net' (bōb'i-nēt'; bōb'i-nēt), *n.* A kind of machine-made lace or netting.

bob'ble (-l), *n.* A bobbing motion.

bob'by (bōb'i), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-īz). A policeman. *Slang, Eng.*

bob'cat' (-kăt'), *n.* The bay lynx.

bob'o-link (-ō-līnk), *n.* A common American song bird related to the black-birds and meadow larks.

bob'stay' (-stā'), *n.* A stay to hold the bowsprit down.

bob'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* An animal (as a horse or dog) with a short tail. — *a.* Having the tail cut short; deficient; abbreviated. — **bob'tailed'**, *a.*

bob'white' (-hwīt'), *n.* Any of various species of North American quail.

bock beer (bōk), *a.* A kind of beer brewed, usually in the spring, from strong wort.

bode (bōd), *v. t. & i.* To indicate by signs, as future events; portend.

bode'ment (-mént), *n.* Omen; prophecy.

bod'ice (bōd'is), *n.* A close-fitting outer waist of a woman's dress; a woman's garment reaching from waist to breast, characteristic of some European national costumes; a wide belt or girdle.

bod'i-less (-ī-lēs), *a.* Having no body; immaterial.

bod'i-ly (-ī-lī), *a.* Having a body, or material form; physical; corporeal; of or pert. to the body; corporal. — *adv.* In bodily form; as to, or so as to affect, the whole body; all at once; completely.

bod'ing (bōd'ing), *n.* Prognostic; omen. — *a.* Foreboding; ominous.

bod'kin (bōd'kin), *n.* In needlework, a pointed implement for making holes; a

pin used by women to fasten the hair; blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape, etc., through a loop or a hem.

bod'y (bōd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* BODIES (-īz). The total organized substance of an animal or plant, living or dead; the trunk, or main part, as distinguished from the limbs and the head; central or principal part, as of a tree, army, etc.; a person; human being; a material substance; a number of things, usually as united, or systematized; that part of a garment covering the body; a distinct mass of matter; *Geom.*, a figure that has length, breadth, and thickness; any solid substance; strength. — **Syn.** Corpse, carcass. — *v. t.*; BOD'IED (-īd); BOD'Y-ING. To furnish with or as with a body; embody.

body color. Pigment that is opaque.

bod'y-guard' (-gārd'), *n.* A guard to protect the person; retinue; attendance.

body snatcher. One who, without right, removes a dead body from a grave, vault, etc., usually for dissection.

Bœ-o'tian (bē-ō'shān), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Bœotia, noted for its heavy atmosphere and its dull-witted people; stupid; dull. — **Bœ-o'tian**, *n.*

Boer (bōōr), *n.* A colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch or, rarely, Huguenot descent.

bog (bōg), *n.* A piece of wet spongy earth consisting chiefly of decayed vegetable matter; quagmire; marsh; morass.

bog'ey (bō'gī), *n.*; *pl.* -GEYS (-gīz). A goblin; bugbear; *Golf*, a given score or number of strokes for each hole, against which players compete.

bog'gle (bōg'gl), *v. i.* To hesitate as if suddenly frightened or impeded; take alarm; do anything awkwardly.

bog'gy (-ī), *a.*; -GI-ER (-ī-ēr); -GI-EST. Like or containing a bog or bogs.

bog'ie (bō'gī), *n.* A bogey.

bog'ie, *n.* A low heavy truck or cart.

bog'le (bō'gl; bōg'gl), *n.* Goblin; bogey.

bog'us (bō'gūs), *a.* Spurious; sham. *Colloq., U. S.*

bog'wood' (bōg'wōd'), *n.* The black wood of trees preserved in peat bogs, largely used for making ornaments.

bog'gy (bō'gī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gīz). A specter; hobgoblin; bugbear.

bog'gy, *n.* A truck. = 2d BOGIE.

bo-hea' (bō-hē'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

Bo-he'mi-a (bō-hē'mi-ā), *n.* The region or community of social Bohemians.

Bo-he'mi-an (-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Bohemia; unconventional; free and easy. — *n.* A native of Bohemia; the language of the Czechs, a Slavic dialect;

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

in highly civilized communities, one who makes a livelihood by, or is much interested in, art, literature, or other intellectual pursuits, and who takes an attitude of protest against, or of indifference to, common social conventions.—**Bo-he'mi-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

Bohemian glass. Ornamental glass from Bohemia, noted for its rich colors and incised or engraved patterns; a hard, resistant glass for chemical ware.

boil (boil), *v. i.* Of a liquid, to be agitated by the generation and rising of bubbles of vapor; be agitated like boiling water; seethe; be excited with passion; be in boiling water. — *v. t.* To heat to the boiling point; form or separate by boiling; subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid. — *n.* Act or state of boiling.

boil, *n.* A hard, inflamed, suppurating tumor.

boil'er (boil'ēr), *n.* One who boils something; a vessel in which anything is boiled; a strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines; a tank or reservoir for hot water.

boil'ing, *a.* Heated to the point of bubbling; seething; swelling with heat, ardor, or passion. — *n.* The action denoted by the verb **boil**.

bois'ter-ous (bois'tēr-ūs), *a.* Tumultuously violent; rough; turbulent. — *Syn.* Loud, roaring, stormy, furious, tumultuous, noisy, impetuous, vehement. — **bois'ter-ous-ly**, — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

bo'las (bō'lās), *n., sing. & pl.* A kind of missile weapon consisting of balls fastened to the ends of a thong or cord.

bold (böld), *a.* Forward to meet danger; brave; exhibiting or requiring spirit and contempt of danger; daring; in a bad sense, too forward; rude; impudent; somewhat overstepping usual bounds, as the imagination; steep; prominent. — *Syn.* Courageous, intrepid, fearless, dauntless, valiant, audacious, adventurous, confident.

bold'face (fäs'), *n.* A bold-faced person.

bold'-faced (-fäst'), *a.* Bold in manner; forward; of type, having a conspicuously heavy face.

bold'ly, *adv.*, **bold'ness**, *n.* See **LY**, **-NESS**.

bole (böl), *n.* The trunk of a tree.

bole, *n.* A friable earthy clay.

bole, *n.* An aperture, with a shutter, in the wall of a house, for giving, occasionally, air or light.

bo-le-ro (bō-lā-rō), *n.; pl. -ROS* (-rōz). A Spanish dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, or the music for it; a kind of short outer waist garment for women.

Bo-liv'i-an (bō-liv'i-dn), *a. & n.* See **-AN**.
boll (böl), *n.* The pod or capsule of a plant, esp. of flax or cotton. — *v. i.* To form a boll; to seed.

bol'lard (böl'ård), *n.* An upright post around which to fasten a rope.

bo'lo (bō'lō), *n.; pl. -LOS* (-lōz). A kind of large single-edged knife, resembling a machete. *Phil. Isls.*

bo-lom'e-ter (bō-lōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An electrical instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat.

bol'ster (böl'stēr), *n.* A long pillow or cushion for a bed; a soft pad, cushion, or support like or suggestive of a bolster; any of various objects made in a form suggestive of, or suggested by, a bolster. — *v. t.* To support with a bolster; support, hold up, or maintain, esp. with difficulty (often with *up*).

bolt (bölt), *n.* A shaft or missile for a crossbow or catapult, esp. a short, stout, blunt-headed arrow; a dart; lightning; thunderbolt; a sliding catch or fastening; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key; a shackle; fetter; a strong pin used to fasten or hold something in place, often having a head at one end and a screw thread on the other; a compact package or roll of cloth, often of about forty yards; act of bolting. — *v. t.* To shoot; discharge; swallow without chewing; *U. S. Politics.*, to refuse to support, as a policy or a nomination of one's party; fasten or secure with or as with a bolt or bolts. — *v. i.* To start forth like a bolt, or arrow; dart off; *U. S.*, to bolt the nominee, policy, etc., of one's party. — *adv.* Like a bolt; suddenly. — **bolt upright**, perfectly upright.

bolt (bölt), *v. t.* To sift (flour from bran) with a bolter; to separate, assort, refine, or purify, as if by sifting.

bolt'er (böl'tēr), *n.* One that bolts; a cloth, sieve, or machine for sifting flour.

bolt'rope (bölt'röp'), *n.* A rope stitched to the edges of a sail, awning, etc.

bo'lus (bō'lās), *n.; pl. -LUSES* (-ēz). A rounded mass; esp., a large pill.

bomb (böm; or, esp. in *British usage*, büm), *n. Mil.* A shell; esp., a spherical shell; any similar missile or device.

bom'bard (böm'bård; büm'-), *n.* A heavy cannon of an obsolete kind.

bom-bard' (böm-bård'; büm-), *v. t.* To attack with artillery; esp., to throw shells, shot, etc., at or into; assail vigorously or persistently. — **bom-bard'er** (ēr), *n.* — **bom-bard'ment** (-mēt), *n.*

bom'bar-dier (böm'bār-dēr'; büm'-), *n.* Artilleryman; gunner. *Obs. or Hist.*

ăle, senâte, căre
recênt, makêr; îr

ăm, ăccount,
ill; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ênd,
ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ūse, ūnite,

bom'bar-don (bõm'bâr-dõn), *n.* Any of several deep-toned wind instruments.

bom'ba-sine'. Var. of BOMBASINE.

bom'bast (bõm'bâst; bûm'-), *n.* High-sounding words; inflated style; fustian. — *a.* High-sounding; inflated.

bom-bas'tic (bõm-bâs'tik; bûm'-), *a.* Characterized by bombast. — **Syn.** Tumid, pompous, grandiloquent. — **bom-bas'ti-cal**, *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bom'ba-zine' (bõm'bâ-zên'; bûm'-), *n.* A twilled dress fabric with silk warp and worsted weft.

bomb'proof (bõm'prõõf'; see BOMB), *a.* Secure against the explosion of bombs.

bomb'shell' (-shêl'), *n.* A bomb.

bo'na fi'de (bõ'nâ fi'dê). [L.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deceit.

bo-nan'za (bõ-nân'zá), *n.* In mining, a rich ore body; hence, anything that yields a large income. *Colloq., U. S.*

bon'bon' (bõn'bõn'; bõn'bõn'), *n.* A sugar sweetmeat; a sugarplum.

bond (bõnd), *n.* A vassal; serf; slave. *Archaic.* — *a.* In servitude; captive.

bond, *n.* That which binds; band; ligament; shackle; manacle; *pl.*, state of being bound; imprisonment; a binding force or influence; a uniting tie; binding agreement; covenant; a writing under seal by which one binds himself, usually, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed; *Finance*, such an instrument, or, loosely, an interest-bearing certificate, issued by a government or corporation; one who acts as bail or surety; state of goods placed in a bonded warehouse; a connection in which adjacent parts of a structure overlap; a timber, stone, or the like, so overlapping. — *v. t.* To dispose in building, as bricks, so as to secure solidity; place under a bond; mortgage; bind together; connect.

bond'age (bõn'dâj), *n.* Villein service or tenure; slavery; servitude; obligation; tie of duty; subjection to compulsion.

bond'ed (bõn'dêd), *p. a.* Placed under, or covered by, a bond, as for payment of customs duties.

bond'maid' (bõnd'mâd'), *n.* A female slave.

bond'man (-mân), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mên). A bond; peasant; serf; villein; man slave.

bonds'man (bõndz'mân), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mên). A bondman; a surety on a bond.

bond'wom'an (bõnd'wõm'ân), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN (-wim'ên). A woman slave.

bone (bõn), *n.* One of the pieces or parts of a vertebrate's skeleton, or the tissue composing it; any of various other hard animal substances or structures, as

whalebone; *pl.*, the skeleton or the body; a bone with meat adhering to it; *..l.*, dice, clappers, or dominoes; a stay of whalebone, steel, etc., as for a corset. — *v. t.* To take out bones from the flesh of.

bone black. The black substance made by calcining bones in close vessels.

bone'set' (bõn'sê't'), *n.* A diaphoretic and tonic herb, of the aster family, with white-rayed flower heads.

bone'set'ting, *n.* The setting of broken bones.

bon'fire' (bõn'fir'), *n.* A large fire built in the open air as an expression of public joy, for sport, etc.

bon'ho-mie', **bon'hom-mie'** (bõn'õ-mê'; F. bõ'nõ'mê'), *n.* Good nature; pleasant and easy manner.

bo-ni'to (bõ-nê'tõ), *n.; pl.* -TOS (-tõz). Any of several different marine fishes, esp. of the mackerel family.

bon' mot' (bõn' mō'), *pl.* BONS MOTS (bõn'mõz'; F. mō'). [F.] A witty repartee; a piquant or happy expression.

bonne (bõn; almost bûn), *n.* [F.] A maidservant.

bon'net (bõn'ê't), *n.* A soft woolen cap worn by men in Scotland; a covering for the head, worn by women and children, usually tied on with strings; something suggestive of a bonnet. — *v. t.* To dress or provide with a bonnet.

bon'ny (bõn'î), *a.; -NI-ER* (-êr); *-NI-EST*. Good-looking; comely; gay; cheerful; blithe. — **bon'ni-ly** (-î-lî), *adv.*

bon'ny-clab'ber (-klâb'êr), *n.* Coagulated sour milk.

bon'spiel (bõn'spêl), *n.* A match between clubs, esp. at curling. *Mostly Scot.*

bon'ton' (bõn'tõn'). [F.] Fashionable manner or style; high society.

bo'nus (bõ'nûs), *n.; pl.* -NUSES (-êz). Something given beyond what is usual or strictly due.

bon'vi'vant' (bõn'vê'vân'); *pl.* BONS VIVANTS (bõn'vê'vânz'; F. -vân'); *fem.*

bonne'vi'vante' (bõn'vê'vânt'); *pl.* BONNES VIVANTES (vê'vân'ts'; F. -vânt').

[F.] A lover of good living; a gourmet.

bon'y (bõn'î), *a.; BON'I-ER* (-êr); *BON'I-EST*. Like, consisting of, full of, or pert.

to, bones; having conspicuous bones.

boo (bõõ), *interj.* An exclamation used to indicate contempt, aversion, etc., or to frighten.

boo'by (bõõ'bî), *n.; pl.* -BIES (-bîz). A dunce; a stupid fellow; in card playing, etc., the player whose score is lowest.

boo'dle (-d'l), *n.* Bribe money; graft. *Political Cant.*

boo'hoo' (bõõ'hõõ'; bõõ'hõõ'), *n.* The sound or act of boo-hooing.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menü; fõöd, fõöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ìnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

boo'hoo' (bōō'hōō'; bōō'hōō'), *v. i.* To bawl; cry loudly; also, to hoot; shout.
book (bōōk), *n.* A written or printed narrative or record, or a series of such; esp., a literary composition; a collection of tablets or sheets strung or bound together; a part or subdivision of a literary work; [*cap.*] the Bible; a record of bets, esp. of bets on horse races; in card playing, a certain number of tricks or of cards forming a set when taken or held by one side, as six tricks in whist; a commercial packet of certain commodities, as of gold leaf. — *v. t.* To enter, write, or register in a book or list, esp. so as to engage service or accommodation; hence, to engage conveyance for. — *v. i.* To register one's name or buy a ticket so as to engage something.
book'bind'er (-bīn'dēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books. — **book'-bind'er-y** (-ī), *n.* — **book'bind'ing**, *n.*
book'case' (bōōk'kās'), *n.* A case with shelves for books.
book'ish, *a.* Fond of, or learned in, books; marked by or affecting literary form or precision; formal; pedantic. — **book'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ish-ness**, *n.*
book'keep'er (-kēp'ēr), *n.* One whose business or profession is bookkeeping.
book'keep'ing, *n.* Art or practice of keeping, as in account books, a systematic record of business transactions.
book'sell'er (-sēl'ēr), *n.* A seller of books.
book'store' (-stōr'), *n.* A store where books are the main commodity sold. *U. S. and, locally, Canada.*
book'worm' (-wūrm'), *n.* An insect larva that injures books; a person unusually devoted to reading books.
boom (bōōm), *n.* A long spar used esp. to extend the bottom of a sail; a long spar or beam projecting from the mast of a derrick, to support or guide the body to be lifted; a line of connected floating timbers used as a barrier; an obstruction of floating logs, or the like, retarding the flow of a stream.
boom, *v. i.* To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon or a bittern; move with a booming noise, as a ship; have a rapid growth in market value, in resources and population, or in popular favor, as a town or district. — *v. t.* To give forth with a resonant or booming sound (usually with *out*); cause a rapid growth or increase of in favor, price, etc. — *n.* A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; a strong, rapid, and expanding movement in development, favor, etc.
boom'er-ang (bōōm'ēr-āng), *n.* A curved or angular club used, mainly by

the natives of Australia, as a missile weapon, and so shaped that it can be hurled so as to come back near to the place from which it was thrown; any story or project, esp. a scandalous one, which reacts against its originator.

boon (bōōn), *n.* A thing asked, granted, or enjoyed, as a benefit or favor; a gift.

boon, *a.* Jovial; convivial.

boor (bōōr), *n.* A peasant; rustic; esp., a clownish countryman; a Dutch, German, or Russian peasant; [*cap.*] a Boer; a rude, ill-bred, or clownish person.

boor'ish (bōōr'ish), *a.* Like a boor; clownish; uncultured. — **Syn.** Awkward, clumsy, ungainly; surly, sullen, churlish.

boose (bōōz), **boos'er**. = **BOOZE**, **BOOZER**.

boost (bōōst), *v. t. & i.* To lift or push from behind; give a boost to; to assist or advance. *Colloq., U. S.* — *n.* A push or shove that aids one in rising or advancing. *Colloq., U. S.*

boot (bōōt), *n.* Something given to equalize an exchange; *Archaic*, profit or advantage. — *v. t.* To profit; avail. — *v. i.* To be of avail.

boot, *n.* A covering, usually of leather, for the foot and leg; a place for baggage at either end of a stagecoach; something suggestive of a boot, as a kind of instrument of torture. — *v. t.* To put boots on, esp. for riding.

boot'black' (bōōt'blāk'), *n.* One who polishes boots.

boot-ee' (bōō-tē'), *n.* A kind of boot or shoe for a woman or child. *Cant.*

Bo-o'tes (bō-ō'tēz), *n.* A northern constellation containing Arcturus.

booth (bōōth; bōōth), *n.* A frail temporary house or shed; a stall or temporary structure at a fair, polling place, etc.

boot'hose' (bōōt'hōz'), *n. sing. & pl.* Outside hose in lieu of boots or as a leg covering in addition to boots.

boot'jack' (-jāk'), *n.* A device for pulling off boots.

boot'less, *a.* Unavailing; useless.

boots (bōōts), *n.* A servant who cleans, blacks, and polishes boots.

boot'-tree', *n.* An instrument to stretch, or preserve the form of, a boot or shoe.

boo'ty (bōō'tī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tīz). Spoil, esp. that taken in war; plunder; any rich gain. — **Syn.** Plunder, loot, pillage.

booze (bōōz), *v. i.* To drink immoderately, esp. liquor; tittle. — *n.* A carouse; liquor. *Colloq.* — **booz'er**, *n.*

bo-rac'ic (bō-rās'ik), *a.* Boric.

bor'age (būr'āj), *n.* A rough-hairy blue-flowered European herb used medicinally, and also in salad.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

bo'rate (bō'rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of boric acid.

bo'rax (-rāks), *n.* A crystalline slightly alkaline borate of sodium, used as a flux, cleansing agent, antiseptic, etc.

Bor'deaux' (bōr'dō'), *n.* Wine from the Bordeaux region, France, or any similar wine. White varieties are usually called sauterne; red varieties, claret.

bor'der (bōr'dēr), *n.* The outer part or edge; margin; boundary or frontier.—**Syn.** Bound, limit, confine, border, verge, rim, brim, brink. — *a.* Pert. to a boundary district or frontier; unconventional.—*v. t. & i.* To furnish with a border; be or have next to; touch or be touched, as by a border (often with *on* or *upon*); approach.

bor'der-er (-ēr), *n.* A dweller on a border or frontier.

bor'der-land' (-lānd'), *n.* Frontierland.

bore (bōr), *v. t.* To penetrate (a body), as by turning a gimlet or drill against it; pierce; form or make, as a hole, by penetrating with or as with an auger; make (a passage) by laborious effort; weary by tedious iteration or by dullness, or by forcing one's presence upon; afflict with ennui. — *n.* A hole made by boring, or an opening like, or likened to, one so made; a round internal cavity; tube of a firearm; size of a hole; interior diameter of a tube; caliber; one that wearies by prolixity, dullness, etc.

bore, *n.* A tidal flood with high abrupt front, due to a rapidly narrowing inlet or channel (Those of the Humber, Trent, and Severn in England are commonly called *eagres*.); a very high and rapid tidal flow, as at the Bay of Fundy.

bo're-al (bō'rē-āl), *a.* Pert. to Boreas; northern.

bo're-as (bō'rē-ās), *n.* The north wind; — usually [*cap.*] personified.

bore'dom (bōr'dūm), *n.* State of being bored; ennui.

bor'er (bōr'ēr), *n.* One that bores, as a tool, the shipworm, certain beetles, etc.

bo'ric (bō'rīk), *a.* Of or pert. to boron.

born (bōrn), *p. p. & p. a.* of BEAR, *v. t.* Hence: *p. a.* Having from birth a certain character; inborn; as, a *born* liar.

borne (bōrn), *p. p.* of BEAR. Supported; carried; brought forth (by the mother); defrayed, etc. See BEAR, *v. t.*

born'ite (bōr'nīt), *n.* A sulphide of copper and iron, a valuable copper ore.

bo'ron (bō'rōn), *n.* A nonmetallic element occurring naturally only in combination, as in borax (Symbol, B).

bor'ough (būr'ō), *n.* In England, a town, or urban constituency, that sends

a member or members to Parliament; a town incorporated for self-government. Locally, in the United States, a form of municipal corporation proper, corresponding in general to an incorporated town or village.

bor'row (bōr'ō), *v. t.* To receive with the implied or expressed intention of returning or giving an equivalent in kind; in subtraction, to take (one or more) from one denomination in order to add it to the next lower; copy; imitate; adopt. — *v. i.* To borrow something.

bo'rt (bōrt), *n.* Material consisting of imperfectly crystallized or coarse diamonds, or fragments of cut diamonds.—**bo'rt'y** (bōr'tī), *a.*

bos'cage (bōs'kāj), *n.* A growth of trees or shrubs; thicket.

bosh (bōsh), *n.* Idle talk; trash. *Colloq.*

bosk (bōsk), *n.* A thicket; small wood.

bos'ket (bōs'kēt), *n.* A thicket.

bosk'y (bōs'kī), *a.* Woody or bushy; caused by boschage.

bos'om (bōoz'ūm), *n.* The breast of a human being; the breast as the seat of the passions, affections, and operations of the mind; affectionate embrace or compass; fold; thing suggestive of the breast; that part of a garment worn over the breast. — *a.* Of or pert. to the bosom; intimate; familiar; trusted. — *v. t.* To cherish; conceal; embosom.

boss (bōs), *n.* Any protuberant part; a round, swelling part or body; a knob-like process; stud. — *v. t.* To emboss; ornament with bosses; stud.

boss, *n.* A master workman or superintendent; a manager. *Slang, U. S.* — *v. t.* To hold mastery over; direct. *Colloq., chiefly U. S.*

boss'ism (bōs'iz'm), *n.* The rule, or system of, esp. political, bosses. *Slang.*

boss'y (-ī), *a.* Studded.

bo-tan'ic (bō-tān'īk) **bo-tan'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to botany.

bot'a-nist (bōt'ā-nīst), *n.* One who is a specialist in, or student of, botany.

bot'a-nize (-nīz), *v. i.* To collect plants for botanical investigation; study plants in the field.—**bot'a-niz'er**, *n.*

bot'a-ny (bōt'ā-nī), *n.* Science of plants; biology of plant life.

botch (bōch), *n.* A patch clumsily put on; clumsy work; bungle. — *v. t.* To mark with or as with botches; mend; repair; patch clumsily; combine, express, or do in a bungling way; mar.

botch'er (bōch'ēr), *n.* One who botches, esp. a tailor or cobbler; a bungler.

botch'y (-ī), *a.* Botched; poorly done.

bot'fly' (bōt'flī'), *n.* Any of many dipter-

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menti; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

ous insects whose larvæ are parasitic on horses, sheep, etc.

both (bōth), *a.* or *pron.* The one and the other; the two. — *conj. & adv.* As well; not only; equally (used with *and*; as, *both* the quick *and* the dead); as well; also; too.

both'er (bōth'ēr), *v. t.* To annoy; worry; perplex. — *v. i.* To feel care or anxiety.

— *n.* One that bothers; state of perplexity or annoyance; embarrassment; worry.

both'er-a'tion (—ā'shūn), *n.* Act of bothering, or state of being bothered; thing that bothers. *Colloq.*

both'er-some (—sūm), *a.* Bothering.

bots (bōts), *n. pl.; sing. bot.* The larvæ of the botfly, esp. the species infesting the horse.

bot-tine' (bō-tēn'), *n.* A small boot; lady's boot; a half-boot.

bot'tle (bōt'l), *n.* A hollow vessel, usually of glass or earthenware, with a narrow neck or mouth and without handles; the contents of a bottle; fig., intoxicating liquor; thing suggestive of a bottle. — *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a bottle.

bot'tle-hold'er, *n.* An attendant on a pugilist in a prize fight; abettor; backer.

bot'tom (bōt'ūm), *n.* The part of anything under and supporting the contents or bulk; under surface; base; foundation; bed of a body of water; low alluvial land along a river; lowest part; foot; the part of a ship ordinarily under water; a ship; power of endurance. — *a.* Of or pert. to the bottom; lowest. — *v. t.* To furnish with a bottom; found or build; base (with *on* or *upon*); reach to the bottom of; understand fully. —

bot'tom-less, *a.*

bot'tom-ry (—rī), *n.* A contract by which a ship is hypothecated as security for repayment (conditioned upon a successful termination of the voyage) of a loan for the uses of the ship.

bou'doir' (bōō'dwār'), *n.* A lady's (or sometimes a gentleman's) private room.

bough (bou), *n.* An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a main branch; limb.

bought (bōt), *pret. & p. a. of buy.*

bou'gie' (bōō'zhē'; bōō'jī), *n.* A wax candle; a flexible instrument to introduce into the urethra, esophagus, etc.

bou'llon' (bōō'yōn'; bōō'yōn'), *n.* [F.] A clear beef or meat soup or broth.

boul'der (bōl'dēr), *n.* Var. of **BOWLDER**.

bou'le-vard (bōō'lē-vārd; *F.* bōō'l'vār'), *n.* A public walk or street on the site of demolished fortifications; hence, a broad avenue.

bounce (bouns), *v. t.* To cause to bound or rebound. — *v. i.* To strike or thump

so as to rebound or to make a sudden noise; knock loudly; leap or spring suddenly; bound. — *n.* A heavy, sudden, often noisy, blow or thump; a sudden leap or bound; rebound; bluster; brag.

bounc'er (boun'sēr), *n.* One who bounces; something big.

bounc'ing, *a.* Stout; buxom; big.

bound (bound), *n.* The limiting line; that which limits; limit; confine; borderland; the tract within bounds; domain.

— **Syn.** Term, termination, barrier, verge, border, precinct. — *v. t.* To limit; terminate; inclose; restrain; confine; name the boundaries of. — *v. i.* To have its boundary (on); adjoin.

bound, *v. i.* To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with a succession of springs or leaps; rebound, as a ball. — *v. t.* To cause to rebound; bounce. — *n.* A quick leap; a spring; jump; a rebound.

bound (bound), *a.* Prepared; ready or intending to go; going.

bound, *p. a.* Restrained or fastened by a band, bond, or the like; tied; confined; inclosed in a binding or cover, as a book; constrained, obligated, or compelled; destined; certain.

bound'a-ry (boun'dā-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (—rīz). That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound.

bound'en (boun'd'n), *p. p. & a.* Under obligation, as for a favor; obliged; beholden; made obligatory; binding.

bound'er (—dēr), *n.* An apparently prosperous and inherently vulgar person of obtrusive manners. *Colloq., Eng.*

bound'less, *a.* Without bounds; illimitable; infinite.

boun'te-ous (boun'tē-ūs), *a.* Characterized by bounty; liberal; munificent; liberally bestowed; plentiful.

boun'ti-ful (boun'tī-fōōl), *a.* Free in giving; liberal; plentiful. — **Syn.** Generous, munificent, bounteous.

boun'ty (—tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (—tīz). Liberality in giving; generosity; that which is given liberally; a reward; a premium to induce men to enter public service or to encourage an industry. — **Syn.** Munificence, beneficence, subsidy.

bou-quet' (bōō-kā'), *n.* A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; a perfume; aroma.

Bour'bon (bōōr'būn), *n.* A member of the noble French family of Bourbon, whose members founded dynasties in France (Henry IV., 1589), Spain (Philip V., 1700), and Naples (Charles III., 1735); a ruler or politician who clings obstinately to ideas adapted to past conditions. — **Bour'bon-ism** (—īz'm), *n.* — **Bour'bon-ist**, *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

bour-geois' (bûr-jois'), *n.* A size of type between brevier and long primer.

bour'geois' (bôor'zhwâ'), *n. masc., bour'geoise'* (-zhwâz'), *n. fem.* [F.] In France, a person of middle rank in society, i. e., below a gentleman and above a peasant in rank; also, sometimes, one of similar rank in other countries.—**bour'geois'**, *a. masc., bour'geoise'*, *a. fem.*

bour'geoi'sie' (-zhwâ'zê'), *n.* [F.] Bourgeois people.

bour'geon. Var. of BURGEON.

bourn (bôrn), *n.* A rivulet; a burn.

bourn (bôrn; bôörn), *n.* Bound; boundary; limit.

bourse (bôôrs), *n.* An exchange; [cap.] the stock exchange of Paris, or of any of various European cities.

bouse (bôoz; bouz), *n., v. i., & v. t.* Drink; carouse.

house (bous), *v. t. & i.* *Naut.* To pull or haul with a tackle.

bout (bout), *n.* A going and returning, as in mowing; a turn; a round; conflict; contest; trial; set-to.

bou'ton'niere' (bôo'tô'nyâr'), *n.* [F.] A bouquet for the buttonhole.

bo'vine (bô'vin; -vîn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the ox or cow or animals of the ox kind; sluggish and patient; dull.

bow (bou), *v. i.* To bend; stoop; bend the head, knee, or body in reverence, submission, civility, or assent.—*v. t.* To cause to incline; bend; exercise powerful influence over; incline; bend or incline, as the head or body, in respect, assent, etc.; prostrate; depress; crush; express by bowing; usher (*in* or *out*) with bowing.—*n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in respect, submission, etc.

bow (bou), *n.* The forward part of a vessel or of an airship or dirigible balloon; one who rows in the bow.

bow (bô), *n.* Anything bent, or curved, as the rainbow; a bend; a weapon made of elastic material with a cord to connect the two ends when bent, by which an arrow is propelled; a structure of curved form; a bow-shaped contrivance or implement; as, a violin bow, a bow-knot, etc.—*v. t. & i.* *Music.* To play with a bow.

bowd'ler-ize (boud'lêr-îz), *v. t.* To expurgate, as a book.

bow'el (bou'êl), *n.* An intestine; entrail, esp. of man; gut (generally in *pl.*); *pl.*, the interior of anything, as of the earth; *pl.*, the seat of pity or kindness; tenderness; compassion.

bow'er (bou'êr), *n.* One that bows, or bends; an anchor carried at the bow.

bow'er (bou'êr), *n.* In euchre, the knave (**right bower**) of the trump suit, or the knave (**left bower**) of the suit of the same color as the trump.

bow'er, *n.* A rustic cottage or retreat; *Poet.*, chamber; esp., a lady's private apartment; a leafy or wooded shelter.—*v. t.* To embower; inclose.

bower bird. Any of certain birds of the Australian region that build *bowers*, or *runs*, used as playhouses, not as nests.

bow'er-y (-î), *n., pl. -eries* (-îz). A farm with its buildings (among the Dutch settlers of New York).—*a.* [cap.] Characteristic of the Bowery (a certain street in New York City, formerly notorious for cheap resorts, tawdry display, etc.); hence, flashy; vulgar.

bow'ie knife (bô'î; bôô'î). A kind of long, strong, curved knife.

bow'knot' (bô'nôt'), *n.* A kind of knot with a loop or loops.

bowl (bôl), *n.* A concave vessel, usually hemispheric, to hold liquids, etc.; a drinking vessel for wine, etc.; convivial drinking; the contents of a full bowl; hollowed part of anything, as of a spoon.

bowl, *n.* A ball for rolling on a level surface in play, esp. one having one side weighted so as to give it a bias; *pl.*, a game, popular in Great Britain from early times, played with biased balls on a level greensward; *pl.*, ninepins, skittles, or tenpins; a delivery of the ball in bowling.—*v. i.* To play with or at bowls; roll a ball on a plane, as in the game of bowls; in cricket, to serve the ball to the batsman with a smooth movement of the arm; move rapidly and smoothly, as a ball.—*v. t.* To roll or deliver, as a bowl; roll or carry smoothly on or as on wheels; pelt or strike with anything rolled.

bowl'der (bôl'dêr), *n.* Any detached and rounded or worn mass of rock, larger than a cobblestone.

bow'leg' (bô'lêg'), *n.* A crooked leg, esp. one bowed outward.—**bow'-leg'ged** (-lêg'êd; -lêgd'), *a.*

bow'ler (bôl'êr), *n.* One who bowls.

bowl'er, *n.* A derby hat. *Eng.*

bow'line (bô'lin; -lin), *n.* A rope to keep the weather edge of sail taut forward.

bow'ling (bôl'îng), *n.* The sport of playing bowls, or tenpins.

bow'man (bô'mân), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mên). An archer.

bow'shot' (bô'shôt'), *n.* The distance traversed by an arrow shot from a bow, approximately 300 yards for the English long bow formerly used in war.

bow'sprit (bô'sprit; bou'-), *n.* A large

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menti; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

spar projecting forward from the stem of a vessel.

bow'string' (bō'string'), *n.* The string of a bow. — *v. t.* To strangle with a bowstring.

bow window (bō). A bay window, esp. one with a curved ground plan.

bow'yer (bō'yēr), *n.* One who makes or sells bows.

box (bōks), *n.* A buffet on the head or ear with the hand. — *v. i.* To fight with the fist; specifically, to spar with gloves. — *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist.

box, n. An evergreen shrub or small tree used for hedges and borders.

box, n. A receptacle of any firm material characteristically having, or adapted for having, a lid or cover; driver's seat on a carriage or coach; quantity that a box contains; limited compartment in a public place, as in a theater; boxlike shed or receptacle, a journal bearing. — *v. t.* To furnish with boxes; inclose like a box; inclose in or as in a box.

box'er (bōk'sēr), *n.* One who boxes.

box'haul' (bōks'hōl'), *v. t.* To put (a square-rigged vessel) on the other tack by luffing and veering round on her heel.

box'ing, vb. n. Act of inclosing in a box; material for boxes; boxlike inclosure. — **Boxing Day**, first week day after Christmas, when Christmas boxes are given. *Eng.*

box'ing, n. Fighting with fists; sparring.

boxing glove. A large mitten or glove, padded on the back, for use in sparring.

box'wood' (bōks'wōd'), *n.* The close-grained, tough, hard wood of the box.

boy (boi), *n.* A male child from birth to puberty; a youth; familiarly, a man; a male servant; specif., as in China or India, a male domestic servant; in South Africa, also, a laborer or, formerly, slave of a native or inferior race.

boy'cott (boi'kōt), *v. t.* To subject to a boycott; refrain from the use of; keep aloof from. — *n.* A combining to withhold or prevent dealings or social intercourse with a tradesman, employer, etc.

boy'hood (boi'hōd), *n.* See -HOOD.

boy'ish, a. See -ISH.

brace (brās), *n.* A curved line connecting two or more words or lines or, in music, staves; a curved implement for use in holding and turning bits, etc.; that which connects or fastens, as a clamp; *pl.*, suspenders; a cord or rod for producing or maintaining tension, or a piece of material used to transmit, divert, or resist pressure; a pair; a couple, orig. of dogs. — *v. t.* To bind, connect, support, or gird with or as with braces;

give tone or firmness to; stimulate (often with *up*); hold firmly. — *v. i.* To get tone or vigor (often with *up*). *Colloq.*

brace'let (brās'lēt), *n.* An ornamental band worn about the arm, chiefly by women; *Colloq.*, handcuff.

brace'er (brās'ēr), *n.* That which braces: a brace; a tonic or stimulant.

bra'chi-al (brā'ki-āl; brāk'ī-āl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, an arm.

brac'ing (brās'ing), *p. a.* Strengthening; invigorating.

brack (brāk), *n.* A crack or breach; a flaw, esp. in cloth.

brack'en (-'n), *n.* A brake, or large fern.

brack'et (-ēt), *n.* An overhanging, laterally projecting member to support weight or resist pressure or strain; a shelf supported by a bracket; a gas fixture or lamp holder projecting from a wall, column, or the like; in writing and printing, either of the characters [], used to set something off from context; also, sometimes, a brace. — *v. t.* To place within brackets; connect by, or furnish with, a bracket or brackets.

brack'ish (-ish), *a.* Salty, as water in saline soil; hence, distasteful; nauseous.

bract (brākt), *n.* A leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises; a leaf borne on the floral axis itself, esp. one subtending the flower.

brad (brād), *n.* A kind of small nail.

brad'awl' (brād'ōl'), *n.* A straight awl with chisel edge.

brae (brā; brē), *n.* Hillside; slope; bank; a hill. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

brag (brāg), *v. i.* To talk boastfully; boast. — **Syn.** Swagger, vapor, bluster, talk big. — *v. t.* To boast of; vaunt.

— *n.* Boasting; ostentatious pretense or self-glorification; thing bragged of; boaster; braggart. — **brag'ger** (-ēr), *n.*

brag'ga-do'ci-o (brāg'ā-dō'shī-ō), *n.* A braggart; empty boasting; brag.

brag'gart (brāg'ārt), *n.* A boaster. — *a.* Boastful. — **brag'gart-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

brah'ma (brā'mā; brāmā), *n.* One of a breed of large domestic fowl.

Brah'man (brā'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mānz). A Hindu of the highest, or sacerdotal, caste. — **Brah'man-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

braid (brād), *v. t.* To weave, interlace, or entwine together; plait; bind (the hair) as with a braid; trim, ornament, or outline with braid. — *n.* A plait, band, or narrow fabric formed by intertwinning different strands; a string or band for confining the hair; a narrow fabric for binding, trimming, etc.

brail (brāl), *n.* A rope fastened to the

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb. ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

corner of a sail, by which the sail can be hauled up or in for, or in place of, furling.—*v. t.* To haul (up) by the brails.
Braille (brä'y'; E. bräl), *n.* A system of printing for the blind in which the characters are elevated points.

brain (brän), *n.* In vertebrate animals, the large mass of nerve tissue inclosed in the skull or cranium, regarded as the seat of consciousness, including the cerebrum in front and above, and the cerebellum below at the back; in many invertebrates, a large ganglion more or less corresponding to the brain of a vertebrate; often in *pl.*, understanding or intellect.—*v. t.* To dash out the brains of; destroy; defeat.

brain'less, *a.* Without understanding.

brain'pan' (-pän'), *n.* Cranium proper.

brain'sick' (-sik'), *a.* Disordered in, or due to disorder of, the mind.

brain storm. A period of abnormally rapid breaking down of brain cells resulting in violent mental derangement.

braise (bräz), *v. t.* *Cookery.* To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan.

brake (bräk), *n.* Any of various ferns with ternately compound fronds; any fern; a thicket; a brushwood.

brake, *n.* A machine to bruise the woody part of flax or hemp in order to separate it from the fiber; any of various instruments for breaking, bruising, or kneading; any of several devices consisting essentially of a lever, as a pump handle, esp. a long one for several to use; any device for retarding or stopping by friction; as, a *brake* on a wagon wheel, on a bicycle, etc.—*v. t.* To crush or break (flax or hemp) in a brake; retard or stop by a brake; equip with a brake.

brake'man (-män), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mën). A man in charge of a brake or brakes.

brak'y (bräk'ī), *a.* Full of brambles, shrubs, or ferns.

bram'ble (bräm'b'l), *n.* Any of various plants of a genus (*Rubus*) including the raspberry and blackberry; any rough, prickly shrub.—**bram'bly** (-blī), *a.*

bram'bling (-bling), *n.* A handsome Old World finch.

bran (brän), *n.* The broken coat of the seed of grain separated from flour or meal by sifting or bolting.

branch (branch), *n.* A shoot growing from the main stem of a plant or from a primary division of the stem; any branchlike division; ramification; a division of a family, descended from a particular ancestor; a member, part, section, or the like, of any complex body or work.—**Syn.** Limb, offshoot,

twig, sprig, bough.—*a.* Diverging from, or tributary to, a main stock, line, way, theme, etc.; of or pert. to a branch.—*v. i.* To shoot or spread in branches; ramify; diverge; deviate.

bran'chi-a (brän'kī-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIAE (-ē). *Zoöl.* A gill.—**bran'chi-al** (-äl), **bran'chi-ate** (-ät), *a.*

branch'y (brän'chī), *a.* Full of or bearing branches.

brand (bränd), *n.* A piece of wood partly burnt, whether still burning or not; a sword; a mark put on criminals with a hot iron; any mark of infamy or vice; stigma; a mark made by burning with a hot iron, as to designate ownership, quality, etc.; any mark made for a like or similar purpose, as with a stencil; hence, quality; grade; sort; class; make; a branding iron.—*v. t.* To make a brand upon; mark as infamous; stigmatize.—**brand'er** (brän'dēr), *n.*

bran'dish (brän'dish), *v. t.* To move or wave, as a weapon; shake; flourish.—*n.* A flourish, as with a weapon.

brand'-new', *a.* Perfectly new.

bran'dy (brän'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). A spirituous liquor distilled from wine; any similar liquor, as that distilled from the fermented juice of peaches, cherries, or apples.—*v. t.*; -DIED (-dīd); -DYING. To flavor or treat with brandy.

bran'gle (brän'g'l), *n.* & *v. i.* Wrangle.

branks (bränks), *n. pl.* An iron frame having a triangular piece entering the mouth, formerly used for correcting scolding women.

bran'-new'. FOR BRAND-NEW.

bran'ny (brän'ī), *a.* Of, like, or containing, bran.

brant (bränt), *n.* Any of several species of small dark geese.

brash (bräsh), *n.* A fit of sickness; rash or eruption.

brash, *a.* Hasty; impetuous. *Colloq.* **brash**, *a.* Brittle, as vegetables or, esp., timber.—*n.* Rubbish, as clippings of hedges, fragments of ice, etc.; wood that is brash.—**brash'y** (-ī), *a.*

bra'sier (brä'zhēr). Var. of BRAZIER.

brasque (bräsk), *n.* A paste of powdered charcoal, coal, or coke mixed with clay, molasses, tar, or the like, used for lining hearths, crucibles, etc.

brass (bräs), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, with sometimes tin; *Dial.* or *Colloq.*, cash or money; *pl.*, brass utensils, ornaments, musical instruments, etc.

brass'y (bräs'ī), *a.*; **BRASS'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Of, pert. to, or like, brass; impudently bold; brazen; base.—**brass'ily**, *adv.*—**brass'i-ness**, *n.*

ürn, üp, circüs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

brat (brät), *n.* A child; offspring; — now usually contemptuous.

brat'tice (brät'is), *n.* A partition, as a wall of separation in a shaft or gallery used for ventilation in a mine; also, planking to support a roof or wall.

bra-va'do (brä-vä'dō; -vā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). Boastful behavior; ostentatious show of bravery. — *v. i.* To show bravado; storm.

brave (brāv), *a.*; **BRAV'ER** (brāv'ēr); **BRAV'EST** (-ēst). Courageous; *Archaic*, superior; excellent; fine; making a fine show or display. — **Syn.** Courageous, gallant, daring, valiant, valorous, bold, heroic, intrepid, fearless, dauntless. — *n.* A brave person; bully; bravo; a North American Indian warrior. — *v. t.* To encounter with fortitude; dare. — *v. i.* To vaunt; boast. — **brave'ly**, *adv.*

brav'er-y (brāv'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Quality of being brave; courage; brave show; fine dress; adornment.

bra'vo (brä'vō; brāv'vō), *n.*; *pl.* -VOES or -VOS (-vōz). A daring villain; a bandit or professional assassin.

bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* Well done! Excellent! — *n.*; *pl.* **BRAVOS** (-vōz). An exclamation of "bravo."

bra-vu'ra (brä-vōō'rā), *n.* A show of daring or brilliancy; dash; a florid, brilliant style of music.

braw (brō), *a.* Good; fine; brave. *Scot.*

brawl (brōl), *v. i.* To quarrel noisily and outrageously; make a loud confused noise, as a stream running over stones. — **Syn.** Wrangle, squabble, contend. — *n.* Noisy quarrel; wrangle; a noise like, or likened to, wrangling; row.

brawn (brōn), *n.* Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg; muscular strength; flesh of a boar.

brawn'y (brōn'ī), *a.*; **BRAWN'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Muscular; fleshy; strong.

brax'y (brāk'sī; brāk'-), *n.* A fatal infectious disease of sheep.

bray (brā), *v. t.* To pound, beat, rub, or grind small or fine.

bray, *v. i.* To utter a loud harsh cry; — now chiefly of the ass or donkey. — *n.* Harsh cry or noise, esp. that of an ass.

braz (brāz), *v. t.* To solder with hard solder.

bra'zen (brä'z'n), *a.* Pert. to, made of, or resembling, brass; sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass; impudent; shameless. — *v. t.* To face brazenly; carry (out or through) impudently; make bold; harden. — **bra'zen-ly**, *adv.* — **bra'zen-ness**, *n.*

bra'zen-face' (-fās'), *n.* A shameless person.

bra'zier (-zhēr), *n.* An artificer in brass.

bra'zier, *n.* A pan for burning coals.

Bra-zil' nut (brä-zil'). An oily 3-angled nut, the seed of a tree of Brazil.

Bra-zil'ian (-yān), *a. & n.* See -AN.

bra-zil'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* The wood of any of several tropical trees, used as a dyewood and in cabinetmaking.

breach (brēch), *n.* Act of breaking; state of being broken; gap or opening made by breaking; rupture; break; breaking waters; surge; surf; infraction; violation; inroad; assault; rupture; bruise; wound. — **Syn.** Rent, cleft, chasm, rift, disruption; fracture; infringement; quarrel, dispute, difference. — *v. t.* To make a breach or opening in.

bread (bréd), *n.* An article of food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading, and baking; food; substance.

bread'fruit' (-frōōt'), *n.* The large round fruit of a Polynesian tree; also, the tree. The fruit, when baked, somewhat resembles bread.

bread'stuff' (-stūf'), *n.* Material for bread; bread; biscuit; — chiefly in *pl.*

breadth (brédth), *n.* Distance or measure from side to side; width; anything with reference to, or as measured by, its width; extent; distance; largeness; liberality, as of ideas.

breadth'ways' (-wāz'), -wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.

break (bräk), *n.* Kind of large wagonette.

break (bräk), *v. t.*; *pret.* **BROKE** (brōk), *Archaic* **BRAKE**; *p. p.* **BRO'KEN** (brō'k'n), *Obs. or Archaic* **BROKE**; *p. pr. & vb. n. **BREAK'ING**. In general, to separate into parts or fragments by concussion or stress; separate violently; destroy, impair, disable, or overcome by or as by breaking; shatter; crush; destroy the completeness or arrangement of; destroy the tone or firmness of; subject; bankrupt; ruin; cashier; dismiss; deprive (of); go beyond or exceed (a record); lay open by or as by breaking; burst in, through, or out; penetrate; transgress or violate; lay open, as a purpose; disclose; impart, as news; cause in (one) the discontinuance (of a habit or practice); with *off*, to discontinue. — **Syn.** Dispart, rend, tear; batter; infringe, demolish, destroy; burst, dislocate. — *v. i.* To come apart, usually with suddenness and violence; part; burst asunder; curl over and fall in foam, as waves; fail, weaken, or succumb as if by breaking; give way; become bankrupt; fail; burst forth or burst in violently or forcibly; to dawn; make an abrupt or sudden change; cease to have*

relations; fall out; fail in musical quality, as the voice of a singer; change in tone, as a boy's voice at puberty. — *n.* Act or the action of breaking; rupture; fracture; effect of, or condition produced by, breaking; a gap, rent, or breach; interruption; cessation; pause; thing broken out or off; fragment; part; abrupt change in the quality or pitch of a tone. — **break'a-ble** (ă-b'l), *a.*

break'age (brāk'āj), *n.* Act or result of breaking; a break; articles broken.

break'down' (-doun'), *n.* A breaking down; failure; rapid, shuffling dance.

break'er (-ēr), *n.* One that breaks; wave breaking into foam, as on the shore.

break'fast (brēk'fāst), *n.* The first meal of the day, or the food then eaten; a meal after fasting. — *v. i. & t.* To eat, or to furnish with, breakfast.

break'neck' (brāk'nēk'), *a.* Involving danger of a broken neck.

break'-up', *n.* Disruption; dispersion.

break'wa'ter (-wō'tēr), *n.* A structure for breaking the force of waves.

bream (brēm), *n.* A European freshwater fish of the carp family.

bream, *v. t.* To clean, as a ship's bottom.

breast (brēst), *n.* Fore or ventral part of the body between neck and belly; either of the two milk-secreting glands on the chest in man and some other mammals; thing resembling, or likened to, the human breast, or bosom, as the interior, horizontal projection of a chimney, the face of a working in a mine, etc.; seat of consciousness, esp. of the emotions; courage; spirit. — *v. t.* To meet with the breast; oppose manfully.

breast'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The sternum.

breast'pin' (-pin'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast or at the throat.

breast'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate or the like covering the breast, esp. armor.

breast'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* A defensive work of moderate height, hastily made.

breath (brēth), *n.* A vapor or exhalation; a fragrant emanation, or the air charged with it; air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; a very slight breeze; power of respiration; life; strength; a single respiration; a single act; instant; act or power of breathing naturally or freely; time to breathe; respire; gentle exercise, quickening respiration; film of moisture on a cold object; an utterance; slightest effort; a trifle; voiceless expiration, as in uttering *f, k, p, s, t*, etc.

breathe (brēth), *v. i.* To exhale an odor or perfume; respire; to take breath; rest; live; pass like breath; blow gently; long. — *v. t.* To exhale; inject by

breathing; infuse (with *into*); respire; utter, esp. softly; whisper; express; give forth; suffer to take breath, or recover natural breathing; rest; put out of breath. — **breath'er** (brēth'ēr), *n.*

breath'ing (brēth'ing), *vb. n.* Respiration; hence, pause for respiration; delay; act of exercising; utterance; ardent desire; sound of *h*; aspiration; in Greek, a mark to indicate aspiration or its absence (the first ['] called *rough breathing*, and the second ['] *smooth breathing*).

breath'less (brēth'lēs), *a.* Without breath; dead; spent with action; out of breath; holding the breath from fear, expectation, or intense interest.

brec'cia (brēch'ā), *n.* A rock composed of angular fragments cemented together.

bred (brēd), *pret. & p. p.* of BREED.

bree (brē), *n.* Broth. liquor. *Scot.*

breech (brēch), *n.* The buttocks; hinder or lower part; rear part of a firearm, behind the bore; bottom of a pulley.

breech'es (brich'ēz), *n. pl.* An outer garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; *Colloq.*, trousers.

breech'ing (brich'ing; brēch'-), *n.* A whipping on the breech; part of a harness passing round a horse's breech; breech or breech action of a gun.

breech'load'er (brēch'lōd'ēr), *n.* Breech-loading firearm.

breech'-load'ing, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech.

breed (brēd), *v. t.*; BRED (brēd); BREED'ING. To produce as offspring; bear; beget; bring up; nurse and foster; be the birthplace of; cause; produce; propagate, as any kind of stock. — **Syn.** Engender, generate, gender, hatch, originate; nourish, rear, train. — *v. i.* To bear and nourish young; be with young; have birth; originate. — *n.* A race or variety related by descent and, in general, similar; stock; strain; class; sort; kind. — **breed'er**, *n.*

breed'ing, *n.* Act of one that breeds; bringing up; deportment; manners.

breeze (brēz), *n.*, **breeze fly**. Any of various horseflies and botflies that torment animals.

breeze, *n.* A gentle wind.

breez'y (brēz'ī), *a.*; BREEZ'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Having breezes; airy; *Colloq.*, fresh, brisk, or vivacious.

breth'ren (brēth'rēn), *n., pl.* of BROTHER; — used in solemn address, and of religious sects or their members.

Bret'on (brēt'ŭn; brīt'ŭn; *F.* brē-tōn'), *a.* Of or relating to Bretagne (Brittany) or the Bretons. — *n.* One of the natives of Bretagne; the language of the Bretons.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭk; then, thin; nature, verdŭre; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

breve (brēv), *n.* The longest modern musical note, rarely used; a mark [˘] to indicate a short vowel or syllable.

bre-vet' (brē-vēt'; brēv'ēt), *n.* A commission giving a military officer higher nominal rank than that for which he is paid; honorary promotion of an officer.

—*v. t.* To confer rank on by brevet. —*a.* Taking or conferring rank by brevet.

bre-vi-a-ry (brē'vī-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). In the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Church, a book containing the daily public or canonical prayers for the canonical hours.

bre-vier' (brē-vēr'), *n.* A kind of type between minion and bourgeois.

bre-vi-ty (brēv'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Shortness of duration; shortness in speech or writing; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v. t.* To prepare, as beer, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation, or infusion and fermentation; foment; plot; concoct. —*v. i.* To brew beer or other liquor; be in preparation. —*n.* That which is brewed. —**brew'er** (-ēr), *n.*

brew'age (brōō'āj), *n.* Malt liquor.

brew'er-y (-ēr-l), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). A building and apparatus for brewing.

brew'ing, *n.* Act or process of preparing liquors which are brewed, as beer and ale; quantity brewed at once.

brew'is (-īs), *n.* Broth or pottage.

bri'ar (brī'ēr). Var. of **BRIER**.

bribe (brīb), *n.* A price, gift, or favor bestowed or promised to pervert or corrupt a person in a position of trust, as an official; seduction; allurement. —*v. t. & i.* To give, promise, influence, or gain by a bribe. —**brib'er** (brīb'ēr), *n.*

brib'er-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Act or practice of giving or taking bribes.

bri'c-a-brac' (brīk'ā-brāk'), *n.* Curious or antique articles of vertu; odd knickknacks.

brick (brīk), *n.* A building and paving material made from moist clay molded into blocks and hardened in the sun or by fire; one of these blocks; an oblong rectangular mass; *Slang*, a good fellow. —*v. t.* To lay, pave, etc., with bricks.

brick'bat' (-bāt'), *n.* Fragment of a brick.

brick'lay'ing, *n.* Act, occupation, or art of laying bricks. —**lay'er**, *n.*

brick'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work of or with bricks.

brid'al (brīd'āl), *n.* A nuptial festival or ceremony; a marriage. —*a.* Of or pert. to a bride or a wedding; nuptial.

bride (brīd), *n.* A woman newly married, or about to be married.

bride'groom' (-grōōm'), *n.* A man newly married, or about to be married.

brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* A maid or woman who attends a bride at her wedding.

brides'man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A groomsman.

bride'well (brīd'wēl), *n.* A house of correction; a jail. *Eng.*

bridge (brīj), *n.* A structure erected over a depression or an obstacle, as a river, railroad, etc., carrying a passage-way for passengers, vehicles, etc.; a gangway for boats; a platform elevated above the rail and extending across or over the deck of a vessel; anything like, or suggestive of, a bridge, as the upper bony part of the nose, the arch for the strings on a violin, etc.; a card game resembling whist. —*v. t.* To build a bridge or bridges on or over.

brid'le (brīd'l), *n.* The headgear with which a horse is governed, consisting of headstall, bit, and reins; a restraint; curb; check; a part or thing like, or suggestive of, a bridle. —*v. t.* To restrain, guide, or govern with or as with a bridle. —**Syn.** Check, curb, control, repress, master, subdue. —*v. i.* To hold up the head and draw in the chin, as in pride, scorn, or resentment.

bri-doon' (brī-dōōn'), *n.* A snaffle and rein, as of a military bridle.

brief (brēf), *a.* Short; curtailed; concise; terse; succinct; condensed. —*n.* A short concise writing or letter; a summary; epitome; a legal writ; a concise statement of a client's case for the instruction of counsel, or of the points of a legal argument. —*v. t.* To make a brief of. —**brief'ly**, *adv.*

bri'er (brī'ēr), *n.* Any plant with a woody stem bearing thorns or prickles, as the blackberry; a brier patch.

bri'er, *n.* The tree heath of southern Europe, the root (**bri'er-wood'**) of which is used in making tobacco pipes.

bri'er-y (-ī), *a.* Full of briers.

brig (brīg), *n.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

brig'ade' (brī-gād'), *n.* A body of troops consisting of two or more regiments, or similar units, under the command of a brigadier general; any body of persons organized for acting or marching together; as, a fire *brigade*. —*v. t.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

brig'a-dier' (brīg'ā-dēr'), *n.* One in command of a brigade.

brigadier general. An officer commanding a brigade, next above a colonel.

brig'and (brīg'ānd), *n.* A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a freebooter. —**brig'and-age** (-ān-dāj), *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

brig'an-tine (-än-tën; -tîn), *n.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel differing from a brig in not carrying a square mainsail.

bright (brît), *a.* Radiating or reflecting light; transmitting light; clear; resplendent with charms; keen; intelligent; illustrious; glorious; brilliant in color.—**Syn.** Luminous, lustrous, splendid, resplendent, effulgent, refulgent, radiant, sparkling, gleaming, flashing, glittering, glistening, lucid, beamy, clear, transparent; illustrious, witty, clever, vivacious, sunny, shining, brilliant.—**adv.** Brightly.

bright'en (brît'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow bright.

bright'ly, **adv.**, **bright'ness** (brît'nës), *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

Bright's dis-ease' (brîts' dĩ-zēz'), *Med.* Any of several forms of kidney disease attended with albumin in the urine.

bril'iance (brîl'yāns), *n.* Brilliancy.

bril'lian-cy (-yān-sī), *n.; pl. -cies* (-siz). Quality or state of being brilliant; glitter; great brightness.

bril'liant (-yānt), *a.* Sparkling; very bright; admirable; splendid; shining.—*n.* A diamond or other gem cut in a particular form with many facets; a very small size of type.—**-liant-ly**, **adv.**

bril'lian-tine (brîl'yān-tën), *n.* An unguent used to make the hair glossy; a kind of glossy dress fabric.

brim (brim), *n.* Edge or margin; brink; border; rim, as of a dish, a hat, etc.—*v. t. & i.* To fill or be full, to the brim.

brim'ful (brîm'fōol'; brîm'fōol), *a.* Full to the brim; completely full.

brim'mer (-ēr), *n.* A brimful bowl; a bumper.

brim'stone (-stōn), *n.* Sulphur.

brin'dle (brîn'd'l), *n.* Brindled state or color; brindled animal.—**brin'dle**, *a.*

brin'dled (-d'ld), *a.* Gray or tawny with dark streaks or spots.

brine (brîn), *n.* Water strongly impregnated with salt; pickle; any strong saline solution; tears; the ocean.

bring (bring), *v. t.; pret. & p. p. BROUGHT* (brôt); *p. pr. & vb. n. BRING'ING*. To convey to the place where the speaker is or is to be; procure in or as in exchange; fetch; produce; adduce; prefer, as an accusation; institute, as an action; cause to come or become.—**Syn.** Bear, transport.—**bring'er**, *n.*

brink (brînk), *n.* Edge, margin, or border, as of a precipice.

brin'y (brîn'ī), *a.* BRIN'I-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Like brine; salty.

br-i-quette' (brî-kët'), *n.* A brick-

shaped mass, usually of fine stuff with a cementing material.

brisk (brisk), *a.* Full of activity; lively.

—**Syn.** Active, agile, alert, nimble, quick; vivacious, gay, spirited, animated.

—*v. t. & i.* To make or become brisk.

—**brisk'ly**, **adv.** — **brisk'ness**, *n.*

brisk'en (brîs'k'n), *v. t. & i.* To brisk.

bris'ket (brîs'kët), *n.* In quadrupeds used as food, the breast.

bris'tle (brîs't'l), *n.* A short, stiff, coarse hair.—*v. t.* To cause to stand up, as the bristles of an angry hog; furnish with a bristle or bristles; make bristly; ruffle.—*v. i.* To stand erect, like bristles; appear as if covered with bristles; show defiance or indignation.

bris'tly (brîs't'l), *a.* Bristlelike; rough.

Bris'tol board (-tūl), *n.* A kind of fine, smooth, usually unglazed, pasteboard.

Bri-tan'nic (brî-tān'ik), *a.* British.

Brit'ish (brî't'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to Great Britain or its inhabitants.—*n.* The language of the ancient Britons; Cymric; *pl.*, the people of Great Britain.

Brit'on (brî't'ān), *n.* A member of one of the tribes inhabiting Britain before the Anglo-Saxon invasions; a native or British-born subject of Great Britain, esp. an Englishman.

brit'tle (brî't'l), *a.* Easily broken; fragile; frail; not tough or tenacious.

britz'ka (brîts'ká), *n.* A long roomy carriage with a calash top.

broach (brōch), *n.* Any of various pointed tools, implements, or parts, as a spit for roasting meat, a tool for tapping casks, a reamer, etc.—*v. t.* To stab; pierce; fix on or as on a spit; tap, as a cask to draw liquor; draw, as wine; shed, as blood; open for the first time, as a mine; make public; introduce in conversation.

broad (brōd), *a.* Wide; extended in breadth; spacious; vast; diffused; expanded; clear; full; plain; evident; obvious; coarse; liberal; catholic; main and essential; general; of a vowel, uttered with a wide opening of the articulating organs, as *a* in *father*, *a* in *man*.—**Syn.** Roomy, extensive, tolerant.

broad arrow. An arrow-shaped mark placed upon British ordnance and government stores.

broad'ax' (brōd'āks'), *n.* An ax with a broad blade, as any of various battle-axes for hewing.

broad'cast' (-kāst'), *n.* A casting or throwing of seed in all directions.—*a.* Dispersed, or scattering, in all directions.—**adv.** So as to spread widely.

broad'cloth (-klōth), *n.* A kind of fine woolen cloth, usually of double width.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, tlin; nature, verdure; k=ch in Gt. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

broad'en (brôd''n), *v. i. & t.* To grow, or to make, broad.

broad'ish, *a.*, **broad'ly**, *adv.*, **broad'ness**, *n.* See -ISH, -LY, -NESS.

broad'side' (brôd'sid'), *n.* The side of a ship above the water line, from bow to quarter; a broad surface of any object, as of a house, etc.; all the guns, collectively, that can be trained to fire to one side of a ship, or their simultaneous discharge; a sheet of paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.

broad'sword' (-sôrd'), *n.* A sword with a broad blade.

bro-cade' (brô-kād'), *n.* Silk stuff woven with gold and silver threads, or having raised flowers, foliage, etc.

bro'ca-tel (brô'kâ-têl; brôk'â-), *n.* A kind of figured fabric, usually of wool and silk, as for tapestry, upholstery, etc.

broc'co-li (brôk'ô-li), *n.* A kind of hardy cauliflower.

broch (brôk; brük), *n.* One of the prehistoric circular stone towers found in northern Scotland and adjacent islands.

bro-chure' (brô-shûr'), *n.* A pamphlet; a treatise or article in pamphlet form.

brock (brôk), *n.* A European badger.

bro'gan (brô'gân), *n.* A kind of stout, course shoe.

brogue (brôg), *n.* A brogan; a dialect pronunciation or accent, esp. one such as characterizes the Irish pronunciation of English.

broid'er (broid'êr), *v. t.* To embroider. — **broid'er-y** (-êr-i), *n.* Both Archaic.

broil (broil), *n.* A confused disturbance; a brawl. — **Syn.** Contention, fray, affray, tumult, altercation, dissension, discord, contest, conflict, dispute. — *v. i.* To quarrel; engage in a broil.

broil, *v. t.* To cook by direct exposure to heat over a fire, esp. on a gridiron or on live coals; subject to great (commonly direct) heat. — *v. i.* To be subjected to heat, as meat over the fire. — *n.* Act of broiling; also, something broiled.

broil'er (broil'êr), *n.* One that broils, as a utensil used in broiling, or a chicken or other bird fit for broiling.

bro'kage (brô'kâj), *n.* Brokerage. *Brokage* is now little used, exc. in *marriage brokage*, which is the common form.

broke, *pret. & obsoles. p. p.* of BREAK.

bro'ken (brô'k'n), *p. p.* of BREAK, *v. t.* Hence: *p. a.* Violently separated or fractured; sundered; subdued; crushed; violated, as a vow; rough; uneven, as a surface; imperfectly spoken.

bro'ken-heart'ed (-hâr'têd), *a.* Utterly depressed by grief or despair. — **Syn.** Disconsolate, inconsolable, comfortless.

bro'ken-wind'ed, *a.* Having heaves.

bro'ker (brô'kêr), *n.* A dealer in money, notes, drafts, stocks, etc.; a go-between in affairs of love or marriage (*Obs.*, exc. of a hired marriage agent).

bro'ker-age (-âj), *n.* Business of a broker, or his fee, reward, or commission.

bro'mate (-mât), *n.* Salt of bromic acid.

brome grass (brôm). Any of several species of grass, mostly troublesome weeds, having large spikelets.

bro'mic (brô'mik), *a.* Of or containing bromium, esp. in its valence of five.

bro'mide (-mid; -mid), *n.* A binary compound of bromine with another element or a radical.

bro'mine (-mîn; -mên), *n.* An element which at ordinary temperatures is a deep reddish brown, ill-smelling, caustic liquid, emitting a brownish vapor (Symbol, Br).

bro'mo-gel'a-tin (brô'mô-jêl'â-tîn), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a process of preparing photographic dry plates with an emulsion of bromides and silver nitrate in gelatin.

bron'chi (brôn'kî), *n., pl.* of BRONCHUS.

bron'chi-a (-kî-â), *n. pl.* The bronchi or, esp., subdivisions of the bronchi. — **bron'chi-al** (-âl), *a.*

bron'chi'tis (brôn-kî'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the bronchi.

bron'cho (brôn'kô), *n.; pl.* -chos (-kôz). A small hardy horse or pony of the plains of western North America.

bron'cho-pneu-mo'nî-a (brôn'kô-nû-mô'nî-â), *n.* Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs.

bron'cho't'o-my (brôn'kô-t'ô-mî), *n.* An incision into the windpipe or larynx.

bron'chus (brôn'kûs), *n.; pl.* -chi (-kî). One of the subdivisions of the trachea, or windpipe, esp. either of the two primary divisions.

bron'co, *Var.* of BRONCHO.

bronze (brônz), *n.* An alloy chiefly of copper and tin; a statue, bust, or the like, of bronze; a yellowish or reddish brown; color of bronze. — *v. t.* To give the appearance of bronze to.

bronze age. The period following the stone age, during which prehistoric man used bronze implements; in mythology, the age in which a violent and warring race finally destroyed itself.

brooch (brôch; brôöch), *n.* An ornamental clasp, with a tongue, pin, or loop for attaching it.

brood (brôöd), *n.* Progeny or young, esp. of such as breed from eggs; those hatched or cared for at one time; a particular kind bred; breed. — *v. t.* To

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill, ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

sit on or incubate (eggs); hatch; think anxiously or moodily upon; ponder. — *v. i.* To sit on and cover eggs or young to hatch or protect them; sit quietly, as if brooding; have the mind dwell continuously or moodily on a subject (usually with *over* or *on*); — **brood'er**, *n.*

brood'y (brōōd'ī), *a.* Inclined to brood.

brook (brōōk), *n.* A natural stream of water smaller than a river or creek.

brook, *v. t.* To bear; endure; — chiefly in negative constructions.

brook'let, *n.* A little brook.

broom (brōōm), *n.* Any of several European shrubs, esp. a certain one having slender branches, small leaves, and yellow flowers; an implement for sweeping floors, walks, etc., orig. one made of twigs of broom. — **broom'y** (-ī), *a.*

broom corn. A variety of sorghum bearing a stiff-branched panicle of which brooms are made.

broom'stick' (-stīk'), *n.* Broom handle.

broth (brōth), *n.* Liquid in which flesh, barley, or rice has been boiled; thin soup.

broth'el (brōth'ēl; brōth'ēl), *n.* A house of lewdness or ill fame.

broth'er (brūth'ēr), *n.*; *pl.* -ERS (-ērz) OR BRETHREN (brēth'rēn). See BRETHREN. A male person, or a male animal, considered in his relation to another having the same parents (**whole brother**), or one parent only in common (**half brother**); one of a common family or race; a fellow man; one closely united to another by a common tie or interest. — *v. t.* To make a brother of.

broth'er-hood (-hōōd), *n.* Quality or state of being brothers or a brother; a body of associates, as in a society. — **Syn.** Fraternity, fellowship.

broth'er-in-law, *n.*; *pl.* -ERS-IN-LAW. The brother of one's husband or wife, or the husband of one's sister.

broth'er-ly (-lī), *a.* Of or pert. to, or becoming to, brothers. — **adv.** Like a brother. — **Syn.** Kind, affectionate, fraternal. — **broth'er-li-ness**, *n.*

brough'am (brōō'ūm; brōōm; brō'ūm), *n.* A form of light, close carriage.

brought (brōt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of BRING.

brow (brou), *n.* The eyebrow; forehead; mien; edge of a steep place.

brow'beat' (brou'bēt'), *v. t.* To bear down with stern looks or with arrogant speech; abash or disconcert by impudence, abuse, or arrogance; bully.

brown (broun), *a.* Of any of various shades of dusky color between black and red or yellow. — *n.* A brown color; any pigment or dye which colors brown. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become brown.

brown bill. A bill or halberd formerly used by foot soldiers.

brown coal. Lignite.

brown'ie (-ī), *n.* A good-natured goblin fabled often to work around the house by night.

brown'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

brown study. Reverie.

browse (brouz), *n.* Tender shoots or twigs, fit for food of cattle; green food. — *v. t.* To eat or nibble off, as tender branches; graze. — *v. i.* To browse the shoots of shrubs or trees.

bru'in (brōō'in), *n.* A bear; — so called in popular tales and often [*cap.*] personified.

bruise (brōōz), *v. t.* To injure, as by a blow, without laceration; contuse; batter or indent, as with the fists; break, as in a mortar; crush; triturate. — *v. i.* To fight with the fists; box. — *n.* An injury without laceration, as from a blow with a club; a contusion.

bruise'r, *n.* One that bruises; pugilist.

bruit (brōōt), *n.* Din (*Archaic*); report; rumor. — *v. t.* To report; noise abroad.

bru'mal (brōō'māl), *a.* Of or pert. to winter; winterlike.

brum'ma-gem (brūm'ā-jēm), *a.* Counterfeit; gaudy, but cheap or worthless.

bru'mous (brōō'mūs), *a.* Foggy, misty.

bru-net' (brōō-nēt'), *a.* Of dark pigmentation; having brown or olive skin and brown or black hair and eyes; — used esp. of dark Caucasians. — *n.* A person with predominant brunet traits.

bru-nette, *n.* A girl or woman with decided brunet traits. — **bru-nette'**, *a.*

brunt (brūnt), *n.* Force of a blow; collision; impact.

brush (brūsh), *n.* A kind of implement composed of bristles, or the like, set in a back or handle; bushy tail of some animals, esp. of the fox; thing suggestive of a brush; act of brushing, rubbing, or grazing. — *v. t.* To rub, smooth, clean, paint, etc., with a brush; touch or rub as with a brush; graze lightly or quickly; remove with or as with a brush. — *v. i.* To move so as to graze, skim over, or sweep, anything.

brush, *n.* Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; underbrush.

brush, *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste.

brush, *n.* A short, brisk encounter; short contest, trial, or spurt of speed.

brush'wood (brūsh'wōōd), *n.* A thicket of shrubs and small trees; also, small branches cut off.

brush'y (-ī), *a.*; **BRUSH'I-ER** (-ēr); **BRUSH'I-EST**. Covered with, or abounding in, brush or brushwood.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cnair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

brush'y, *a.* Like a brush; shaggy; rough.
brusque (brōōsk; brūsk), *a.* Rough and short in manner; abrupt; bluff. — **brusque'ly**, *adv.* — **brusque'ness**, *n.*
Brus'sels carpet (brūs'ēlz), *n.* Carpet of worsted yarns fixed in a web of strong linen thread. The worsted is drawn up in loops to form the pattern.
Brussels sprouts. A variety of cabbage producing numerous small green heads resembling small cabbages.
bru'tal (brōō'tál), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a brute; brutish. — **Syn.** Beastly; savage, inhuman. — **bru-tal'i-ty** (brōō-tál'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). — **bru'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **-tal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.*
brute, (brōōt), *a.* Irrational; unthinking; without life or sensibility; inanimate; soulless; of, pert. to, or like, a brute beast; brutal; savage; coarse; sensual. — **Syn.** Brutish, animal, bestial, beastly. — *n.* A beast; a brutal person.
bru'ti-ty (brōō'ti-fi), *v. t. & i.* To make or become like a brute; brutalize.
brut'ish (brōōt'ish), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a brute; irrational; stupid; coarse. — **Syn.** Unfeeling, savage, cruel, brutal, inhuman. — **-ish-ly**, *adv.*
bry-ol'o-gy (bri-ól'ō-jī), *n.* The branch of botany relating to the mosses.
bry'o-ny (brī'ō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). A vine, of the cucumber family, with white or yellowish flowers and red or black fruit.
bry'o-phyte (-fīt), *n.* A moss; liverwort.
bub (būb), *n.* A term of familiar address to a small boy.
bub'ble (būb'l), *n.* A thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas; a globule of air, or a globular vacuum; anything that wants firmness, solidity, or reality; false show; delusive scheme. — *a.* Delusive; empty. — *v. i.* To rise in or form bubbles; run with a gurgling noise; gurgle. — **bub'bly** (būb'li), *a.*
bu'bo (bū'bō), *n.*; *pl.* -BOES (-bōz). *Med.* An inflammatory infectious swelling of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin. — **bu-bon'ic** (bū-bōn'ik), *a.*
buc'cal (būk'al), *a.* Of or pert. to the cheeks or the cavity of the mouth.
buc'ca-neer' (-ā-nēr'), *n.* A pirate; esp., one of the piratical adventurers who made depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.
bu-cen'taur (bū-sēn'tōr), *n.* A fabulous monster, half ox, half man; state barge of Venice in the time of the doges.
buck (būk), *n.* A sawbuck.
buck, *n.* The male of deer, antelopes, goats, hares, or rabbits; *Archaic*, a dashing young fellow; a dandy. — *v. i.*

To spring with a quick plunging leap; — of a horse or mule. — *v. t.* To throw by bucking. — *n.* Act of bucking.
buck, *n.* Lye or suds for washing clothes. — *v. t.* To wash (clothes) in buck.
buck basket. A clothes basket.
buck'board' (būk'bōrd'), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board or frame bearing the seat.
buck'et (būk'ēt), *n.* A vessel for drawing, holding, or carrying something; quantity a bucket contains. — *v. t.* To draw or lift in buckets; ride (a horse) hard; *Colloq.*, drive forward hurriedly.
bucket shop. A place for making bets on current exchange prices of stocks, grain, etc., by going through the mere form of a purchase or sale.
buck'eye' (-ī'), *n.* Any of several American trees of the horse-chestnut family.
buck'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting deer.
buck'le (būk'li), *n.* A certain device for uniting two loose ends, as of a belt or strap; a distortion, as a bend or twist in a metal tube. — *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle; prepare for action; apply (generally reflexive); bend permanently; distort by bending. — *v. i.* To prepare for a contest, as, orig., by buckling on armor; apply one's self with vigor; bend permanently or so as to distort.
buck'ler (-lēr), *n.* A kind of shield worn on the arm. — *v. t.* To shield; defend.
buck'o (-ō), *n.* A blustering fellow.
buck'ram (-rdm), *n.* Formerly, a fine fabric for garments, etc.; now, a coarse stiffened linen, hemp, or cotton cloth. — *a.* Made of buckram; stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To stiffen with buckram; stiffen.
buck'saw' (būk'sō'), *n.* A saw set in a frame and used for sawing wood on a sawbuck, or sawhorse.
buck'shot' (-shōt'), *n.* Coarse leaden shot.
buck'skin' (-skīn'), *n.* The skin of a buck; a strong, soft dressed leather, usually yellowish or grayish; a person clothed in buckskin, esp. [*cap.*] an American soldier of the Revolutionary War; *pl.*, breeches of buckskin.
buck'thorn' (-thōrn'), *n.* Any of various shrubs or trees, some of which have thorny branches.
buck'tooth' (-tōōth'), *n.* Any tooth that juts out.
buck'wheat' (-hwēt'), *n.* An herb widely grown for its triangular seed; the seed of this plant, or the flour made of it.
bu-col'ic (bū-kōl'ik), *a.* Pastoral; rustic. — *n.* A pastoral poem; eclogue; idyl; *Humorously*, a rustic or farmer.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

bud (bŭd), *n.* An undeveloped shoot or stem; a small axillary or terminal protuberance, on the principal axis of a plant, consisting of rudimentary foliage or floral leaves; a protuberance which develops into a new organism. — *v. i.* To put forth buds; begin to develop; be like a bud in youth, growth, or promise. — **Syn.** Sprout, germinate.

Bud'dha (bŭd'dā), *n.* The title of an incarnation of self-abnegation, virtue, and wisdom, or a deified religious teacher of the Buddhists, esp. Gautama on whose teachings a religion, **Bud'dhism** (-iz'm), is based. — **Bud'dhist** (-ist), *n. & a.*

Bud-dhis'tic (bŭd-dis'tik), *a.*

budge (bŭj), *v. i. & t.* To move; stir.

budge, *n.* A kind of lambskin fur. — *a.* Lined or trimmed with budge, as a scholar's gown; hence, scholastic.

budg'et (bŭj'ët), *n.* A bag or sack with its contents; a stock; store; accumulation; the annual financial statement made, for the ensuing year, in the British House of Commons; any similar statement.

buff (bŭf), *n.* A sort of superior leather made of buffalo skin; a military coat of buff; the color of buff; a saddened yellowish orange; a polishing wheel covered with buff leather. — *a.* Made of or like buff; of the color of buff. — *v. t.* To polish with a buff.

buff, *v. t.* To take or deaden the shock of, as a buffer. — *n.* A blow. *Obs.*, exc. in "blindman's buff."

buff'fa-lo (bŭf'ā-lŏ), *n.; pl. -LOES OR -LOS* (-lŏz). Any of several species of wild ox, as the water buffalo of India, the American bison, and the South African Cape buffalo.

buff'er (bŭf'ër), *n.* Anything serving to deaden a shock or to bear the brunt of opposing forces.

buff'er, *n.* A fellow; esp., an elderly man. *Chiefly Humorous or Disparaging.*

buf-fet' (bŭf-fā'; bŭf'ët; *F.* bŭf'fë'), *n.* A cupboard or set of shelves for displaying china, etc.; sideboard; (*pron.* bŭf-fā'; bŭf'fë') a counter for refreshments, or a restaurant, as at a railroad station.

buf-fet (bŭf'ët), *n.* A blow, as with the hand; slap; stroke. — *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist; box; cuff; affect as with blows; strike repeatedly; strive with or contend against. — *v. i.* To box; strike; contend; make one's way by blows or struggling.

buf-foon' (bŭ-fŏon'), *n.* A man who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, antic gestures, etc.; a clown.

buf-foon'er-y (-ër-i), *n.; pl. -ERIES* (-iz). Arts and practices of a buffoon.

buff'y (bŭf'i), *a.* Of a buff color.

bug (bŭg), *n.* Popularly, an insect of almost any kind; esp., a beetle or an insect that crawls like a beetle (in England now chiefly *Dial.*); the bedbug.

bug'a-boo' (bŭg'ā-bŏŏ'), *n.* An imaginary object of fright; a bugbear. — **Syn.** Hobgoblin, goblin, specter, ogre.

bug'bear' (-bār'), *n.* Something frightful, as a specter; anything imaginary that arouses needless fear.

bug'gy (-i), *a.; -GI-ER; -GI-EST.* Infested with bugs.

bug'gy, *n.; pl. -GIES* (-iz). A kind of light vehicle or carriage.

bu'gle (bŭ'g'l), *n.* An oblong glass bead, commonly black. — **bu'gle**, *a.*

bu'gle, *n.* Any of various herbs of the mint family.

bu'gle, *n.* A huntsman's horn; a brass or copper wind instrument, curved and shorter than the trumpet. — *v. t. & i.* To sound with or like a bugle; summon by a bugle call. — **bu'gler** (-glër), *n.*

bu'gloss (bŭ'glŏs), *n.* Any of various Old World rough-hairy herbs; oxtongue.

buhl (bŭl), **buhl'work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* Cabinetwork inlaid with tortoise shell, yellow or white metal, etc.

buhr'stone' (bŭr'stŏn'), *n.* Any siliceous rock used for millstones.

build (bild), *v. t.; pret. & p. p. BUILT* (bilt), or, *Archaic*, **BUILD'ED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BUILD'ING**. To erect or construct, as an edifice; fabricate; make; construct after the manner of a builder; fashion; create; settle, or establish, and preserve. — *v. i.* To perform the act, or follow the business, of building something; rest or depend, as on a foundation; rely. — *n.* Form of construction; general figure; make.

build'er (bil'dër), *n.* One who builds; one whose occupation is to build.

build'ing, *n.* Act of making, erecting, or establishing; that which is built, as a house, barn, factory, etc.; art of constructing edifices; architecture, edifice.

bulb (bŭlb), *n.* A large bud, usually subterranean, emitting roots from below, and bearing overlapping, scalelike leaves, as in the lily, onion, tulip, etc.; a fleshy tuber or corm resembling a bulb; a part resembling a bulb. — **bul-ba'ceous** (bŭl-bā'shŭs), *a.* — **bulb'ar** (bŭl'bār), **bulb'ose** (-bŏs), *a.*

bulb'ous (bŭl'bŭs), *a.* Having or containing bulbs; bulblike.

bul'bul (bŭl'bŭl), *n.* A Persian song bird, probably a kind of nightingale.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

Bul-ga'ri-an (bōōl-gā'rī-ān; būl-), *n.* One of a people of Bulgaria, of Finnic origin, but now speaking a Slavonic dialect. — **Bul-ga'ri-an**, *a.*

bulge (būlj), *n.* A protuberant part, as in a wall. — *v. i. & t.* To swell, jut, or bend out. — **bulg'y** (būlj'i), *a.*

bulk (būlk), *n.* A small projecting structure, as before a shop; a stall.

bulk, *n.* Magnitude or volume; spatial dimension; great extent; imposing dimension; body of a man or an animal, esp. the trunk; body; mass. — **Syn.** Size, bigness, massiveness, mass. — *v. i.* To swell or expand (with *up*); be of bulk.

bulk'head' (būlk'hēd'), *n.* Any of the upright partitions separating the compartments of a vessel; a structure to resist the pressure of earth or water.

Bulk'y (būl'ki), *a.*; **BULK'y-ER** (-ki-ēr); **-I-EST.** Of great bulk; large; massive. — **bulk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.*

bull (bōōl), *n.* A grotesque blunder in language.

bull, *n.* A formal letter, edict, or rescript, of the Pope.

bull, *n.* The male of any bovine or of certain other animals, as of the elephant, whale, fur seal, etc.; one suggestive of a bull, as in size, violence, or roaring; [*cap.*] the constellation Taurus; one operating in the stock market for a rise. — *a.* Large of its kind.

bull'lace (bōōl'ās), *n.* A small wild or half-domesticated European plum.

bull'dog' (bōōl'dōg'), *n.* One of a variety of short-haired, powerful, courageous dogs. — *a.* Like a bulldog; stubborn.

bull'doze' (-dōz'), *v. t.* To restrain or coerce by intimidation. *Colloq., U. S.*

bul'let (bōōl'ēt), *n.* A small ball; missile, usually of lead, for a firearm.

bul'le-tin (-ē-tīn), *n.* A brief statement of news to the public, esp. from an acknowledged authority; a periodical publication, esp. one containing proceedings of a society. — *v. t.* To state in a bulletin or bulletins.

bull'fight' (bōōl'fīt'), **bull'fight'ing**, *n.* A spectacle in which men torment, and fight with, a bull or bulls in an arena for public amusement. — **bull'fight'er**, *n.*

bull'finch' (-fīnch'), *n.* Any of several birds highly valued for their power of learning to whistle musical airs.

bull'frog' (-frōg'), *n.* A very large North American frog.

bull'head' (bōōl'hēd'), *n.* Any of various large-headed fishes, as the miller's-thumb, any of several catfishes, etc.

bull'head'ed, *a.* Blindly stubborn or impetuous.

bul'lion (bōōl'yūn), *n.* Gold or silver considered merely as so much metal; uncoined gold or silver in bars or ingots; heavy twisted fringe, esp. of fine gold or silver wire.

Bull Moose. A member of the Progressive Party supporting Theodore Roosevelt for president in 1912.

bull'ock (-ūk), *n.* Young bull; ox; steer. **bull's'-eye'** (bōōlz'ī'), *n.* A disk of glass in a deck, floor, etc., to let in light; a lens of short focal distance, or a lantern with such a lens; center of a target; a shot which hits it.

bull terrier. One of a breed of dogs produced by crossing bulldog and terrier.

bul'ly (bōōl'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-iz). A blustering fellow, more insolent than courageous. — *a.* Jovial; dashing; *Slang*, fine or excellent. — *interj.* Good! Well done! *Slang.* — *v. t.*; **-LIED** (-id); **-LY-ING.** To intimidate by manner or by threats. — *v. i.* To act the bully. — **Syn.** Bluster, swagger, hector.

bul'ly-rag (-i-räg), *v. t.* To intimidate by bullying; scold abusively; badger.

bully tree. Any of several West Indian trees.

bul'rush' (-rūsh'), *n.* A kind of large rush growing in wet land or in water.

bul'wark (-wārk), *n.* A solid, wall-like, defensive structure; rampart; any means of defense or protection; usually in *pl.*, the side of a ship above the upper deck. — *v. t.* To fortify or secure with or as with a bulwark; protect.

bum'ball'iff (būm'bāl'if), *n.* A bailiff; —contemptuous. *Eng.*

bum'ble-bee' (būm'b'l-bē'), *n.* Any of various, usually large, species of bees which make a humming noise in flight.

bum'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A boat conveying provisions, fruit, etc., for sale to vessels.

bum'mer (-ēr), *n.* An idle, worthless fellow without visible means of support. *Slang, U. S.*

bump (būmp), *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; boom. — **bump**, *n.*

bump, *v. t. & i.* To strike, as with or against anything large or solid; thump. — *a.* A thump; heavy blow; a swelling due to a bump, or blow.

bump'er (būm'pēr), *n.* A brimful cup or glass, esp. in drinking a toast; *Colloq.*, a thing unusually large or great.

bump'kin (būmp'kīn), *n.* Country lout.

bump'tious (būmp'shūs), *a.* Self-conceited; forward.

bun (būn), *n.* A kind of cake or bread; commonly, a slightly sweetened, often spiced, raised cake or biscuit.

bunch (bŭnch), *n.* A protuberance; hump; knob; a cluster, as of grapes; a group or number of things of the same kind, as of cattle. — *v. i. & t.* To swell out, or form into, a bunch or bunches.

bunch'y (bŭn'chī), *a.* Swelling out, or growing in, bunches.

bun'co (bŭn'kō). Var. of **BUNKO**.

bun'combe (-kŭm), *n.* Speechmaking to gratify constituents, or to gain public applause; anything said, written, or done for mere show. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*

Bund (bŭönt), *n.; G. pl. BÜNDE* (bŭn'dē). A league, esp. that of the German states.

bund (bünd), *n.* An embankment; an embanked quay. *China, Japan, etc.*

Bun'des-rat', Bun'des-rath' (bŭön'-dēs-rät'), *n.* A federal council, esp. of the German Empire.

bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* A number of things bound together; a loose package; roll; a number or group considered together; a lot. — **Syn.** Bunch, parcel, pack, packet. — *v. t. & i.* To tie in a bundle or roll; hurry unceremoniously.

bung (bŭng), *n.* The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask; also, the bung-hole. — *v. t.* To stop with a bung; *Slang*, to bruise so as to unfit for action.

bun'ga-low (bŭn'gá-lō), *n.* A lightly built, single-storied house or cottage, usually with a wide veranda.

bung'hole' (bŭng'hŏl'), *n.* The orifice stopped by a bung.

bun'gle (bŭn'g'l), *v. i. & t.* To act, work, make, or perform in a clumsy or awkward manner. — *n.* A clumsy or awkward performance; botch. — **bun'gler** (-glēr), *n.* — **bun'gling**, *p. a.*

bung starter. A mallet or stave for loosening the bung of a cask.

bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* An inflamed swelling on the foot, usually on the first joint of the great toe.

bunk (bŭnk), *n.* A case or frame attached to a wall to serve as a bed, as in a ship's fore-castle. — *v. i.* To go to bed in a bunk. *Colloq.*

bunk'er (bŭnk'ēr), *n.* A large bin; one of several large compartments for coal on shipboard; in golf, any rough hazardous ground on the links; esp., an artificial hazard with built-up faces.

bunk'ie (-ī), *n.* Mate; berth mate. *Colloq.*

bun'ko (bŭn'kō), *n.* A swindling game or scheme. — *v. t.* To swindle by a bunko.

bunn. Var. of **BUN**, a cake.

bun'ny (bŭn'ī), *n.; pl. -NIES* (-īz). A rabbit or a squirrel; — a pet name.

bunt (bŭnt), *n.* A disease of wheat changing the kernels to a mass of dark, ill-smelling spores; fungus causing it.

bunt, n. Bagging portion of a fishing net or the like; middle part of a square sail.

bunt, v. t. & i. To butt or push with or as with the horns. — *n.* Act of bunting.

bun'ting (bŭn'ting), *n.* A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags.

bun'ting, n. Any of various singing birds usually included in the finch family.

bunt'line (bŭnt'lin; -lin), *n.* One of the ropes attached to the foot of a sail, used to haul the sail up for furling.

bun'yon (bŭn'yŭn). Var. of **BUNION**.

buoy (boi; bŏō'ī; bwoi), *n.* A float; esp., a floating object moored to the bottom to mark a channel, anchor, rock, etc.; a buoyant float to prevent one from drowning (usually *life buoy*). — *v. t. & i.* To keep from sinking in a fluid; float; sustain (with *up*); mark by a buoy.

buoy'age (boi'āj; bŏō'ī-āj; bwoi'-), *n.* Buoys collectively; a system of buoys.

buoy'an-cy (-ān-sī), *n.; pl. -cies* (-sīz). Property of floating on the surface of a liquid, or in a fluid, as in the atmosphere; power possessed by a fluid of bearing up a body that is in it; upward pressure (equal to the weight of the fluid displaced) of a fluid on a body immersed in it or floating on it; cheerfulness; vivacity.

buoy'ant (-ānt), *a.* Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; bearing up; light-hearted. — **-ant-ly**, *adv.*

bur (bŭr), *n.* A rough or prickly envelope of a fruit, as of the chestnut; a weed bearing burs; thing that clings like a bur.

bur'bot (bŭr'bŏt), *n.* Either of two fresh-water fishes, of the cod family, having two very small barbels on the nose and a larger one on the chin.

bur'den (-d'n), *n.* The verse repeated in a song; chorus; refrain; thing often repeated or dwelt on; main topic; gist.

bur'den, n. Thing borne; load; care; responsibility; thing borne with labor or difficulty; a burdensome lot; grievous fate; the bearing of loads; capacity of a vessel for carrying cargo; the weight of the cargo. — *v. t.* To encumber with weight; load; oppress; overload.

bur'den-some (-sŭm), *a.* Grievous to be borne; oppressive. — **Syn.** Weighty, cumbersome, onerous, heavy.

bur'dock (bŭr'dŏk), *n.* Any of various coarse plants with burlike heads.

bu'reau (bŭ'rō; bŭ-rŏ'), *n.; pl. E. -REAUS* (-rōz), *F. -REAUX* (*E. pron. -rōz*). An office where business requiring writing is transacted; a government department or office, or subdivision thereof, for transaction of public business; *U. S.*, a chest of drawers for clothes, often with a mirror.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏöd, fŏöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in *G.* ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

bu-reau'era-cy (bû-rô'krâ-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sîz). A system of carrying on the business of government by departments, or bureaus, each under a chief; officialism; government conducted on this system; government officials collectively.

bu'reau-crat (bû-rô-krât), *n.* An official of a bureau, esp. one confirmed in a narrow and arbitrary routine. — **bu'reau-crat'ic** (-krât'ik), *a.*

bur'gee (bûr'jē), *n.* A swallow-tailed or triangular flag used as a vessel's pennant.

bur'geon (bûr'jūn), *v. i.* To sprout; bud; grow forth, as a plume on a bird.

bur'gess (-jēs), *n.* An inhabitant of a borough; *Eng.*, the person elected to represent in Parliament a borough, corporate town, or university.

burgh (bûrg; *Scot.* bûr'ô, -û), *n.* Orig., a borough; usually, a kind of incorporated Scottish town.

burgh'er (bûr'gēr), *n.* A freeman of a burgh or borough.

bur'glar (-glēr), *n.* One guilty of burglary. — **bur-gla'ri-ous** (bûr-glâ'rî-ûs), *a.* — **bur-gla'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

bur'gla-ry (-glâ-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). Breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the night-time, with intent to commit a felony therein, or such breaking and entering of any of various buildings by night or day.

bur'go-mas'ter (bûr'gô-mâs'tēr), *n.* A chief magistrate of a municipal town of Holland, Flanders, or Germany, corresponding to *mayor* in the U. S.

Bur-gun'di-an (bûr-gûn'dî-ân), *a.* See -AN.

Bur'gun-dy (bûr'gûn-dî), *n.* Wine made in Burgundy, or a wine resembling it.

Bur-gun-dy pitch. Refined spruce resin used in medicinal plasters.

bur'i-al (bêr'î-dî), *n.* Act of burying; sepulture; interment.

bur'i-er (-î-ēr), *n.* One that buries.

bu'rin (bû'rin), *n.* A pointed steel tool used in line engraving on metal.

burke (bûrk), *v. t.* To murder so as to produce few marks of violence in order to obtain the body to sell for dissection.

burl (bûrl), *n.* A knot or lump in thread or cloth; a knot on a tree. — *v. t.* To dress or finish up (cloth).

bur'lap (bûr'lâp), *n.* A fabric of jute or hemp used for bagging, curtains, etc.

bur-lesque (bûr-lēs'k'), *a.* Tending to excite laughter or contempt by extravagant images, or by incongruous contrast, as when a trifling subject is treated with mock gravity or *vice versa*. — *n.* Burlesque representation; also, an instance of it. — *v. t. & i.* To mock

or make ludicrous by, or to employ burlesque. — **bur-les'quer** (-lēs'kēr), *n.*

bur'ly (bûr'li), *a.*; -LI-ER (-li-ēr); -LI-EST. Large or stout; bulky; coarse and rough; bluff. — **bur'li-ness**, *n.*

Bur'man (-mân), *a. & n.* Burmese.

Bur'mese' (bûr'mēz'; -mēs'), *n.*, *sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Burma; *sing.*, the language of the Burmese. — **Bur'mese**', *a.*

bur marigold. Any of a certain genus of coarse herbs of the aster family.

burn (bûrn), *n.* A brook; rivulet. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

burn, *v. t.*; **BURNED** (bûrnd) or **BURNT** (bûrat); **BURN'ING**. To consume by fire; reduce to ashes, or injure or change destructively, by fire or heat; scorch; scald; blister; singe; char; sear; submit to fire or heat for an economic purpose; bake; make or produce by fire or heat; affect in a way suggestive of the action of fire or heat. — *v. i.* To be on fire; undergo combustion; undergo some change, esp. injury, by fire or heat; feel or appear as if on fire or excessively hot. — *n.* An injury or effect caused by burning; process of burning.

burn'er (bûr'nēr), *n.* One that burns anything; part of a lamp, gas fixture, etc., where the flame is produced.

bur'net (bûr'nēt), *n.* A common plant much like sainfoin.

burn'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BURN**. — **burning glass**, a convex lens for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays.

bur'nish (bûr'nîsh), *v. t.* To polish. — *n.* Effect of burnishing; gloss; brightness. — **bur'nish-er**, *n.*

bur-noose' (bûr-nōōs'), *n.* A cloaklike garment and hood woven in one piece, worn by Arabs and Moors.

burnt (bûrnt), *pret., p. p., & p. a.* of **BURN**.

burr (bûr), *n.* The prickly envelope of a fruit; a bur.

burr, *n.* A thin ridge or roughness left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal, etc.; a trilled pronunciation of the letter *r*; any rough pronunciation; a whirr; a rough humming sound.

bur'ro (bōōr'ō; bûr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-ōz). A donkey, or ass. *Southwestern U. S.*

bur'row (bûr'ō), *n.* A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation; a similar passage, excavation, or place of retreat; a shelter. — *v. i.* To excavate a hole, esp. one to lodge in; lodge or nest in a burrow; hide. — *v. t.* To make burrows in or construct by burrowing. — **bur'row-er**, *n.*

burr'stone' (bûr'stôn'), = **BUHRSTONE**.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite.

bur'sa (-sà), *n.*; *L. pl. -sæ* (-sē). A sac or saclike cavity in an animal's body.

bur'sar (-sēr), *n.* A treasurer, or cash keeper, as of a college; a purser.

bur'sa-ry (bûr'sâ-rî), *n.*; *pl. -ries* (-rîz). Treasury of a college or monastery.

burse (bûrs), *n.* A bourse, or exchange.

burst (bûrst), *v. i.*; *BURST, Inelegant or Dial. BURST'ED; BURST'ING.* To fly apart or in pieces; break open; explode; give way under pressure; appear or depart suddenly and unexpectedly (usually with *forth, out, away, into, upon, etc.*). — *v. t.* To cause to burst. — *n.* Act of bursting; that which bursts forth or out; brief violent activity or effort; spurt; result of bursting; breach.

bur'then (bûr'th'n). Var. of **BURDEN**.

bur'ing (bêr'î), *v. t.*; *BUR'IED* (-îd); *BUR'Y-ING.* To deposit (a corpse) in its resting place, with funeral ceremonies; inter; inhumate; intomb; cover over out of sight; put away finally as if in the grave.

bus (bûs), *n.*; *pl. BUSSES* (bûs'êz). An omnibus. *Colloq.*

bus'by (bûz'bî), *n.*; *pl. -BIES* (-bîz). A kind of military headdress of fur. *Eng.*

bush (bōōsh), *n.* A shrub; a thick densely branched shrub or a cluster of shrubs; a shrub or branch, as of ivy, used as a vintner's or tavern sign; uncleared or uncultivated country, esp. woodland or land covered with shrubby vegetation. — *v. t.* To support or cover with bushes. — *v. i.* To branch thickly.

bush, *n.* A detachable lining used esp. as a bearing to reduce friction. — *v. t.* To furnish with a bush, or lining.

bush'el (bōōsh'êl), *n.* A dry measure containing 4 pecks, or 32 quarts (*Abbr., bu.*); a weight assumed as the equivalent of the bushel measure.

bush'el, *v. t.* *Tailoring.* To repair or put in order, as men's garments. — *v. i.* To repair garments. — **bush'el-er** (-êr), **bush'el-man**, *n.* *All U. S.*

bush'i-ness (-î-nêss), *n.* See **-NESS**.

bush'ing (-îng), *n.* A bush, or detachable lining.

Bushman (bōōsh'mân), *n.*; *pl. -MEN* (-mên). One of a native race of nomadic hunters of South Africa; [*L. c.*] a woodsman; *Australia* [*L. c.*] one who lives or travels in the bush, or uncleared country.

bush'rang'er (-rân'jêr), *n.* One who ranges in the bush; esp., in *Australia*, an escaped convict living in the bush.

bush'whack'er (-hwâk'êr), *n.* One accustomed to beat about through bushes; hence, a guerrilla; orig., as used by the Federal troops, a Confederate guerrilla in the Civil War. *U. S.*

bush'y (-î), *a.*; *BUSH'Y-ER* (-î-êr); **-I-EST**. Full of, or overgrown with, bushes; thick and spreading like a bush.

bus'i-ly (biz'î-lî), *adv.* of **BUSY**.

busi'ness (biz'nêss), *n.* That which busies, as a principal serious concern or interest; that which one has to do; duty, mission; affair; matter; mercantile transactions; traffic; a commercial or industrial establishment or enterprise.

busk (bûsk), *n.* A thin elastic strip worn in the front of a corset.

busk, *v. t. & i.* To prepare; make ready. *Archaic, Dial., or Scot.*

bus'kin (bûs'kîn), *n.* A covering for the foot, coming some way up the leg; a half-boot; the high boot of tragic actors in ancient Athens; tragedy; tragic vein or drama. — **bus'kined** (-kînd), *a.*

bus'ky (bûs'kî), *a.* **Bosky**.

buss (bûs), *n. & v. t. & i.* Kiss; smack.

bust (bûst), *n.* A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human body; the part of the human body between the head and waist.

bust'ard (bûs'târd), *n.* Any of a family of large Old World game birds, related to both the cranes and the plovers.

bust'le (bûs'lî), *v. i.* To move about busily and noisily or with commotion. — *n.* Act of one who bustles; stir; agitation. — *n.* A kind of pad or form worn on the back below the waist, by women, to extend the skirts.

bus'y (biz'î), *a.*; *BUS'Y-ER* (-êr); **BUS'Y-EST**. Engaged in some business; hard at work; constantly or actively at work; active; crowded with business or activities; officious; foolishly or intrusively active; characteristic of, pertaining to, or indicating, diligence. — **Syn.** Occupied, employed, attentive; laborious, hardworking, persevering, unremitting, industrious, diligent, assiduous, sedulous. — *v. t. & i.*; *BUS'IED* (biz'id); *BUS'Y-ING.* To make, keep, or be, busy; to employ; occupy.

bus'y-bod'y (biz'î-bôd'î), *n.*; *pl. -BODIES* (-îz). An officious, meddling person.

but (bût), *prep. & conj.* Outside of; without; except; save; that (in various negative constructions, often with *that*, where *that* alone is now felt to be more logical or natural); only; no more than; no more or less than; if not; on the contrary; yet; however; still; nevertheless.

butch'er (bōōch'êr), *n.* One who slaughters animals, or dresses their flesh, for market; a dealer in meat; a slaughterer; one who kills in large numbers or brutally. — *v. t.* To slaughter as a butcher does; garble; botch; mangle.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

butcher bird. Any of certain species of shrikes that impale their prey on thorns.
butcher'-y (bōōch'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). Slaughterhouse; murder or manslaughter, esp. when extensive or brutal; great or cruel slaughter.

but'ler (büt'lēr), *n.* A manservant in charge of the wines, liquors, plate, etc., usually the head servant.

butt (bü), *n.* A large cask or vessel, esp. for wine or beer; as a measure, two hogheads.

butt, *n.* The thicker end (of anything) or the part at the bottom, source, or the like; a kind of hinge; a bound; goal; the target in archery; now, usually, a mound or bank on which the mark or target is set up to be shot at in archery; any target; a range for target practice; a person at whom ridicule, jest, or contempt is directed; a push, thrust, or sudden blow given by the head of an animal. — *v. i.* To strike or thrust, now esp. with the head or horns; go or drive headfirst; project (with *out*, *into*, etc.); and (with *on*, *against*, etc.). — *v. t.* To strike, esp. with the head or horns; push by butting; join end to end.

butte (bü), *n.* A conspicuous isolated steep hill. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

but'ter (bü'tēr), *n.* The fatty substance obtained from milk or cream by agitation, as by churning; any butterlike substance. — *v. t.* To spread with butter.

but'ter-cup' (bü'tēr-küp'), *n.* Any yellow-flowered species of crowfoot.

but'ter-flin'gered, *a.* Apt to let things fall or slip through the fingers.

but'ter-fish' (-fish'), *n.* Any of several fishes, mostly so called from their coating of mucus.

but'ter-fly' (-fli'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-fliz'). Any of various lepidopterous insects, often brightly colored, having a slender body and very large wings; something like, or suggestive of, a butterfly.

but'ter-ine (bü'tēr-ēn; -in), *n.* Oleo-margarine.

but'ter-milk' (-milk'), *n.* The liquid remaining from cream or milk from which butter has been churned.

but'ter-nut' (-nüt'), *n.* The edible nut of a certain American walnut tree; also, the tree.

but'ter-y (bü'tēr-i; *colloq.* bü't'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-iz). A room or rooms where liquors or other provisions are kept; in some English colleges, a room where beer, wine, refreshments, etc., are kept for sale to students.

but'tock (-ük), *n.* The part at the back of the hip; in *pl.*, rump; now often in *pl.*,

the convex aftermost part of a ship above the water line.

but'ton (bü't'n), *n.* A knob, disk, or the like, to be sewn on an article of dress, usually as a catch; a small fastening, knot, or piece suggestive of a button. — *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with a button or buttons. — *v. i.* To admit of being fastened by a button or buttons.

but'ton-hole' (-höl'), *n.* The hole or loop for a button. — *v. t.* To hold by the button, as for conversation; furnish with buttonholes.

but'tons (bü't'nz), *n. sing.* A boy servant or page. *Colloq.*

but'ton-wood' (-n-wōōd'), *n.* The plane tree; — from the globose fruits.

but'tress (-rēs), *n.* A projecting structure to support a wall or building; anything which supports like a buttress. — *v. t.* To furnish with a buttress; prop.

bu-tyr'ic (bü-tir'ik), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, butter.

bux'om (bük'süm), *a.* Pliable; obedient (*Archaic*); having health, vigor, and comeliness, with a gay, lively manner; plump and rosy; jolly. — *-om-ly*, *adv.*

buy (bi), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* BOUGHT (bôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BUYING (bi'ing). To acquire (property) by giving a price; purchase; hire; bribe. — **buy'er**, *n.*

buzz (büz), *v. i.* To make a low, continuous, humming or sibilant sound, as that made by bees. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth with a buzz. — *n.* A continuous humming sound, as of bees; hum; a whisper or rumor.

buzz'ard (büz'ård), *n.* Any buzzing insect, as a cockchafer or dor.

buzz'ard (büz'-), *n.* Any of numerous slow-flying hawks; any of various other birds of prey; *Southern U. S.*, turkey buzzard. — *a.* Buzzardlike; stupid.

buzz'er, *n.* One that buzzes, as a kind of electric call, etc.

buzz saw. A circular saw.

by (bi), *prep.* In proximity to; near; along, over, or through; in, on, or at; past; near to and then on beyond; near or through as regards time; not later than; to the amount of, involving comparison; after; according to; with; with respect to; through the medium of; in oaths, with the witness or sanction of. — *adv.* Near; near by; near in passing; beyond; aside. — *a.* Out of the way.

by-. The word *by* (see above) used in composition, and meaning esp.: Aside or apart from the main or common; out of the way; side; private; as, bypath. Hence: Secondary; aside; incidental; extra; as, byplay, byname.

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey. örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite.

bye (bī), *n.* Something aside or secondary (*Obs.*, exc. in: **by the bye**, by the way); in cricket, a run made on a missed ball; in various sports, after pairs are drawn, the position or turn of one who is left without an opponent, and advances to the next round without playing.

by'gone' (bī'gōn'), *a.* Past; gone by. — *n.* Something gone by or past.

by'-law', *n.* A law or regulation made by a corporation, an association, or a society; a secondary law.

by'-name', *n.* A secondary name; a cognomen; sobriquet; nickname.

by'path' (bī'pāth'), *n.* A side, private, indirect, or retired path or way.

by'play' (-plā'), *n.* Action aside or apart, as during general conversation, or, on the stage, apart from the main action.

by'-prod'uct (-prōd'ūkt), *n.* Something produced, as in manufacture, in addition to the principal product.

by'road' (bī'rōd'), *n.* A side road.

bys'sus (bis'ūs), *n.* A very fine cotton, linen, or silk fabric of the ancients; a tuft of filaments by which certain bivalves, as the mussel, attach themselves to rocks, etc.

by'stand'er (bī'stān'dēr), *n.* One standing near; one present but not taking part; looker-on; spectator.

by'way' (-wā'), *n.* A secluded or obscure way; side path.

by'word' (-wūrd'), *n.* A proverb or a proverbial saying; a person or thing taken proverbially as a type; — usually used in a bad sense. Hence an object of scorn.

Byzantine (bī-zăn'tin; biz'ăn-tin; -tīn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Byzantium or the Byzantine Empire. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Byzantium (now Constantinople), or, sometimes, of Constantinople.

C

C (sē); *pl.* C's, Cs (sēz). The third letter of the English alphabet: As a *numeral*, C stands for 100.

Ca'a-ba (kā'ā-bā; kă'bā), *n.* The small stone building, at Mecca, containing the stone fabled to have been changed to black by the sins of those who have touched it. The Caaba is the chief object of pilgrimage of Mohammedans.

cab (kăb), *n.* A kind of close carriage; a cabriolet; covered part of a locomotive.

ca-bal' (kā-bāl'), *n.* The secret artifices of a few persons united in a close design; intrigue; a secret association of a few designing persons; a junto. — *v. i.* To intrigue. — **ca-bal'ler**, *n.*

cab'a-la (kăb'ā-lā), *n.* A kind or system of occult theosophy or mystical interpretation of the Scriptures among Jewish rabbis and certain medieval Christians; secret or esoteric doctrine or science; occultism. — **cab'a-lism**, *n.* — **cab'a-lis'tic** (-lis'tik), **-ti-cal** (-kāl), *a.*

cab'bage (kăb'āj), *n.* A common cruciferous vegetable of many varieties.

cab'bage, *v. t.* To purloin; pilfer. — *n.* Pieces of cloth cut off in cutting out garments and kept by tailors as perquisites. **cab'in** (-in), *n.* A small house, esp. a rude one; a small room, as in a ship for officers or passengers. — *v. i. & t.* To lodge in or as in a cabin.

cabin boy. A boy who waits on the officers and cabin passengers of a ship.

cab'i-net (-i-nēt), *n.* A small room or

retired apartment; boudoir; a case, set of drawers, or cupboard to contain jewels, specimens, etc.; orig., a private room for consultations, esp. of a sovereign's confidential advisers or of the chief ministers of a government; now, that which goes on in such a place; political advisement and business; the body of persons meeting in a cabinet. — *a.* Of or pert. to a cabinet or private place; private; secret; suitable, as to size, beauty, etc., for a cabinet or small room; pert. to a political cabinet.

cab'i-net-mak'er (-māk'ēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make fine wood-work. — **cab'i-net-work'** (-wūrk'), *n.*

cabinet photograph. A portrait photograph about 3½ x 5½ inches.

ca'ble (kā'b'l), *n.* A strong rope of 10 or more inches in circumference; a very strong wire rope or chain; a bundle of wires twisted around a core and insulated by outside wrappings, as for use in submarine telegraphy; *Colloq.*, a cablegram. — *v. t. & i.* To transmit by a submarine cable.

ca'ble-gram' (-grām'), *n.* A message sent by a submarine telegraphic cable.

cab'man (kăb'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A cab driver.

ca'bo'chon' (că'bō'shōn'), *n.* [F.] *Jewelry*. A stone of convex form and highly polished, but without facets.

ca-boose' (kā-bōōs'), *n.* *Naut.* A deck room for cooking on a vessel; galley;

årn, ùp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

U. S., a car used on freight or construction trains for workmen or train crew.

cab'ri-o-let' (kăb'ri-ô-lă'), *n.* A kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats and often with a calash or canopy.

ca-ca'o (kă-kă'ô; kă-kă'ô), *n.* A kind of South American tree, now cultivated also in the West Indies, Mexico, etc., for its seeds; the seeds of this tree, used in making cocoa and chocolate.

cach'a-lot (kăsh'ă-lôt), *n.* The sperm whale.

cache (kăsh), *n.* A hole in the ground, or a hiding or storing place, as for provisions; that which is hidden.—*v. t. & i.* To put, hide, or store, in a cache.

ca'chet' (kă'shě'), *n.* [F.] A seal, as of a letter; distinctive mark.

cach'in-nate (kăk'î-nât), *v. i.* To laugh loudly or immoderately. — **cach'in-na'tion** (kăk'î-nă'shŋn), *n.*

ca'chou' (kă'shōō'), *n.* An aromatic pill or pastel used to sweeten the breath.

ca-cique' (kă-sěk'), *n.* A native chief in the West Indies, Peru, Mexico, etc.

cack'le (kăk'î), *v. i.* To make the sharp, broken noise or cry of a hen or goose; laugh or chatter with a noise like a hen's cackle.—*n.* Act or noise of cackling; idle talk; prattle.—**cack'ler** (-lēr), *n.*

cac'o-e'thes (-ô-ē'thēz), *n.* A bad custom or habit; mania.

ca-cog'ra-phy (kă-kög'ră-fî), *n.* Incorrect or bad writing or spelling.

ca-coph'o-ny (kă-kôf'ô-nî), *n.; pl. -NIES* (-nîz). Harsh sound; discord.—**ca-coph'o-nous** (-nûs), *pl.*

cac'tus (kăk'tûs), *n.; pl. E. -TUSES* (-ēz), *L. -TI* (-tî). Any of various plants with fleshy stems and spiny branches.

cad (kăd), *n.* A lowbred, presuming person; a mean, vulgar fellow. *Colloq.*

ca-da-ver (kă-dă'vēr), *n.* A dead body, esp. a human one.—**ca-dav'er-ic** (-dăv'ēr-ik), *a.*

ca-dav'er-ous (-dăv'ēr-ûs), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having the qualities of, a cadaver; esp., pale; ghastly.

cad'die (kăd'î), *n.* An attendant who carries a golf player's clubs, etc.

cad'dis (kăd'îs), *n.* Worsted yarn; crewel; worsted ribbon for garters, etc.

cad'dis, *n.* A caddis worm.

cad'dis fly. Any of certain four-winged insects whose aquatic larva (**caddis worm**) lives in and drags about a silken case covered with bits of shell, gravel, etc.

cad'dish (-ish), *a.* Like a cad; lowbred and presuming.—**cad'dish-ly**, *adv.*

cad'dy (kăd'î). Var. of **CADDIE**.

cad'dy, *n.; pl. -DIES* (-îz). A small box, can, or chest, originally one for tea.

ca'dence (kă'děns), *n.* Rhythmical flow or modulation of sound; rhythm; the measure or beat of any rhythmical motion, as music; a fall of the voice in utterance; the close or fall of a strain or melody to a harmonic close.

ca'dent (-děnt), *a.* Having cadence, or rhythmical flow.

ca-den'za (kă-děnt'să; -dēn'ză), *n.* *Musical.* A parenthetic flourish or embellishment in a solo.

ca-det' (kă-dět'), *n.* A younger brother or son; youngest son; a youth in training for military or naval service.

ca'di (kă'dî; kă'dî), *n.* An inferior magistrate or judge among the Moham-medans.

Cad-me'an (kăd-mē'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Cadmus, the Greek mythical hero, who founded Thebes.—**Cadmean victory**, a victory that ruins the victors as well as the vanquished.

cad'mi-um (kăd'mî-ûm), *n.* *Chem.* A tin-white, malleable, ductile metallic element (Symbol, *Cd*).

ca-du'ce-us (kă-dû'sě-ûs), *n.; pl. -CEI* (-sě-î). *Class. Antiq.* The staff of office of a herald; the staff of Hermes, or Mercury, who was the messenger of the gods. — **ca-du'ce-an** (-sě-ăn), *a.*

ca-du'cous (-kûs), *a.* Falling off; dropping away; *Bot.*, falling off very early; transitory; fleeting.

ca'e'cum (sě'kûm), *n.; L. pl. -CA* (-kă). A cavity in the body open only at one end; the blind pouch or sac in which the large intestine begins; blind gut.

Cæ'sar (sě'zăr), *n.* The cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar; title of the Roman emperor; emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; a kaiser; any emperor or autocrat.—**Cæ-sa're-an** (sě-ză'rî-ăn), *a.*

Cæ-sa're-an operation. The operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and uterus.

Cæ'sar-ism (sě'zăr-îz'm), *n.* Imperialism.—**Cæ'sar-ist**, *n.*

ca'e'si-um (sě'zî-ûm), *n.* A soft, silvery metal much like rubidium and potassium (Symbol, *Cs*).

ca'e-su'ra (sě-zû'ră; -sû'ră), *n.; pl. E. -RAS* (-răz), *L. -RÆ* (-rē). In Greek and Latin prosody, a break in a verse caused by the ending of a word in a foot; loosely, a diæresis; in modern prosody, a rhythmic break, usually a sense pause, about the middle of a verse.—**ca'e-su'ral** (-răl), *a.*

ca'fé' (kă'fă'), *n.* [F.] A coffeehouse; restaurant; now, a certain class of restaurant, or often, in the United States, erroneously, a barroom; coffee.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

caff'e-ine (kăf'ē-in; -ēn), *n.* A stimulant alkaloid occurring in coffee, etc.

caf'tan (kăf'tăn; kăf-tăn'), *n.* A long-sleeved gown fastened by a girdle, worn in the Levant.

cage (kāj), *n.* A box or inclosure, wholly or partly of openwork, for birds or other animals; that which confines; place or state of imprisonment; thing suggestive of a cage in form or purpose.—*v. t.* To confine in or as in a cage.

cage'ling, *n.* A bird confined in a cage.

ca-hoot' (kā-hōot'), *n.* Partnership;—used in the *sing.*, or sometimes in the *pl.* with *sing.* meaning, after *in*, or in the *pl.* in the phrase *to go cahoots*, to go shares. *Slang.*

cai'man (kā'măn), *n.* Cayman.

ca'ique' (kā'ēk'), *n.* [F.] A light skiff or rowboat used on the Bosphorus.

cairn (kārñ), *n.* A heap of stones for a memorial or mark.—**cairned** (kārñd), *a.*

cairn'gorm' (kārñ'gōrm'), *n.*, or **Cairn-gorm stone**. A yellowish or smoky-brown variety of quartz crystal.

cais'son (kā'sōñ), *n.* A chest to hold military ammunition; an ammunition wagon for mobile artillery; a watertight chamber within which submarine construction or the like is carried on.

cai'tiff (kā'tif), *a.* Base; wicked and mean; despicable.—*n.* A mean, despicable person.

ca-jole' (kā-jōl'), *v. t. & i.* To deceive with, or persuade by, fair words or other false persuasives; wheedle; coax.

ca-jol'er-y (-jōl'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Act of cajoling.

cake (kāk), *n.* A small mass of dough baked, esp. of unleavened dough baked on both sides by turning; a sweetened composition of flour and other ingredients baked in a loaf or mass; a griddle-cake; pancake; matter congealed or molded into a solid mass, esp. into a rather flat form.—*v. t. & i.* To form or harden into a cake or mass.

cal'a-bash (kāl'ā-bāsh), *n.* A gourd; the hard-shelled fruit of a certain tropical American tree (**calabash tree**); a utensil made from a calabash.

cal'a-boose' (-bōos'), *n.* A prison; a jail. *Local, U. S.*

cal'a-mine (-mīn; -mīn), *n.* A native hydrous silicate of zinc; native zinc carbonate.

ca-lam'i-tous (kā-lām'ī-tūs), *a.* Producing, or attended with, calamity; making wretched.—**Syn.** Deploable, distressful, afflictive, wretched, grievous, baleful, disastrous, adverse, unhappy, sad, unfortunate.

ca-lam'i-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). A state of deep distress or misfortune; misery; any great misfortune.—**Syn.** Catastrophe, cataclysm; mishap, mischance; affliction, adversity.

cal'a-mus (kāl'ā-mūs), *n.* The sweet flag or its aromatic root.

ca-lash' (kā-lāsh'), *n.* A kind of light, low-wheeled carriage with a top or hood; a hood formerly worn by ladies.

cal-ca're-ous (kāl-kā'rē-ūs), *a.* Of the nature of, or consisting of, or containing, calcite or calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime.

cal'ci- (kāl'sī-). Combining form from *L. calx, calcis*, lime.

cal-cif'er-ous (kāl-sif'ēr-ūs), *a.* Bearing, producing, or containing calcite, or carbonate of lime.

cal'ci-fy (kāl'sī-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make or become stony or calcareous by deposition or secretion of salts of lime.

cal'ci-mine (-mīn; -mīn), *n.* A kind of white or colored wash for a ceiling or other plastering.—*v. t.* To wash or cover with calcimine.

cal-cine' (kāl-sīn'; kāl'sīn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become powdery or friable by heat; oxidize, as by heat.

cal'cite (kāl'sit), *n.* Native calcium carbonate, including chalk, marble, etc.

cal'ci-um (-sī-ūm), *n.* A soft silver-white metal, occurring only in combination (Symbol, *Ca*).

calcium carbide. A crystalline solid made by heating lime and carbon together, used for generating acetylene.

calcium light. The limelight.

cal-cog'ra-phy (kāl-kōg'rā-fī), *n.* The act of drawing with chalks or pastels.

cal'cu-la-ble (kāl'kū-lā-b'l), *a.* That may be calculated.

cal'cu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To determine by mathematical processes; reckon; compute; adjust for a purpose; *Local, U. S.*, to adapt, plan, think.—*v. i.* To forecast consequences; estimate; count or rely (with *upon* or *on*).

cal'cu-la'tion (-lā'shūñ), *n.* Act, process, or result of calculating; reckoning; estimate; forecast. — **cal'cu-la-tive** (kāl'kū-lā-tīv), *a.*

cal'cu-la'tor (-lā'tēr), *n.* One that calculates.

cal'cu-lus (-lūs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). A solid concretion formed in the body, as in the bladder or kidneys; a method of computation; esp., a branch of higher mathematics by which problems involving motion or constant variation are solved,

cal-de'ra (kāl-dā'rā), *n.* A volcanic

ūrñ, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

crater, usually open at one side, or one formed by fusion of the core of a volcano and the falling in of its summit.

cal'dron (kôl'drŭn), *n.* A large kettle or boiler.

cal'e-fy (kâl'ê-fi), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow warm or hot.

cal'en-dar (-ên-dâr), *n.* A system of reckoning time; an orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as years, months, etc., adapted to civil life; a tabular register of the divisions of a given year; a list; schedule; a list of causes to be tried in court.

cal'en-der (-dêr), *n.* A machine for calendering cloth, etc.—*v. t.* To press, as cloth, paper, etc., between rollers so as to glaze or to water it.

cal'ends (kâl'ëndz), *n. pl.* The first day of the month, among the Romans.

calf (kâf), *n.* The fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

calf (kâf), *n.; pl. CALVES* (kävz). The young of a bovine quadruped or of some other large mammals, as of the elephant, rhinoceros, whale, etc.; leather made of calfskin; *Collog.*, a stupid youth.

calf'skin', *n.* Skin of a calf; calf leather.

cal'i-ber (kâl'i-bêr), *n.* The diameter of a projectile or of the bore of a firearm; the diameter of a round body; esp., the internal diameter of a hollow cylinder; capacity of mind; quality.

cal'i-brate (-brât), *v. t.* To ascertain the caliber of; determine the graduation of.

cal'i-cle (kâl'i-k'l), *n.* Any of various cuplike cavities or structures.

cal'i-co (-kô), *n.; pl. -COES* or *-COS* (-kôz). A kind of cheap figured cotton cloth.—*a.* Made of or resembling calico.

cal'if, **cal'i-fate**. Vars. of **CALIPH**, etc.

cal'i-pash (kâl'i-pâsh; kâl'i-pâsh'), *n.* A fatty greenish part of a turtle next to the upper shell, esteemed as food.

cal'i-pee (kâl'i-pê; kâl'i-pê'), *n.* A fatty yellowish part of a turtle attached to the lower shell, esteemed as food.

cal'i-per (kâl'i-pêr), *n.* Usually in *pl.* An instrument with two legs, usually bent and joined with a hinge or spring, used to measure the thickness of objects or the distance between surfaces.—*v. t. & i.* To measure by calipers.

cal'iph (kâl'îf; kâl'îf), *n.* Successor;—a title of the successors of Mohammed as temporal and spiritual rulers, now claimed by the sultans of Turkey.

cal'i-phate (kâl'i-fât), *n.* Office or dominion of a caliph.

cal'is-then'ics (-is-thên'îks), *n.* Science, art, or practice of bodily exercise to promote strength and gracefulness.

calk (kôk), *v. t.* To drive oakum, cotton, etc., into the seams of (a boat, etc.) to prevent leaking.—**calk'er**, *n.*

calk, *n.* A metal point on the shoe of a horse or an ox to prevent slipping.—*v. t.* To furnish with calks.

calk'er (kôk'êr), *n.* A calk on a shoe.

call (kôl), *v. t.* To utter in a loud or distinct voice; read over (a list of names) loudly; proclaim; announce, esp. with authority; to summon with a call; summon; rouse from sleep, or summon to get up, by a call; invoke; appeal to; call for; bring into action or discussion; invite or command to meet; convoke; summon to a particular duty, office, or employment; name; address; regard or characterize as of a certain kind; estimate or consider as being approximately; demand payment of.—**Syn.** Assemble, collect, convene; invite, bid.—*v. i.* To speak in a loud distinct voice; cry; shout; make a brief visit.—*n.* Act of calling or that which is made or done by way of calling.—**Syn.** Shout, cry; summons, convocation; invitation, bidding; demand, appeal; visit.

cal'la (kâl'â), *n., or calla lily.* A familiar cultivated plant with a large white spathe and a yellow spadix.

call'er (kôl'êr), *n.* One that calls.

cal-lig'ra-phy (kâ-lig'râ-fi), *n.* Clear or elegant writing or penmanship; handwriting or penmanship in general; hand.—**cal-lig'ra-pher** (-fêr), **-phist** (-fist), *n.*—**cal'li-graph'ic** (kâl'i-grâf'îk), *a.*

call'ing (kôl'îng), *n.* Act of one that calls; as: A crying aloud; a convocation, as of Parliament; an invitation; summons; vocation; business.

Cal-li'o-pe (kâ-lî'ô-pê), *n.* The Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry; [*L. c.*] a musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles played by keys.

cal'li-pash, **cal'li-per**, **cal'lis-then'ic**, etc. Vars. of **CALIPASH**, etc.

cal'li-type (kâl'i-tîp), *v. t.* To produce on plates for printing by typewriting and photo-engraving.—*n.* A plate or printing so made.

cal-los'i-ty (kâ-lôs'i-tî), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). State or quality of being callous; callousness; a hard or thickened place on the skin, or on the bark of a plant.

cal'lous (kâl'ûs), *a.* Hardened; having a callosity or callosities; insensible; unfeeling.—**Syn.** Hard, indurated.—

cal'lous-ly, *adv.*—**-lous-ness**, *n.*

cal'low (kâl'ô), *a.* Unfledged, as a bird; immature; green; as, a *callow* youth.

cal'lus (-ûs), *n.; L. pl. CALLI* (-i). A callosity; a substance exuded around the

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

fragments of a broken bone and aiding repair; soft tissue which forms over any wounded surface on a plant.

calm (kām), *n.* Freedom from motion or disturbance; tranquillity; quiet; serenity. — *v. t.* To make or become calm. — **Syn.** Still, quiet, allay, pacify, tranquilize, soothe, compose. — *a.* Still; quiet; tranquil; serene. — **Syn.** Cool, composed, collected, unruffled, placid, peaceful. — **calm'ly**, *adv.* — **calm'ness**, *n.*

cal'o-mel (kāl'ō-mēl), *n.* Mercurous chloride,—much used in medicine as a purgative, and anthelmintic.

ca-lor'ic (kā-lōr'ik), *n.* Heat. — *a.* Of or pert. to heat.

cal'o-rie (kāl'ō-rī), *n.* The amount of heat (*small calorie*) required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade; the amount of heat (*large, or great, calorie*), required to raise a kilogram of water one degree centigrade; i. e., 1,000 small calories.

ca-lor'i-fa'cient (kā-lōr'i-fā'shēnt), *a.* Heat-producing, as foods.

cal'o-rif'ic (kāl'ō-rif'ik), *a.* Producing heat; heating.

cal'o-rim'e-ter (-rīm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Physics.* An apparatus for measuring quantities of heat. — **-e-try** (-trī), *n.* — **ca-lor'i-met'ric** (kā-lōr'i-mēt'rik), *a.*

ca-lor'i-mo'tor (kā-lōr'i-mō'tēr), *n.* A voltaic battery having a large surface of plate and great heating power.

ca-lotte' (kā-lōt'), *n.* A plain skull cap; a hood.

cal'trop (kāl'trōp), **cal'trap** (-trăp), *n.* *Mil.* An instrument with four iron points so disposed that however it lies on the ground one point points upward.

cal'u-met (kāl'ū-mēt), *n.* The ceremonial pipe, or pipe of peace, of the North American Indians.

ca-lum'ni-ate (kā-lūm'nī-āt), *v. t.* To accuse falsely and maliciously; slander. — **ca-lum'ni-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

ca-lum'ni-ous (kā-lūm'nī-ūs), *a.* Containing or implying calumny; slanderous. — **Syn.** Defamatory, libelous.

cal'um-ny (kāl'ūm-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). False accusation maliciously made to injure another; slander.

Cal'va-ry (kāl'vā-rī), *n.* The place, outside the ancient city of Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified.

calve (kāv), *v. i.* To give birth to a calf.

Cal'vin-ism (kāl'vin-iz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the French theologian John Calvin (1509-64), including election or predestination, limited atonement, total depravity, and effectual calling. — **Cal'-vin-ist**, *n.* — **Cal'vin-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

calx (kālks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALXES (kālks'sēz), L. CALCES (kāl'sēz). The friable residue from a calcined metal or mineral.

ca'lyx (kā'lyks; kāl'iks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CALYXES (-ēz), L. CALYCES (kāl'ī-sēz). The external, usually green or foliaceous, part of a flower.

cam (kām), *n.* A rotating or sliding piece or projection, as on a wheel, for moving, or receiving motion from, a roller, pin, etc., moving against its edge.

ca'ma'ra'de-rie' (kā'mā'rā'd'-rē'; -rād'-ē-rē), *n.* [F.] Comradeship; good-fellowship.

cam'as (kām'ās), *n.* Any of certain North Am. plants of the lily family.

cam'ber (-bēr), *n.* Slight convexity; a piece of timber having a camber. — *v. t. & i.* To give camber to; have camber.

cam'bist (-bist), *n.* A dealer in bills of exchange; a book giving exchange values of moneys, weights, and measures.

cam'bi-um (-bī-ūm), *n.* The soft tissue from which new wood and bark originate in dicotyledonous and gymnospermous shrubs and trees.

cam'bric (kām'brik), *n.* A fine, thin, white linen fabric; a similar fabric of hard-spun cotton, often figured.

came (kām), *pret.* of COME.

cam'el (kām'ēl), *n.* Either of two large ruminants esp. adapted for life in the desert. The Arabian camel, or dromedary, has one large dorsal hump; the Bactrian camel, an Asiatic species, has two.

cam'el-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* A camel driver; also, a soldier mounted on a camel.

ca-mel'li-a (kā-mēl'ī-ā; -mēl'yā), *n.* A greenhouse shrub with evergreen leaves and red or white roseline flowers.

ca-mel'o-pard (kā-mēl'ō-pārd; kām'ēl-ō-pārd'), *n.* The giraffe.

cam'el-ry (kām'ēl-rī), *n.* Troops mounted on camels.

cam'e-o (kām'ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -EOS (-ōz). A gem carved in relief, or relief carving.

cam'er-a (-ēr-ā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ERAS (-āz), L. -ERÆ (-ē-rē). A chamber; a camera obscura; esp., *Photog.*, an apparatus so arranged that the image can be thrown on a surface sensitive to light.

cam'e-ra lu'ci-da (-ē-rā lū'sī-dā), [L.] An optical instrument which by a prism or mirrors causes an apparent image of an object to be projected upon a plane surface, so that its outline can be traced.

cam'e-ra ob-scu'ra (ōb-skū'rā), [L.] A darkened chamber or box having an aperture through which light from external objects enters to form an image on the surface opposite.

cam'let (-lēt), *n.* A beautiful Oriental

ārn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

fabric, or an imitation of it; a garment of this material.

cam'o-mile (kām'ō-mīl), *n.* Plant of the aster family, containing a bitter antispasmodic and diaphoretic principle.

Ca-mor'ra (kā-mōr'ā; *It.* kā-mōr'rā), *n.* A secret organization formed at Naples, Italy, and used for political and for criminal ends.—**Ca-mor'rist** (-ist), *n.*

camp (kāmp), *n.* The spot on which tents, huts, etc., are erected for shelter; a tent or a collection of tents, huts, etc.; encampment; the body of persons encamped.—*v. i.* To encamp.

cam-paign' (kām-pān'), *n.* A series of military operations forming a distinct stage in a war; a series of operations to bring about some result.—*v. i.* To serve in, or go on, a campaign.—**cam-paign'er** (-ēr), *n.*

cam/pa-ni'le (kām/pā-nē'lā), *n.*; *pl.* *It.* -NILI (-nē'lē), *E.* -NILES (-lāz). A bell tower, esp. one separate from a church.

cam/pa-nol'o-gy (kām/pā-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science of bells; art of ringing bells.

cam-pan'u-la (kām-pān'ū-lā), *n.* Any of various herbs (genus *Campanula*) bearing bell-shaped flowers.

cam-pan'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Bell-shaped.

camp chair. A light chair that can be folded compactly.

cam'phene (kām'fēn; kām-fēn'), *n.* A solid terpene, resembling camphor.

cam'phor (kām'fēr), *n.* A well-known gumlike, crystalline substance obtained from a tree found chiefly in Japan and Formosa.—**cam'phor-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*—**cam-phor'ic** (kām-fōr'ik), *a.*

cam'pi-on (kām'pī-ŏn), *n.* Any of various plants of the pink family, including several handsome garden species.

camp stool. A light stool that can be folded up compactly.

camp meeting. A religious gathering for holding a series of services in the open air or in a tent, those in attendance meanwhile living in tents or the like.

cam'pus (kām'pūs), *n.* In ancient Rome, an open space, as for martial exercises (*pl.* CAMPI [-pī]). In the United States, the grounds of a college or school about the buildings or within the main inclosure (*pl.* CAMPUSES [-ēz]).

cam'wood' (kām'wōd'), *n.* A kind of red dye wood from an African tree.

can (kān), *v. t. & i.*; *pres. sing., 1st & 3d pers.* CAN, *2d CANST* (kānst), *pl.* CAN; *pret.* COULD (kōōd). *Can*, *inf.*, is obs., except Scot. or dial., and the participles are now lacking in standard English. To know or understand (*Obs. or, as v. i., Archaic*). As an auxiliary: To be able

(expressing capacity, contingency, or possibility); be able to do, make, accomplish, etc.

can, *n.* A drinking cup; a vessel of sheet metal of various forms.—*v. t.* To put in a can or cans, as for preserving. *Chiefly U. S.*

Ca-na'di-an (kā-nā'dī-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.

ca-naïlle' (kā-nāl'; *F.* kā'nā'y'), *n.* The lowest class of people; rabble.

can'a-kin (kān'ā-kīn). *Var.* of CANNIKIN.

ca-nal' (kā-nāl'), *n.* A duct in the animal body; a tubular passage or channel; an artificial channel filled with water, for navigation, etc.; any of various seasonal markings on the planet Mars. **can'a-lic'u-late** (kān'ā-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* Channelled; grooved.

ca-nal'ize (kā-nāl'iz; kān'ā-liz), *v. t.* To provide with canals; make like a canal.

ca-nard' (kā-nārd'; *F.* kā'nār'), *n.* An extravagant or absurd report set afloat to hoax the public.

ca-na'ry (kā-nā'rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). An antiquated dance resembling the jig; wine made on the Canary Islands; a canary bird; a light yellow color.

canary bird. A small finch native of the Canary Islands, the Azores, etc., now the commonest of all cage birds.

can'can (kān'kān), *n.* A rollicking French dance accompanied by indecorous or extravagant postures or gestures. **can'cel** (kān'sēl), *v. t.* To cross and deface, as a word; mark out by or as by a cross line or lines; annul, as by such marking; destroy; revoke; efface; erase.—**can cel-la'tion** (-sē-lā'shŏn), *n.*

Can'cer (kān'sēr), *n.* The fourth sign of the zodiac, the first point of which is the summer solstice; [*l. c.*] a kind of malignant tumor.—**can'cer-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

can'de-la'brum (kān'dē-lā'brŭm), *n.*; *pl. L.* -BRA (-brā), *E.* -BRUMS (-brŭmz). A large ornamental candlestick, with several branches. (*Candelabra* is often used as a singular, with *pl. candelabras*.)

can'dent (kān'dēnt), *a.* Incandescent.

can-des'cent (kān-dēs'ént), *a.* Glowing; dazzling.—**can-des'cence** (-ēns), *n.*

can'did (kān'dīd), *a.* Free from undue bias; impartial; open; frank; outspoken.—**can'did-ly**, *adv.*—**-did-ness**, *n.*

can'di-date (-dī-dāt), *n.* One who offers himself, or is put forward, as an aspirant or contestant for an office, privilege, or honor.—**can'di-da-cy** (-dī-dā-sī), **can'di-da-ture** (-dā-tŭr), *n.*

can'died (-dīd), *p. a.* Preserved in or with sugar; converted into sugar or candy; crystallized; honeyed; flattering.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd. sôft, cônnect; ūse, ûnite,

can'dle (-d'l), *n.* A slender rounded body of tallow, wax, or the like, containing a wick, burned to give light; a luminary; something suggestive of a candle.

can'dle-light' (-līt'), *n.* Light of a candle; artificial light; twilight.

Can'dle-mas (-mās), *n.* The feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, when the candles for sacred uses are blessed; (*more fully* **Candlemas Day**) the day or date (February 2d) of this feast.

candle power. Illuminating power in terms of the light of a standard candle.

can'dle-stick' (-stīk'), *n.* A utensil to support a candle.

can'dor (kān'dēr), *n.* A disposition to treat subjects with fairness; impartiality; outspokenness; frankness.

can'dy (-dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). A preparation, usually flavored, made of sugar or molasses boiled down and crystallized; any sweetmeat made of, or coated with, sugar or molasses.—*v. t.* -DIED (-dīd); -DY-ING. To conserve or preserve by boiling with sugar; make appear pleasant, as if covered with candy; sweeten; form into sugar crystals.

can'dy-tuft' (-tūft'), *n.* Any of various plants cultivated for their white, pink, or purple flowers.

cane (kān), *n.* Any hollow or pithy jointed stem, usually slender, as rattan, the stem of the sugar cane, of various bamboos, etc.; a walking stick; a staff.—*v. t.* To beat with a cane; make or furnish with cane, or rattan, as chairs.

cane/brake' (kān'brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes.

ca-nes'cent (kā-nēs'sēnt), *a.* Growing white.—**ca-nes'cence** (-ēns), *n.*

Ca-nic'u-la (kā-nīk'ū-lā), *n.* Dog Star.
ca-nic'u-lar (-lār), *a.* Of or pert. to the rising of the Dog Star; of or pert. to the dog days (about mid August).

ca-nine' (kā-nīn'; kā'nīn), *a.* Of or pert. to the family consisting of the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes; having the nature or qualities of a dog; pert. to or designating the pointed tooth next to the incisors, or one of like shape.—*n.* A canine tooth; *Collog.* or *Humorous*, a dog.

Ca'nis Ma'jor (kā'nīs.) [L.] A constellation to the southeast of Orion, containing Sirius, the Dog Star.

Ca'nis Mi'nor. [L.] A constellation to the east of Orion, containing Procyon.

can'is-ter (kān'is-tēr), *n.* A small box or case for tea, coffee, etc.; a kind of case shot for close-range artillery fire.

can/ker (kān'kēr), *n.* A corroding or sloughing ulcer; a spreading gangrenous ulcer of the mouth; a cankerworm; that

which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys.—*v. t. & i.* To affect or consume, or be affected, with canker; corrupt; eat away.

can/ker-ous (kān'kēr-ūs), *a.* Like, or of the nature of, canker or a canker; gangrenous; also, corroding.

can/ker-worm' (-wūrm'), *n.* Any of various insect larvæ injurious to plants; *U. S.*, the larva of either of two geometrid moths which injure trees.

can'na (kān'ā), *n.* Any of several tropical American plants (genus *Canna*) with large leaves and irregular flowers.

canned (kānd), *p. a.* Preserved in cans.

can'nel coal, or **can'nel** (kān'ēl), *n.* A coal containing much volatile matter and burning with a bright flame.

can'ner-y (-ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NERIES (-īz). A place where the business of canning fruit, meat, or other food is carried on.

can'ni-bal (-ī-bāl), *n.* A human being that eats human flesh; any animal that devours its own kind.—**can'ni-bal,** *a.*

can'ni-bal-ism (-īz'm), *n.* Act or practice of cannibals; murderous cruelty.

can'ni-kin (-kīn), *n.* A small can or drinking vessel.

can'ni-ly (-lī), *adv.* of CANNY.

can'non (-ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* -NONS (-ŭnz), collectively -NON. A piece of ordnance or artillery; a firearm discharged from a carriage or mount; gun; *Billiards,* *Chiefly Eng.*, carom; cannon bone.—*v. i.* To strike violently, esp. so as to rebound.

can'non-ade' (-ād'), *n.* Act of discharging cannon to destroy an army, or to batter a town, fort, etc.—*v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery.

cannon ball. A round solid missile for a cannon; any missile for cannon.

cannon bone. In hoofed quadrupeds, the bone from hock joint to fetlock.

can'non-eer' (kān'ŭn-ēr'), *n.* An artillery gunner.

can'non-ry (kān'ŭn-rī), *n.* Cannonading; artillery.

can'not (kān'nōt), *Am.* is, or are, not able;—the more usual form of *can not*.

can'ny (kān'ī), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ī-ēr); -NI-EST. Knowing, prudent, or cautious (*Archaic* or *Scot.*); shrewd; sharp.

ca-noe' (kā-nōō'), *n.*; *pl.* -NOES (-nōōz'). Any light boat of a primitive people, or one of similar type; a frail craft propelled and guided by paddling.—*v. i.*; -NOED' (-nōōd'); -NOE'ING. To paddle, sail in, or voyage in, a canoe.—**ca-noe'ist,** *n.*

can'on (kān'ŭn), *n.* A law or rule enacted by an ecclesiastical council and confirmed by the Pope or sovereign; a law, rule, or decree not ecclesiastical; a general rule, law, or truth; a critical

standard; criterion; the collection or list of Biblical books received as genuine and inspired; *R. C. Ch.*, a catalogue of saints; the largest size of type (48 points) having a specific name.

can'on (kân'ân), *n.* One of a body of dignitaries forming a council to a bishop, or connected with a collegiate church.

ca'nion (kân'yün; *Sp.* kâ-nyôn'), *n.* A valley with high, steep sides. *West. U. S. & Mex.*—**Syn.** Chasm, gorge.

can'on-ess (kân'ân-ēs), *n.* A woman living in a community or college under a rule, but not under a perpetual vow; hence, a woman who holds a canonry in a conventual chapter.

ca-non'i-cal (kâ-nôn'î-kāl), *a.* Of, established by, or conforming to, a canon or canons.—**ca-non'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ca-non'i-cals (-kālz), *n. pl.* The dress prescribed by canon to be worn by an officiating clergyman.

can'on-ic'i-ty (kân'ân-îs'î-tî), *n.* Quality of being canonical.

can'on-ist (kân'ân-îst), *n.* One skilled in the canon law.

can'on-ize (-îz), *v. t.* To declare (a deceased person) a saint; glorify; make canonical.—**can'on-i-za'tion** (-î-zâ'-shün; -î-zâ'shün), *n.*

can'on-ry (-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). The benefice of a canon or a canoness; dignity or office of a canon.

can'o-py (-ô-pî), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pîz). A covering fixed over a bed, dais, or the like, or carried on poles over an exalted personage, sacred object, etc., chiefly as a mark of honor; an overhanging shelter or shade; a covering.—*v. t.*; -PIED (-pîd); -PY-ING (-pî-ing). To cover with or as with a canopy.

can't (kânt; kânt). Contraction for CANNOT. *Collog.*

cant (kânt), *n.* An outer or external angle; an oblique line or face; a sudden thrust changing direction or position; the bias or turn so given; an inclination or slope; tilt.—*v. t. & i.* To give a cant to; bevel; lean; tilt.—**Syn.** Incline, slant, slope.

cant, *n.* An affected, singsong mode of speaking; a whine; the idioms of speech in any sect, class, or occupation; phraseology used merely out of convention; affected use of pious phraseology; hypocrisy.—*v. i.* To use, or speak in, cant; beg; practice hypocrisy.

can'ta-le-ver (kân'tâ-lê-vêr; -lêv'êr). *Var.* of CANTILEVER.

can'ta-loupe (-lôop; -lôp), *n.* A variety of muskmelon having a furrowed rind and reddish flesh; any muskmelon.

can-tan'ker-ous (kân-tân'kêr-ûs), *a.* Exhibiting ill nature; contentious.—**can-tan'ker-ous-ly**, *adv.* *Both Collog.*

can-ta'ta (kân-tâ'tâ), *n.* A choral musical composition arranged somewhat dramatically.

can-teen' (kân-tên'), *n.* A sort of sutler's shop connected with a military post, etc., for supplying extra provisions, liquors, etc.; a military chest or box containing utensils, used by officers, etc.; a small vessel or flask for liquids used by soldiers, travelers, etc.

can'ter (kân'têr), *n.* A gait resembling the gallop, but moderate and easy.—*v. i. & t.* To move in or as in a canter.

cant'er, *n.* One who uses cant, as a beggar or hypocrite.

can-thar'i-des (kân-thâr'î-dêz), *n. pl.* A preparation of certain dried beetles, used as a diuretic, vesicatory, etc.

can'thus (kân'thûs), *n.* Either corner of the eye where the eyelids meet.

can'ti-cle (kân'tî-k'l), *n.* A song; esp., a Scriptural hymn or chant used in church services; *pl.* [cap.], in the Old Testament, the Song of Solomon.

can'ti-le-ver (-lê-vêr; -lêv'êr), *n.* A projecting beam or member supported only at one end; esp., either of two beams or trusses projecting from piers so that when joined they form a bridge span.

can'tle (-t'l), *n.* A corner; segment; slice; the upwardly projecting rear part of a saddle, opposite to the pommel.

can'to (-tô), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tôz). A chief division of a long poem; a book.

can'ton (kân'tôn; kân-tôn'), *n.* A division, part, or section; a small territorial division; esp., one of the states of the Swiss confederation.—*v. t.* To divide into cantons, or districts; allot quarters to, as to troops.—**can'ton-al** (-âl), *a.*

Can'ton-ese' (kân'tôn-êz'; -ês'), *a. & n.* See -ESE.

Can'ton flan'nel (kân'tôn). A stout cotton fabric having a long fleecy nap.

can'ton-ment (kân'tôn-mênt; kân-tôn'-), *n.* The place, as in a town, assigned to troops for quarters.

can'tor (kân'tôr), *n.* A singer, esp. the leader of a church choir; a precentor.

Ca-nuck' (kâ-nûk'), *n.* A Canadian, or, in Canada, a French Canadian. *Slang.*

can'vas (kân'vâs), *n.* A strong cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for tents, sails, etc.; something made of canvas, as a sail, a tent, a surface prepared to receive painting (hence, a painting), etc.

can'vas-back' (-bâk'), *n.* A North American wild duck esteemed as food.

can'vass (kân'vâs), *v. t.* To examine in

âlê, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

detail mentally; go through (a district), or go to (persons), in order to solicit orders, votes, etc.—*v. t.* To solicit or seek orders, support, votes, etc.; solicit.

—*n.* Canvassing.—**can'vass-er**, *n.*

can'y (kân'î), *a.* Made or consisting of cane or canes.

can'yon (kân'yân), *n.* Var. of **CAÑON**.

can'zo-net' (kân'zô-nět'), *n.* A short song, commonly light and graceful.

caout'chouc (kôô'chôök; kou'-), *n.* A tenacious, elastic substance got from the milky juice of many tropical plants; India rubber; gum elastic.

cap (kâp), *n.* A covering for the head, esp. one of lace, muslin, or the like, for women or infants, one usually with a visor and without a brim for men and boys, or one used as a badge of rank, office, or dignity; top; chief; acme; thing suggestive of a cap.—*v. t.* To cover with or as with a cap; cover the top or end of; crown; overlie; match; furnish an equal, or an offset, to.

ca'pa-bil'i-ty (kâ'pâ-bîl'î-tî), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tîz). Quality of being capable; capacity; esp., intellectual power; usually in *pl.*, a feature, condition, faculty, or the like, capable of development.

ca'pa-ble (kâ'pâ-b'l), *a.* Able to receive; having capacity; having ability; efficient; competent.—**Syn.** Fitted, effective, skillful.—**ca'pa-bly** (-blî), *adv.*

ca'pa'cious (kâ'pâ'shûs), *a.* Able to contain much; large; spacious.—**Syn.** Full, extensive, wide, broad, roomy.

—**ca'pa'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**cious-ness**, *n.*

ca-pac'i-tate (kâ'pâs'î-tât), *v. t.* To render capable; enable; qualify.

ca-pac'i-ty (kâ'pâs'î-tî), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tîz). Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space; content; volume; power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc.; active mental power; ability; capability; possibility of being or of doing.—**Syn.** Faculty, talent, skill, efficiency, cleverness.

cap-a-pie' (kâp'â-pē'), *adv.* From head to foot; at all points.

ca-par'i-son (kâ'pâr'î-sân), *n.* An ornamental covering, or housing, for a horse; the clothing or dress and ornaments of men or women; outfit.—*v. t.* To cover with comparisons; hence, to dress richly.

cape (kâp), *n.* A sleeveless garment, or part of a garment, hanging from the neck over the back, arms, and shoulders.

cape, *n.* A point or extension of land jutting out into a sea, lake, or river.

ca'per (kâ'pēr), *v. i.* To leap about in a sprightly way; skip; dance.—*n.* A frolicsome leap; skip.—**ca'per-er**, *n.*

ca'per, *n.* A kind of low prickly shrub often cultivated in Europe for its greenish flower buds, which are pickled and used in sauces, etc.; *pl.*, the flower buds.

cap'er-cail'lie, **cap'er-cail'zie** (kâp'ēr-kâl'yî; -zî; -kâl'î), *n.* The largest European grouse.

ca'pi-as (kâ'pî-ăs; kâp'î-ăs), *n.* A legal writ or process commanding an officer to take the body of the person named.

cap'il-lar'i-ty (kâp'î-lâr'î-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being capillary; the action, due to surface tension and best observed in capillary tubes, by which the surface of a liquid, where touching a solid, is elevated or depressed; capillary attraction.

cap'il-la-ry (kâp'î-lâ-rî; kâ-pîl'â-rî), *a.* Resembling a hair; very slender; pert. to capillary tubes or vessels, or to capillarity.—*n.; pl. -RIES* (-rîz). A capillary tube or vessel; a minute, thin-walled vessel in the animal body; esp., one of the minute blood vessels connecting arteries and veins.

cap'i-tal (kâp'î-tâl), *a.* Having reference to, or involving the forfeiture of, the head or life; punishable with death; initial (*Obs.*, exc. in *capital letter*); of primary importance; vital; chief; leading; prominent; chief, in a political sense, as being the seat of government; of first-rate quality; excellent; of or pert. to capital.

—*n.* A capital letter; a capital city; a stock of wealth, as, esp., amount of property owned at a specified time, or amount of property used in a business; anything serving to increase one's power or influence.

cap'i-tal (kâp'î-tâl), *n.* The head, or top member, of a column, pilaster, etc.

cap'i-tal-ism (-îz'm), *n.* An economic system in which capital or capitalists play the principal part.

cap'i-tal-ist, *n.* One who has capital; esp., a person of large property which is or may be employed in business.

cap'i-tal-ize (-îz), *v. t.* To convert into, or use as, capital; write or print with an initial capital, or in capitals.—**cap'i-tal-i-za'tion** (-î-zâ'shûn; -î-zâ'-), *n.*

capital letter. A leading or heading letter, used at the beginning of a sentence and as the first letter of certain words, usually distinguished both by different form and larger size from the small (*lower-case*) letters.

cap'i-tal-ly, *adv.* OF CAPITAL.

cap'i-tate (-tât), *a.* Headlike; gathered or formed into a head, as a flower.

cap'i-ta'tion (-tâ'shûn), *n.* A levying of a poll tax; a poll tax; any payment or fee payable by each person.

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menü; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=ʒ in azure.

Cap'i-tol (kăp'ī-tŏl), *n.* The ancient temple of Jupiter at Rome, on the Capitoline hill; *U. S.*, the edifice at Washington in which Congress holds its sessions; *U. S. [often l. c.]* a statehouse.

ca-pit'u-lar (kā-pit'ū-lār), *n.* A member of a chapter; an ordinance; a capitulary.—*a.* Of or pert. to a chapter; growing in, or pert. to, a capitulum.

ca-pit'u-la-ry (lă-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A member of a chapter, esp. of an ecclesiastical or a masonic chapter; an ordinance; esp., in *pl.*, a collection of ordinances.—*a.* Of or pert. to a chapter.

ca-pit'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* To surrender on agreed conditions; make terms of surrender.—**ca-pit'u-la'tor** (lă-tŏr), *n.*

ca-pit'u-la'tion (lă-shŭn), *n.* A statement of the heads of a subject; summary; act of capitulating.

ca-pit'u-lum (-pit'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lă). An inflorescence consisting of a close rounded or flattened cluster of sessile flowers, as in the clover and daisy.

cap'pon (kă'pŏn), *n.* A castrated cock, esp. when fattened for the table.

cap-pote' (kă-pŏt'), *n.* A long cloak or overcoat, properly, one with a hood.

ca-price' (kā-prēs'), *n.* An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action due to a whim or fancy; a freak; fantastic notion; the mental disposition or state causing, or subject to, such changes; capriciousness.—**Syn.** Humor, fancy, whimsey, quirk, whim, vagary, crotchety.

ca-pri'cious (-prish'ŭs), *a.* Governed or characterized by caprice; freakish; changeable.—**Syn.** Whimsical, fickle, crotchety, fitful, unsteady, inconstant.

Cap'ri-corn (kăp'ri-kŏrn), *n.* A southern zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius; the tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters about December 22.

cap'ri-form (kăp'ri-fŏrm), *a.* Having the form of a goat.

cap'rine (-rīn; -rīn), *a.* Pert. to a goat.

cap'ri-ole (kăp'ri-ŏl), *n.* A leap that a horse makes with all fours without advancing.—*v. i.* To perform a capriole.

cap'si-cum (kăp'si-kŭm), *n.* Any of various tropical herbs and shrubs, of the nightshade family, yielding very pungent berries called chilies or peppers; the fruit dried and pulverized.

cap-size' (-siz'), *v. t. & i.* To upset or overturn, as a vessel.

cap'stan (kăp'stăn), *n.* A vertical revolving drum or cylinder much used, esp. on shipboard, for exerting power.

cap'su-lar (-sŭ-lār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a capsule.

cap'su-late (kăp'sŭ-lāt), *a.* Inclosed in, or formed into, a capsule.

cap'sule (-sŭl), *n.* An animal membrane or saclike structure inclosing a part or organ; in a plant, any closed vessel containing spores or seeds; in seed plants, a dry, dehiscent, usually many-seeded, fruit of two or more carpels; a small envelope for offensive doses of medicine.

cap'tain (-tīn), *n.* A chief; headman; leader; an officer of the army or marine corps (see **ARMY**); a naval officer entitled to command a man-of-war (see **NAVY**); the commanding officer, or master, of a vessel; a person having authority over others acting in concert; in sports, the leader of a side or team.—*v. t.* To act as captain of; lead.—**cap'tain-cy** (-sī), **cap'tain-ship**, *n.*

cap'tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* That part of a legal instrument, as an indictment, which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed; *Chiefly U. S.*, the heading of a chapter, section, page, or article.

cap'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Apt to catch at faults; caviling; carping.—**Syn.** Fault-finding, hypocritical, severe.

cap'ti-vate (-tī-vāt), *v. t.* To acquire ascendancy over by art or attraction; fascinate; charm.—**Syn.** Transport, ravish, enchant, bewitch.—**cap'ti-va'tion** (-vă'shŭn), *n.*

cap'tive (kăp'tīv), *n.* A prisoner, esp. in war; one captivated by beauty, excellence, or affection.—*a.* Made or held prisoner, esp. in war; subdued by love; captivated; of or pert. to captivity.

cap'tiv'i-ty (kăp'tīv'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State of being a captive; bondage.—**Syn.** Imprisonment, confinement, servitude, slavery, thralldom.

cap'tor (kăp'tŏr), *n.* One who captures.

cap'ture (-tŭr), *n.* Act of seizing by force or stratagem; thing captured; prize; prey.—**Syn.** Seizure, apprehension, arrest.—*v. t.* To take captive; seize by force or stratagem.

ca-puche' (kā-pŏosh'; -pŏoch'), *n.* A hood; cowl, esp. of a Capuchin.

Cap'u-chin (kăp'ŭ-chīn; kăp'ŭ-shēn'), *n.* A Franciscan monk of an austere branch wearing a pointed capuche; [*l. c.*] a hooded cloak for women; [*l. c.*] a species of long-tailed monkey.

car (kăr), *n.* A vehicle moved on wheels; *Poetic*, a chariot of war or of triumph; an automobile; a vehicle for use on a railroad; the cage of an elevator, or lift; the basket, box, or cage of a balloon.

ca-ra-ba'o (kā-ră-bă'ŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -BAOS (-ŏz). A water buffalo. *Phil. Isls.*

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recënt, makër; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

car'a-cole (kär'ä-köl), *n.* A half turn to right or left made by a horseman or the horse; any zigzag turn.—*v. i.* To perform a caracole, or move in caracoles.

ca-rafe' (kä-räf'), *n.* A kind of glass water bottle.

car'a-mel (kär'ä-mël), *n.* Burnt sugar, used for coloring and flavoring; a kind of confection.

car'a-pace (-päs), *n.* A bony or chitinous case covering an animal's back, as the upper shell of a turtle.

car'at (-ät), *n.* A unit of weight for precious stones, esp. diamonds and pearls; a twenty-fourth part (used in stating the proportionate fineness of gold; as, 14 carats fine, i. e., being 14 parts gold and 10 alloy).

car'a-van (kär'ä-vän, kär'ä-vän'), *n.* A company traveling together, esp. in a desert or dangerous country; a covered vehicle of any of various sorts; a van.

car'a-van'sa-ry (-vän'sä-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A kind of rude inn, in the East, where caravans rest; a large hotel or inn.

car'a-vel (kär'ä-vël), *n.* Any of various vessels, usually small sailing vessels.

car'a-way (-wä), *n.* A biennial plant, of the celery family, with aromatic seeds.

car'bide (kär'bīd; -bīd), *n.* A binary compound of carbon; specifically, carbide of calcium.

car'bine (-bīn), *n.* A short rifle or, formerly, musket, used chiefly by cavalry.

car'bo-hy'drate (kär'bō-hī'drät), *n.* Any of a group of compounds, the sugars, starches, celluloses, etc., composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

car'bo-lat'ed (kär'bō-lät'ēd), *a.* Impregnated with phenol.

car-bol'ic (kär-bōl'ik), *a.* Designating a certain acid substance (technically called phenol), esp. in solution.

car'bo-lize (kär'bō-līz), *v. t.* To wash or treat with carbolic acid, or phenol.

car'bon (kär'bōn), *n.* An elementary substance occurring native as the diamond and also as graphite, and forming a constituent of coal and carbonates and of all organic compounds (Symbol, C); a carbon rod or pencil used in an arc lamp, or a piece of carbon used as an element of a voltaic battery.—**car'bo-na'ceous** (-bō-nä'shūs), *a.*

car'bo-na'do (-nä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). Flesh, fowl, or fish scored across, seasoned, and broiled.—*v. t.* To score across and broil; fig., to broil.

car'bon-ate (kär'bōn-ät), *n.* A salt or ester of carbonic acid.—*v. t.* To impregnate with carbonic acid.

car-bon'ic (kär'bōn'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to,

or got from, carbon.—**carbonic acid**, an acid, composed of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, existing only in solution, and readily breaking up into water and **carbon dioxide**, a heavy irrespirable gas (often called **carbonic acid** or **c. acid gas**), which extinguishes flame.

car'bon-if'er-ous (kär'bōn-if'er-ūs), *a.* Producing or containing carbon or coal.

car'bon-ize (kär'bōn-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to a residue of carbon, as by fire; char; impregnate with carbon.—**car'bon-iz-a'tion** (-ī-zä'shūn; -ī-zä'shūn), *n.*

car'bo-run'dum (-bō-rūn'dūm), *n.* A compound of carbon and silicon, harder than emery.

car'boy (kär'boi), *n.* A large globular glass bottle, esp. one inclosed in basket-work or a box, as for carrying acids.

car'bun-cle (-būn-k'l), *n.* The garnet cut in convex form without facets; a painful local inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, often fatal; a pimple or red spot due to intemperance.—**car'bun-eu-lar** (kär-būn'kü-lär), *a.*

car'bu-ret (-bū-rēt), *v. t.* To impregnate with a volatile carbon compound.

car'bo-ret'or (-rēt'ēr), *n.* One that carburets, as an apparatus for mingling air with vapor of a light petroleum oil.

car'cass (-käs), *n.*; *pl.* -CASSES (-ēz). A dead body of a beast or (now only in contempt) of a human being; *Contemptuous*, the mere physical body; thing from which the vital principle is gone.

card (kärđ), *n.* A playing card; *pl.*, a game or games played with cards; a flat, stiff, usually rectangular, piece of paper or pasteboard, variously used.

card, *n.* An implement for raising a nap on cloth; an instrument for combing cotton, wool, flax, hair, etc.—*v. t.* To comb with or as with a card.

car'da-mom (kär'dä-mūm), *n.* The aromatic fruit of any of several Oriental plants of the ginger family, used as a condiment, etc.; any such plant.

card'board (kär'dōrd'), *n.* A stiff compact pasteboard of various qualities.

card'er (kär'dēr), *n.* One that cards, as wool, flax, etc.

car'di-ac (-dī-āk), *a.* *Anat.* Of, pert. to, or situated near, the heart; of, pert. to, or designating, the part of the stomach into which the esophagus opens, or the whole stomach except the narrow pyloric end; exciting action in the heart; cordial.—*n.* A medicine which excites action in the heart; a cordial.

car'di-al'gi-a (-äl'jī-ä), *n.* Heartburn.

car'di-gan (kär'dī-gän), *n.*, or **cardigan jacket**. A warm jacket of knit worsted.

car'di-nal (kär'di-näl), *a.* Of fundamental importance; chief; principal; of or pert. to a cardinal or the cardinals; of or designating the bright red color of a cardinal's hat, cassock, etc.—**cardinal bird**, or **c. grosbeak**, any of several brightly colored American song birds of the finch family.—**c. number** or **numeral**, a primary number or numeral used in simple counting, etc.—**c. points** the four principal points of the compass.—**c. virtues**, preëminent virtues, anciently prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude, some modern writers adding faith, hope, and charity.

car'di-nal, *n.* One of the ecclesiastical princes appointed by the Pope, and constituting his council; a woman's short hooded cloak, orig. of bright red cloth.—**car'di-nal-ship**, *n.*—**-nal-ate** (-ät), *n.*

car-di'tis (kär-di'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

car-doon' (kär-döön'), *n.* A kind of large, edible, thistlelike plant.

care (kär), *n.* A burdensome sense of responsibility; anxiety; concern; serious attention of mind; heed; charge; oversight; a person or thing that is an object of care, or concern.—*v. i.* To have, or exercise care; have an inclination or wish (to); have a fondness (usually with *for*).

ca-reen' (kä-rēn'), *v. t.* To cause (a vessel) to lean over on one side; to clean, calk, or repair (a vessel in this position); cause to heel over.—*v. i.* To lie or heel over.—*n.* Act or process of careening.

ca-reer' (-rēr'), *n.* A running; course, esp. a swift one; speed; full speed; general course of action or conduct, as in a calling or in some, esp. notable, undertaking.—*v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

care'ful (kär'fööl), *a.* Anxious (*Archaic*); taking care or heed; cautious; marked by care; done with care.—**Syn.** Watchful, vigilant; guarded, chary; heedful, thoughtful, prudent, judicious, wary, circumspect, discreet.—**care'ful-ly**, *adv.* **care'less** (-lēs), *a.* Without care.—**Syn.** Unconcerned, thoughtless, negligent, unstudied.—**care'less-ly**, *adv.*

ca-ress' (kä-rēs'), *n.* An act of endearment; an embracing or touching with tenderness.—*v. t.* To treat with tokens of fondness, affection, or kindness; fondle.—**Syn.** Pet, coddle.

car'et (kär'ēt; kä'rēt), *n.* A mark [^] used by writers and proof readers to indicate that something interlined or in the margin belongs in the place marked.

car'go (kär'gō), *n.; pl. -GOES* or *-GOS* (-gōz). The lading or freight of a ship or other vessel; load; freight.

Car'ib (kär'ib), *n.* An Indian of a linguistic stock now chiefly confined to Brazil and Guiana, but formerly occupying also the Lesser Antilles.

Car'ib-be'an (-i-bē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Caribs, the Caribbees, or the Caribbean Sea.—*n.* A Carib.

car'i-bou (kär'i-bōō; kä'r'i-bōō'), *n.* Any of several species or varieties of reindeer of northern North America and Greenland.

car'i-ca-ture (kär'i-kä-tūr), *n.* A distortion by exaggeration, producing a grotesque or ridiculous effect, as in a picture; a picture, figure, or description showing such exaggeration.—**Syn.** Burlesque, parody, travesty.—*v. t.* To make a caricature of.—**car'i-ca-tur'ist** (kär'i-kä-tūr'ist; kä'r'i-kä-tūr'ist), *n.*

car'i-es (kä'r'i-ēs), *n.* Decay; esp., progressive ulceration of bone.

car'i-nate (kär'i-nät), *a.* Keel-shaped.

car'i-ole (-öl), *n.* A small, light, open one-horse carriage.

car'i-ous (kä'r'i-ūs), *a.* Affected with caries.—**ca'ri-os'i-ty** (kä'r'i-ös'i-ti; kä'r'i-), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz).

car'k (kär'k), *n.* Care; worry.—*v. t.* To worry; trouble. *Obs. or Archaic.*

car'l (kär'l), *n.* A man of the peasantry or common people (*Archaic* or *Hist.*); a base fellow (*Scot. or Archaic*).

Car'list (kär'list), *n.* In French history, a Legitimist; in Spanish history, a supporter of the claims to the throne of Don Carlos (1788-1855) or his successors.

car'lock (kär'lök), *n.* A kind of Russian isinglass used in clarifying wine.

Car'lo-vin'gi-an (kär'lō-vin'ji-an), *a.* Carolingian.

Car'mel-ite (-mēl-it), *a.* Of or pert. to the Carmelites.—*n.* A friar of a mendicant order established on Mt. Carmel, Syria, in the 12th century; White Friar.

car-min'a-tive (kär-mīn'ä-tiv; kä'r'mī-nä-tiv), *a.* Expelling wind from the alimentary canal; relieving colic or flatulence.—*n.* A carminative agent.

car'mine (kär'mīn; -mīn), *n.* The coloring matter of cochineal, having a rich red color; also, this color.

car'nage (-näj), *n.* Flesh; a collection of carcasses; slaughter.

car'nal (-näl), *a.* Of or pert. to the body as the seat of the appetites; animal; fleshly; material; temporal; worldly.

car-nal'i-ty (kär-näl'i-ti), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Fleshliness; fleshly lust, or indulgence of lust; sensuality; worldliness.

car'nal-ly, *adv.* Of CARNAL.

car-na'tion (kär-nä'shūn), *n.* A light rosy pink, or, often, a deeper crimson

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve; ävent, änd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; öld, öbey,

ärm, äsk, sofä; äve; ävent, änd, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite.

color; *pl.*, the flesh-tinted parts of a painting; any of many cultivated, usually double-flowered, varieties of pink.

car-nel'ian (-nĕl'ydn), *n.* A reddish kind of chalcedony, often used for seals.

car-ni-val (kär'nĭ-väl), *n.* The season or festival of merrymaking before Lent, observed esp. in Italy; any merrymaking, feasting, etc., esp. when indecorous.

Car-niv'o-ra (kär-nĭv'ô-râ), *n. pl.* An order of mammals, mostly carnivorous, including the dogs, cats, bears, seals, etc.—**car'ni-vore** (kär'nĭ-vôr), *n.*

car-niv'o-rous (-rûs), *a.* Eating flesh; of or pert. to the Carnivora.

car'ob (kär'ôb), *n.* An evergreen tree of the Mediterranean region bearing red flowers; its pulpy legume, used as fodder and sometimes eaten by man.

car'ol (kär'ül), *n.* A song, usually of joy, exultation, or mirth; a lay.—*v. i.* To sing, esp. joyfully.—*v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song.—**car'ol-er**, *n.*

Car'o-line (kär'ô-lĭn; -lĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to Charles, as Charles the Great (Charlemagne), Charles I. or Charles II. of England, etc.

Car'o-lin'gi-an (-lĭn'jĭ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the second Frankish dynasty of kings and emperors, succeeding the Merovingian. The dynasty began with Pepin the Short and continued from 752 to 911 in Germany and to 987 in France. It is so called from Charles Martel, father of Pepin, or from Charlemagne, its most prominent member.

car'om (kär'ûm), *n.* In billiards, a shot in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls; a similar shot in other games.—*v. i.* To make a carom.

ca-rot'id (kâ-rô't'id), *a.* Designating the chief artery or pair of arteries which pass up the neck and supply the head; hence, pertaining to or near such artery or arteries.—*n.* A carotid artery.

ca-rous'al (kâ-rouz'äl), *n.* A jovial feast or festival; a carouse.

ca-rouse' (-rouz'), *n.* A drinking match or bout; carousal.—*v. i.* To drink deep; take part in a carousal.—**ca-rous'er**, *n.*

carp (kärp), *v. i.* To talk complainingly, censoriously, or cavilingly; caviil.

carp, *n.* A kind of soft-finned, very prolific, fresh-water fish.

car'pal (kär'päl), *a.* Of or pert. to the wrist.—*n.* A wrist bone.

car'pel (-pĕl), *n.* In seed plants, a kind of spore-bearing organ considered as part of the pistil. It is a modified leaf.

car'pen-ter (-pĕn-tĕr), *n.* An artificer in timber; a framer and builder of houses, ships, etc.—**car'pen-ter-ing**, *n.*

car'pen-try (-trĭ), *n.* The work of a carpenter.

carp'er (kär'pĕr), *n.* One who carps; a faultfinder.

car'pet (kär'pĕt), *n.* A heavy woven or felted fabric; a floor covering made in breadths to be sewed together and nailed to the floor; a covering suggestive of a carpet, as in softness, etc.—*v. t.* To cover or furnish with or as with a carpet.

car'pet-bag' (-bäg'), *n.* A traveler's portable bag, orig. made of carpet.

car'pet-bag'ger (-bäg'ĕr), *n.* One traveling with a carpetbag;—a term of contempt orig. for itinerant wildcat bankers of the West, later esp. for Northerners who went South after the Civil War to live, esp. to seek profit under the often corrupt Reconstruction governments. *Slang, U. S.*

car'pet-ing, *n.* Material for carpets; carpets.

carpet knight. A knight who has spent his time in ease and luxury, as in a lady's boudoir. *Contemptuous.*

carp'ing (kär'pĭng), *p. a.* Faultfinding; captious.

car'pus (kär'pûs), *n.; pl. -PI* (-pĭ). The wrist, or wrist bones.

car'rack. Var. of CARACK.

car'ra-geen' (kär'â-gĕn'), *n.* A kind of cartilaginous seaweed which forms commercial Irish moss.

car'riage (kär'ij), *n.* Act of carrying; conveyance, esp. of goods; price or expense of carrying; management; bearing; demeanor; that which carries or conveys, as a wheeled vehicle, a frame supporting a bell, etc.

car'ried (kär'id), *pret. & p. p.* Of CARRY.

car'ri-er (-ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One that carries, as goods for hire; a bearer; messenger; a mechanism by which something is supported and moved or is driven.

carrier pigeon. Popularly, a pigeon used to carry messages; a homing pigeon; technically, a breed of large pigeons seldom used for carrying messages.

car'ri-on (-ûn), *n.* The dead and putrefying body or flesh of an animal.—*a.* Of or pert. to carrion; feeding on carrion.

carrion crow. The common European black crow; a certain American vulture.

car'ron-ade' (kär'û-nâd'), *n.* A kind of obsolete iron cannon of large bore.

car'ron oil (kär'ûn). A lotion of linseed oil and limewater, used for burns.

car'rot (kär'ût), *n.* A biennial plant related to the celery; its edible yellow or orange-red root.—**car'rot-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

car'ry (kär'ĭ), *v. t.; -RIED* (-ĭd); *-RY-ING.*

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

To convey, or transport, while supporting, orig. in a cart or car; bear; transfer; take; conduct; lead; guide; impel; move; convey by extension or continuance; extend; get or obtain, as by effort or force; capture; succeed in; win; secure the adoption or passage of, as a motion; support; sustain; hold; bear; bear about; bear (one's self); behave; sustain the burden of; bear. — *v. i.* To act as a bearer; have or exert propulsive power. — *n.; pl. -ries (-iz)*. Range, as of a gun or projectile; *U. S. & Canada*, a portage.

car'ry-all' (-ôl'), *n.* A kind of light, covered carriage for four or more. *U. S.*

cart (kârt), *n.* Any of various vehicles, as a chariot; a two-wheeled vehicle for transporting bulky or heavy articles; a light business or delivery wagon. — *v. t.* To carry or convey in or as in a cart.

cart'age (kâr'tāj), *n.* Act of carrying in a cart; price paid for carting.

carte (kârt), *n.* [F.] Bill of fare; a carte de visite.

carte' blanche' (kârt/blânsh'). Blank paper with a person's signature, etc., given to another with permission to superscribe what he pleases; hence, unconditional terms or power.

carte de vi'site' (dê vê'zêt'), *pl.* CARTES DE VISITE (kârt). A visiting card.

car'tel (kâr'têl; kâr-têl'), *n.* A letter of defiance or challenge; a written agreement between opposing nations.

cart'er (kâr'têr), *n.* A teamster.

Car'tha-gin'i-an (kâr'thâ-jîn'i-ân), *a.* Of or pert. to, ancient Carthage, in Africa. — *n.* An inhabitant of Carthage.

Car-thu'sian (kâr-thû'zhân), *n.* A member of a very austere religious order, founded near Chartreuse, France, by St. Bruno, 1086. — **Car-thu'sian**, *a.*

car'ti-lage (kâr'ti-lāj), *n.* A translucent elastic tissue composing most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of vertebrates; gristle; a part or structure composed of cartilage.

car'ti-lag'i-nous (-lāj'i-nūs), *a.* Of or pert. to cartilage; having the skeleton mostly of cartilage, as the sharks.

car-tog'ra-phy (kâr-tôg'râ-fi), *n.* The making of charts or maps. — **car-tog'ra-pher** (-fêr), *n.*

car'ton (kâr'tôn), *n.* Pasteboard, as for boxes; also, a pasteboard box; a white disk or circle within the bull's-eye of a rifle target; a shot which strikes this.

car-toon' (kâr-tōn'), *n.* A full-size design or study to serve as a model, as of a fresco; a large pictorial sketch; a pictorial caricature. — *v. t.* To make a cartoon of. — **car-toon'ist**, *n.*

car-touche' (-tōōsh'), *n.* In some fireworks, the case holding the inflammable materials; a scroll-shaped ornament in architecture, or an ornamental tablet.

car'tridge (kâr'trij), *n.* A case, capsule, shell, or bag holding an explosive charge, and often a projectile, esp. for a firearm; a roll of protected films for use in a camera.

car'un-cle (kâr'ün-k'l; kâ-rün'k'l), *n.* A naked fleshy excrescence, as the wattles and comb of certain birds.

carve (kârv), *v. t.* To cut; cut in an artistic manner; sculpture; cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table. — *v. i.* To cut up meat; divide and assign as in carving at table.

car'vel (kâr'vêl), *n.* A caravel.

car'vel-built', *a.* Shipbuilding. Built with planks meeting flush at the seams.

carv'er (-vêr), *n.* One that carves.

carv'ing, *n.* Act or art of one who carves; carved work; sculpture.

car'y-at'id (kâr'i-ât'id), *n.; pl. E. -IDS (-idz), L. -IDES (-i-dêz)*. *Arch.* A draped female figure supporting an entablature.

cas-cade' (kâs-kād'), *n.* A fall of water over a precipice; a waterfall less than a cataract; something suggestive of a cascade. — *v. i.* To fall in a cascade.

cas'ca-ri'l'ia (kâs'kâ-ri'l'â), *n.* A West Indian shrub or its aromatic bark, used as a tonic and stomachic.

cas'ca-ra sa-gra'da (kâs'kâ-râ sâ-grâ'dâ; *the drug is popularly called kâs-kâ'râ or kâs-kâr'â*). The bark of a California buckthorn, used as a mild laxative.

case (kâs), *n.* An instance of the kind; a special state of affairs; condition; a patient under treatment; an instance of sickness or injury; a suit or action; a cause; *Slang*, a person peculiar in some way; a character; one of the forms, or of the inflectional changes in form, of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicate its sense relation to other words. — **Syn.** Situation, plight, predicament, contingency, conjuncture.

case, *n.* A box, sheath, or covering; a box and its contents; quantity in a box; set; a shallow divided tray for type (the upper case contains capitals, accented and marked letters, etc.; the lower case, the small letters, figures, etc.); an inclosing frame or framework. — *v. t.* To inclose or put in a case; incase.

case'hard'en (kâs'hâr'd'n), *v. t.* To harden superficially, as iron or steel, render insensible to good influences.

ca'se-in (kâ'sê-in), *n.* A proteid precipitated from milk, esp. by rennet, constituting an important element in cheese.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ũse, ũnite,

case knife. A knife such as is kept in a sheath or case; hence, a table knife.

case'mate (kā's'māt), *n.* A bombproof chamber of a fortification, as for cannon; in ships of war, an armored inclosure where guns are mounted.

case'ment (-mēt), *n.* A window sash opening on hinges; *Chiefly Poetic*, a window with such a sash or sashes; an incasement; casing; covering.

ca'se-ous (kā'sē-ūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, cheese; cheesy.

ca-vern' (kā-zūrn'; kā'zērn), *n.* One of a series of barrack buildings in garrison towns, usually near the ramparts.

cash (kāsh), *n.* Money, esp. ready money; money or its equivalent paid promptly after purchasing.—*v. t.* To pay or receive cash for.

cash, *n. sing. & pl.* Any of various coins of small value, in India, China, etc.; esp., a Chinese (and Japanese) alloyed copper coin, worth about 1/17 of a cent; a Chinese money of account such that 48 cash coins equal 100 cash of account.

cash'book' (kāsh'bōōk'), *n.* A book in which is kept a record of all money either received or paid out.

ca-shew' (kā-shōō'), *n.* A kind of tropical tree native of America, but naturalized in all warm countries; also, its edible nut, yielding a sweet oil.

cash-ier' (kāsh-ēr'), *n.* One who has charge of money; one who has charge of payments and receipts (moneys, checks, notes, etc.), as in a bank.

cash-ier', *v. t.* To discharge; dismiss with ignominy from military service or from a place of trust; lay aside; discard.

cash'mere (kāsh'mēr; kāsh'mēr'), *n.* A rich stuff for shawls, scarfs, etc., orig. made in Cashmere (Kashmir), India, from wool of goats; specif., a shawl of this material; a dress fabric imitating it.

cas'ing (kā's'ing), *n.* Something that incases; material for incasing; a case.

ca-si'no (kā-sē'nō), *n.; pl. E. -nos (-nōz), It. -ni (-nē).* In Italy, a kind of country house; a building or room for social meetings, amusements, etc.

cask (kāsk), *n.* A barrel-shaped vessel of staves, hoops, and headings, usually made to hold liquids; a cask and its contents; quantity a cask will hold.

cas'ket (kā's'kēt), *n.* A small box, as for jewels; *U. S.*, a coffin, esp. a costly one.

casque (kāsk), *n.* A piece of armor for the head; helmet.—**casqued** (kāskt), *a.*

cas-sa'tion (kā-sā'shūn), *n.* Act of annulling or quashing; abrogation.

cas-sa'va (kā-sā'vā), *n.* Any of several plants cultivated in the tropics for their rootstocks, which yield a nutritious starch; also, the starch.

cas'se-role (kā's'ē-rōl; kā's'ē-rōl'), *n.* A saucepan or small round dish with a handle; *Cookery*, a mold of boiled rice, mashed potato, or paste, baked and filled with vegetables or meat.

cas'sia (kāsh'ā; -i-ā), *n.* An inferior kind of cinnamon; any of the trees (genus *Cinnamomum*) that produce it; any of various plants (genus *Cassia*) which bear pods having laxative pulp; the pulp.

cas'si-nette' (kā's'i-nēt'), *n.* A cloth with a cotton warp and a wool of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

cas'si-mere (kā's'i-mēr), *n.* A twilled woolen cloth, for men's garments.

cas-si'no (kā-sē'nō), *n.* A certain game at cards.

cas-sit'er-ite (-sit'ēr-īt), *n.* Native tin dioxide, the chief ore of metallic tin.

cas'sock (kā's'ōk), *n.* A long close-fitting garment worn by certain clergy under their surplices, by vergers as an outer garment, etc.

cas'so-wa-ry (-ō-wā-rī), *n.; pl. -waries (-rīz).* Any of several large ratite birds of New Guinea, Australia, etc.

cast (kāst), *v. t.; pret. & p. p. CAST; p. pr. & vb. n. CAST'ING.* To throw; fling; project or impel as if by throwing; deposit or place, esp. in a decisive or violent manner; throw off, out, or away; shed; molt; bring forth (young); esp., slink; vomit; throw down; overthrow; compute; reckon; calculate; allot (as parts of a play); assign (an actor for a part); form (liquid material) by pouring it into a mold and letting it harden; found.—*v. i.* To throw; project; consider; plan; scheme; add figures; conjecture; forecast.—*n.* Act or manner of casting; a throw; fortune; chance; a turn; a lift; a throwing down, off, etc.; that which is thrown out or off, shed, or ejected; computation; reckoning; esp., addition; conjecture; forecast; assignment of parts in a play to the actors; the actors themselves; act of founding; a mold; a pattern; thing formed in a mold or form; a casting; a tendency to any color; a tinge; hue; form; style.

cas'ta-net (kā's'tā-nēt; kā's'tā-nēt'), *n.* An instrument consisting of two small ivory or wooden shells clicked together in accompaniment to dances and music;—usually in *pl.*

cast'a-way' (kāst'ā-wā'), *a.* Thrown away; cast adrift.—*n.* One that is rejected; a shipwrecked person.

ûrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

caste (kást), *n.* One of the hereditary classes into which Hindu society in India is divided; any similar division or class of society; the position conferred by the caste system or principle.

cas'tel-lat'ed (kás'té-lát'éd), *p. a.* Built or formed like a castle; battlemented; provided or dotted with castles.

cast'er (kás'tēr), *n.* One that casts; a vial for condiments at the table; a cruet; a stand to hold cruets; a small supporting wheel on a swivel, for furniture.

cas'ti-gate (kás'ti-gát), *v. t.* To punish; chastise. — **cas'ti-ga'tion** (-gá'shūn), *n.* — **cas'ti-ga'tor** (-gá'tēr), *n.* — **-ga-to-ry** (-gá-tō-rí), *a.*

Cas'tile soap (kás'tēl; kás-tēl'). A kind of fine, hard soap made from olive oil.

Cas'til'ian (kás-til'yán), *n.* A native of Castile, in Spain; the standard form of the Spanish language. — *a.* Of or pert. to Castile, or its inhabitants.

cast'ing, *n.* Act of one that casts; that which is cast in a mold; that which is cast up or off.

casting voice or **vote**. The decisive voice or vote of a presiding officer in case of a tie vote.

cast'-i-ron, *a.* Made of cast iron; hence, hard; rigid. — *n.* See IRON.

cas'tle (kás'll), *n.* A large fortified building or set of buildings; fortress; citadel; stronghold, esp. of a prince or nobleman; anything resembling, or likened to, a castle; a rook in chess. — *v. t.* To put or inclose in or as in a castle; to cause (the king) to castle in chess. — *v. i.* In chess, to move the king two squares toward a castle and then (as part of the move) the castle to the square next past the king; of the king, to move as above.

cas'tor (-tēr), *n.* The beaver (*Rare*); an unctuous substance of peculiar odor secreted by beavers; a hat, esp. of beaver fur; heavy broadcloth for overcoats.

cas'tor, *n.* A vial or cruet; a caster.

Cas'tor, *n.* One of the stars of Gemini.

castor bean. Seed of the castor-oil plant; also, the plant.

castor oil. A cathartic oil extracted from castor beans.

cas'tor-oil' plant. A slightly woody Asiatic plant naturalized in all tropical countries and yielding castor beans.

cas'trate (kás'trát), *v. t.* To emasculate; geld; mutilate; expurgate, as a book. — **cas-tra'tion** (kás-trā'shūn), *n.*

cas'u-al (káz'h'ū-ál; káz'-), *a.* Happening without design and unexpectedly; coming by chance; coming without regularity; incidental; having the air of a chance occurrence; cursory; often,

with assumed indifference; without foresight, plan, or method; careless. — **Syn.** Fortuitous, occasional, unforeseen, unpremeditated, accidental. — **cas'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

cas'u-al-ty (-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Chance; accident; contingency; an unfortunate occurrence; a mishap; *pl.*, in the army or navy, losses caused by death, wounds, discharge, or desertion.

cas'u-ist (káz'h'ū-ist; káz'-), *n.* One skilled in, or given to, casuistry.

cas'u-is'tic (-is'tik), **-ti-cal** (-tí-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to casuists or casuistry.

cas'u-ist-ry (-is'trí), *n.*; *pl.* -ISTRIES (-triz). Science or doctrine dealing with questions of right or wrong in conduct; sophistical, equivocal, or false reasoning or teaching as to duties and morals.

cat (kát), *n.* A carnivorous domesticated quadruped which is the type of a family (*Felidæ*) including the lion, tiger, leopard, puma, various species of tiger cats, wild cats, lynxes, etc.; any member of the family; a person as likened to a cat, as a spiteful woman; a cat-o'-nine-tails.

cat'a-lysm (kát'á-klíz'm), *n.* A flood of water; deluge; any violent and extensive sudden physical change of the earth; a catastrophe.

cat'a-cous'tics (-kōós'tíks; -kous'tíks), *n.* That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sound or echoes.

cat'a-comb (kát'á-kôm), *n.* A subterranean place of burial, esp. one consisting of passages with side recesses for tombs; — commonly in *pl.*

cat'a-falque (-fálk), *n.* A temporary structure sometimes used to hold the remains in funeral solemnities.

cat'a-lep'sy (kát'á-lép'sí), **cat'a-lep'sis** (-lép'sis), *n.* A sudden suspension of sensation and volition, with muscular rigidity. — **cat'a-lep'tic** (-tík), *a. & n.*

cat'a-log. Var. of CATALOGUE.

cat'a-logue (kát'á-lög), *n.* A list; register; esp., a list of names, titles, or articles arranged, usually, alphabetically. — *v. t.* To make a list or catalogue of; insert in a catalogue. — *v. i.* To make, or work upon, a catalogue. — **cat'a-logu-er** (-lög'ēr), *n.*

ca-tal'pa (ká-tál'pá), *n.* Any of several American and Asiatic broad-leaved trees (genus *Catalpa*) bearing long pods.

ca-tal'y-sis (ká-tál'y-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-séz). Acceleration of a chemical reaction (orig. decomposition) produced by a substance appearing unchanged. — **cat'a-lyt'ic** (kát'á-lít'ík), *a.*

cat'a-ma-ran' (kát'á-má-rán'), *n.* A kind of raft or float made of logs or

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld. ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

pieces of wood lashed together; any vessel with twin hulls.

cat/a-me'ni-a (-mē'ni-ā), *n. pl.* The menses.—**cat/a-me'ni-al** (-āl), *a.*

cat/a-mount (kāt'ā-mount), *n.* Any of various wild animals of the cat family; in America, usually, a cougar or lynx.

cat/a-moun'tain (-moun'tin), *n.* The European wild cat; the leopard.

cat/a-plasm (-plāz'm), *n.* A poultice.

cat/a-plex'y (kāt'ā-plēk'sī), *n.* A morbid condition caused by shock and marked by muscular rigidity.

cat/a-pult (-pült), *n.* An ancient engine used to throw stones, arrows, etc.—*v. t. & i.* To throw from a catapult.

cat/a-ract (-rākt), *n.* A waterfall, esp. a large one; a deluge; flood; an opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

ca-tarrh' (kā-tār'), *n.* An inflammatory affection of a mucous membrane, esp. of the air passages.—**ca-tarrh'al** (-āl), *a.*

ca-tas'tro-phe (kā-tās'trō-fē), *n.* An event producing a subversion of the order of things; a final event, usually calamitous; sudden calamity; final event in a romance, drama, etc.; dénouement.

Ca-taw'ba (kā-tō'bā), *n.* A light red variety of American grape; also, a rich, light-colored wine made from it.

cat'bird' (kāt'būrd'), *n.* An American song bird allied to the mocking bird.

cat'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* A sailboat rigged with a single mast set far forward and a single large gaff-and-boom sail.

cat'call' (-kōl'), *n.* A sound like the cry of a cat.

catch (käch), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* CAUGHT (kōt), *p. pr. & vb. n.* CATCH'ING. To capture or seize, as after pursuit; take; get; insnare; entangle; reach or get to, esp. in time; overtake; come on by surprise; surprise; detect; take or contract by sympathy, or by or as if by contagion, infection, or exposure, as a disease; lay hold on, as if capturing; to grasp, get at, encounter, etc.; arrest the attention, fancy, etc., of; please; charm; apprehend mentally.—*v. i.* To make captures; take hold, as fire; spread; take and retain hold, as a hook; be impeded by entanglement or obstruction.—*n.* Act or fact of catching; that which catches, as a catching or insnaring question, a device for fastening, or one for checking motion, etc.; that which is, or is to be, caught; a scrap, as of song; a kind of round.—**catch'er** (-ēr), *n.*

catch'all' (käch'ōl'), *n.* A general receptacle.

catch'ing, *p. a.* That catches; infectious; contagious; captivating; taking.

catch'pen-ny (-pēn-ī), *a.* Made for getting small sums of money, as from the unwary.—*n.* A catchpenny thing.

catch'pole', -poll (-pōl'), *n.* A sheriff's officer, esp. one who arrests for debt.

catch'up (-ūp), *n.* A table sauce made with tomatoes, mushrooms, or walnuts.

catch'word' (käch'wūrd'), *n.* The first word of a page, repeated at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page, below the line; a word so placed or used as to catch the eye or attention.

catch'y (-ī), *a.*; **CATCH'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Catching; taking; fitful.

cate (kāt), *n.* Usually in *pl.* A choice viand; a dainty.

cat'e-chet'ic (kāt'ē-kēt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to instruction in the rudimentary Christian doctrines; pert. to or using questions and answers, as in teaching.

cat'e-chism (kāt'ē-kīz'm), *n.* Instruction by question and answer; a book containing a summary of principles, esp. of religious doctrine, in the form of questions and answers; a set of formal questions put to candidates, etc.—**cat'e-chist** (-kīst), *n.*

cat'e-chize (-kīz), *v. t.* To instruct by question and answer; question closely.

cat'e-chu (kāt'ē-chōc; -shōō), *n.* Any of several astringent substances got from certain tropical plants, and used in tanning, dyeing, etc.

cat'e-chu'men (-kū'mēn), *n.* One receiving rudimentary instruction, esp. in Christian doctrines; neophyte.

cat'e-gor'i-cal (-gōr'i-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a category; unconditional.—**cat'e-gor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat'e-go-ry (kāt'ē-gō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). One of the highest classes to which objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced; an ultimate conception; a class or division, as for discussion.

cat'e-nate (kāt'ē-nāt), *v. t.* To form into a chain; link.

ca'ter (kā'tēr), *v. i.* To provide food; buy, procure, or prepare provisions; supply what is needed or desired (with *for* or *to*).

ca'ter-er (-ēr), *n.* One who caters; esp., a provider of provisions and service at banquets, etc.—**ca'ter-ess**, *n. fem.*

cat'er-pil'lar (kāt'ēr-pil'ēr), *n.* The wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth, or any similar larva of other insects.

cat'er-waul (-wōl), *v. i.* Of cats, to make a kind of harsh cry; hence, to cry as cats.—*n.* Act of caterwauling.

cat'fish' (-fish'), *n.* Any of various fishes, some being so called from a fancied resemblance to a cat, as from having barbels about the mouth.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, shin; nature, verdure ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cat'gut' (kăt'güt'), *n.* A tough cord variously used, made from the intestines of animals, esp. of sheep.

ca-thar'tic (kā-thăr'tik), *a.* Cleansing the bowels; purgative.—*n.* A cathartic medicine; often, a mild purgative.

cat'head' (kăt'hěd'), *n.* A projecting timber or iron near the bow of a vessel, to which the anchor is hoisted.

ca-the'dra (kā-thě'drá; kăth'ě-drá), *n.* The official chair or throne of a bishop, teacher, or any person in high authority.

ca-the'dral (kā-thě'drăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, the cathedra; emanating from the cathedra; authoritative.—*n.* The church containing the cathedra.

cath'e-ter (kăth'ě-tēr), *n.* An instrument for passing through mucous canals, as a tubular one to draw off the urine.

cath'ode (kăth'ōd), *n.* The negative terminal of an electric source.

cathode rays. Rays projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube in which an electric discharge takes place. They are negative ions or electrons; impinging on solids they generate Röntgen rays.

cath'o-lic (kăth'ō-līk), *a.* Universal or general in human interests; affecting mankind as a whole; broad in sympathies or understanding; liberal; of or pert. to the church universal; [*cap.*] designating, or pert. to, the Western Church after its separation from the Eastern Church, which assumed the title of *Orthodox*; [*cap.*] designating, or pert. to, the Roman Catholic Church.—*n.* [*cap.*] A member of a Catholic church; esp., a Roman Catholic.

ca-thol'i-cism (kā-thōl'i-siz'm), *n.* The faith, or system of, or adherence to, the catholic church, or [*cap.*] a Catholic church, esp. the Roman Catholic Church.

cath'o-lic'i-ty (kăth'ō-lis'i-tī), *n.* State or quality of being catholic.

ca-thol'i-cize (kā-thōl'i-sīz), *v. t.* To make catholic or [*cap.*] Catholic.

ca-thol'i-con (-kōn), *n.* A panacea.

cat'i-on (kăt'i-ōn), *n.* The product evolved at the cathode in electrolysis; in general, a positive ion.

cat'kin (-kīn), *n.* An ament.

cat'mint' (-mīnt'), *n.* Catnip.

cat'nip (-nīp), *n.* A common plant of the mint family.

cat'-o'-moun'tain (kăt'ō-moun'tīn), *n.* = CATAMOUNTAIN.

cat'-o'-nine'-tail' (kăt'ō-nīn'tālz'), *n.* An instrument consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used in flogging.

ca-top'trics (kā-tōp'trīks), *n.* Optics that deals with reflected light, esp. light

reflected from mirrors. — **ca-top'tric** (-trīk), *a.* — **catoptric light**, a light in which the rays are concentrated by reflectors into a beam or beams.

cat's'-eye', *n.* A gem opalescent like the eye of a cat.

cat's'-paw', *n.* A light air which ruffles the surface of the water in patches during a calm; a dupe; tool.

cat'sup (kăt'sŭp). Var. of CATCHUP.

cat'-tail', *n.* A tall marsh plant with long, flat leaves, and flowers in a close cylindrical spike.

cat'tish (-ish), *a.* Catlike; feline.

cat'tle (kăt'tl), *n.* Live stock, now usually quadrupeds, kept as property or for use; esp., bovine animals.

Cau-ca'sian (kō-kă'shăn; -kăsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Caucasus or its inhabitants; designating, or pert. to, the division of mankind comprising the chief races of Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Asia, named the **Caucasian race** as being, supposedly, typified by the people of the Caucasus. — **Cau-ca'sian**, *n.* — **Cau-cas'ic** (-kăs'ik), *a.*

cau'cus (kō'kŭs), *n.* A meeting of the members or leaders of a party or faction to decide on policies or candidates.

cau'dal (-dăl), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

cau'date (-dăt), **cau'dat-ed** (-dăt-əd), *a.* Having a tail or tail-like appendage.

cau'dle (-d'l), *n.* A kind of warm drink for sick persons, esp. a mixture of wine or ale with eggs, bread, gruel, etc.

caught (kôt), *pret. & p. p.* of CATCH.

caul (kôl), *n.* The great omentum; a part of the amnion sometimes covering the head of a child at birth.

caul'dron. Var. of CALDRON.

caul'i-flow'er (kô'l'i-flou'ēr), *n.* A variety of the cabbage, in which the head is a thick flower cluster; also, the head.

caulk, **caulk'er**, etc. Vars. of CALEK, etc.

caus'al (kôz'ăl), *a.* Relating to, implying, containing, or being, a cause or causes.—*n.* A causative word or form.

cau-sal'i-ty (kô-zăl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Causal quality, agency, or relation.

cau-sa'tion (-ză'shăn), *n.* A causing; act or agency producing an effect; causality.

caus'a-tive (kôz'ă-tīv), *a.* Acting as a cause; causing; expressing causation.—*n.* A causative word or form.

cause (kôz), *n.* That which occasions or effects a result; a person or thing that is the occasion of an action or state; a reason; motive; ground of a legal action; a suit or action in court; case; subject of discussion; the side of a question up-

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ëve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, măkăr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cónnect; ăse, ănite,

held by a person or party.—*v. t.* To be the cause of; effect; bring about.—**Syn.** Create, produce, occasion, originate, induce.—**cause'less**, *a.*

cause'rie' (kôz'rē'; kôz'rē), *n.* [F.] Informal talk or discussion, as about literary matters.

cause'way (kôz'wā), *n.* A raised way across wet ground; highway or paved way.

cau'sey (kô'zī), *n.* A causeway (*Rare*); a highway,—esp., an old Roman road (*Hist.*).

caus'tic (kôs'tik), *a.* Capable of destroying, or eating away, by chemical action; corrosive; severe; satirical; stinging; cutting.—*n.* A caustic substance.—**caus-tic'i-ty** (kôs-tis'i-tī), *n.*

cau'ter-ant (kô'tēr-ānt), *a.* Of or pertaining to cautery or a caustic.—*n.* A cauterizing substance.

cau'ter-ize (-tēr-iz), *v. t.* To burn or sear with a cautery or caustic.—**cau'ter-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), *n.*

cau'ter-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-iz). A searing, as with a hot iron or a caustic; the agent used in cauterizing.

cau'tion (-shūn), *n.* Security; a surety; a warning against evil; a word, act, or the like, that conveys a warning; prudence as to danger; cautiousness; heedfulness.—**Syn.** Care, watchfulness; admonition.—*v. t.* To notify of danger; warn.

cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-rī), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a caution; specifically, cautioning; warning.

cau'tious (kô'shūs), *a.* Attentive to examine probable consequences of acts so as to avoid danger; prudent; wary.—**Syn.** Watchful, discreet, guarded, heedful, scrupulous, careful.—**cau'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

cav'al-cade' (kāv'āl-kād'), *n.* A procession of persons on horseback.—*v. i.* To ride in a cavalcade.

cav'a-le-ro, (-ā-lē-rō), *a.* A cavalier.

cav'a-li-er' (kāv'ā-lēr'), *n.* A horseman; esp., a knight; a gay, sprightly military man; a gallant; [*cap.*] one of the court party in England in the time of King Charles I.—*a.* Gay; easy; frank; supercilious; disdainful; haughty; [*cap.*] of or relating to the Cavaliers.—*v. i.* To play the cavalier; to be haughty.—**cav'a-li-er-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*—**cav'a-li-er'ly**, *adv.*

cav'al-ry (kāv'āl-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). The part of a military force that serves on horseback; horsemen, horses, etc., collectively.—**cav'al-ry-man** (-mān), *n.*

cave (kāv), *n.* A hollow place in the earth; cavern; den.—*v. t.* To hollow out. *Obs.*, exc. in: **to cave in**, to cause to cave or fall in; also, to fall in or down.

ca've-at (kā'vē-āt), *n.* A notice to an officer not to do a certain act until the party notifying is heard in opposition; a caution; warning.

cave bear. A very large bear whose remains are common in European caves.

cave man. A cave dweller; esp., a man of the stone age contemporary with the mammoth, cave bear, etc.

Cav'en-dish (kāv'ēn-dīsh), *n.* A kind of plug tobacco.

cav'ern (-ēr'n), *n.* An underground cavity; a cave, esp. a large cave.—*v. t.* To place in or as in a cavern.

cav'ern-ous (-ēr-nās), *a.* Full of caverns; of the nature of, or like, a cavern; hollow.—**cav'ern-ous-ly**, *adv.*

cav'i-ar' (kāv'ī-ār'; kāv'yār'), *n.* The prepared and salted roe of the sturgeon or other large fish, used as a relish.

cav'il (kāv'īl), *v. i.* To make captious or frivolous objections or criticism.—*v. t.* To cavil at.—*n.* A captious or frivolous objection; a quibble.—**cav'il-er**, *n.*

cav'i-ty (kāv'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). A hollow place; a hollow.

ca-vort' (kā-vōrt'), *v. i.* To prance; caper;—of a horse or its rider. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

caw (kō), *v. i.* Of crows, rooks, ravens, to utter their call or cry; make a sound suggestive of such a cry.—*n.* The cry made in cawing.

cay-enne' (kā-ēn'; kī-ēn'), *n.* [*Sometimes cap.*] Cayenne pepper.

Cayenne, or **red, pepper**. A very hot pungent powder made from the fruits or seeds of several species of capsicum.

cay'man (kā'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mānz). A kind of tropical American alligator.

Ca-yuse' (kī-ūs'), *n.* An American Indian of a certain Western tribe; [*l. c.*] Western U. S., an Indian pony.

ca-zique' (kā-zēk'), *n.* Var. of CACIQUE.

cease (sēs), *v. i.* & *t.* To come or bring to an end; desist.—**Syn.** Leave off, discontinue, refrain, intermit, end, stop, quit.—*n.* Cessation. *Obs.*, exc. in *without cease*.

cease'less, *a.* Without stop; incessant.

ce'dar (sē'dēr), *n.* Any of a large number of trees, chiefly of the pine family, having fragrant, durable wood.

cedar bird. A North American waxwing.

cede (sēd), *v. t.* To surrender; give up.

ce-dil'la (sē-dil'ā), *n.* A mark under the letter *c* [thus, *ç*], to show that it is to be sounded like *s*, as in *façade*.

ceil (sēl), *v. t.* To furnish with a ceiling.

ceil'ing, *n.* Act of one who ceils a room, vessel, etc.; the lining or covering of a room, esp. that overhead.

cel'an-dine (sēl'ān-dīn), *n.* An herb of the poppy family, with yellow flowers.

örn, ūp, circās, mentī; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure

cel'e-brant (sĕl'ĕ-brănt), *n.* One who celebrates a public religious rite; esp., the officiating priest at the Mass.

cel'e-brate (sĕl'ĕ-brăt), *v. t.* To perform publicly and with appropriate rites; solemnize; honor by, or observe with, solemn rites, ceremonies of joy and respect, or refraining from business; publish abroad; extol.—**Syn.** Commemorate, keep.—*v. i.* To perform a religious ceremony (esp. the Eucharist); observe a festival, holiday, etc.

cel'e-brat'ed (-brăt'ĕd), *p. a.* Distinguished; renowned.—**Syn.** Famous, famed, illustrious, eminent.

cel'e-bra'tion (-bră'shŭn), *n.* Celebrating; state of being celebrated.

ce-leb'ri-ty (sĕ-lĕb'ri-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). State of being celebrated; renowned; *Colloq.*, a celebrated person.

ce-ler'i-ty (lĕr'i-tĭ), *n.* Rapidity of motion; speed.

cel'er-y (sĕl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A European herbaceous plant the blanched leaf-stalks of which are eaten as a salad or cooked.

ce-les'tial (sĕ-lĕs'chĕl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sky or visible heavens; of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the spiritual heaven; heavenly; divine; of or pert. to the (former) Chinese, or Celestial, Empire (as being ruled by a dynasty appointed by heaven), or, *Humorously*, the Chinese people.—*n.* An inhabitant of heaven; [*cap.*] *Colloq.*, a Chinese.

cel'i-bate (sĕl'i-băt), *n.* An unmarried person.—*a.* Unmarried; single.—**cel'i-ba-cy** (sĕl'i-bă-sĭ; sĕ-lĭb'ă-sĭ), *n.*

cell (sĕl), *n.* A very small close apartment, as in a prison; a small hollow receptacle, as in a honeycomb; a receptacle containing electrodes and an electrolyte for generating electricity or for producing electrolysis; the structural unit of which animals and plants are built up, consisting of a minute mass of protoplasm, generally having a nucleus, and inclosed in a cell wall.

cel'lar (sĕl'ĕr), *n.* A storeroom for provisions, etc., now always a room or set of rooms underground; specif., a wine cellar.—*v. t.* To place or store in a cellar.

cel'lar-age (-ăj), *n.* Cellar space; charge for storage in a cellar.

cel'lo, **cel'lo** (chĕl'ŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ŏz). Violoncello.—**cel'list**, **'cel'list** (-lĭst), *n.*

cel'lu-lar (sĕl'ŭ-lăr), *a.* Of, characterized by, or pert. to, a cell or cells.

cel'lule (-ŭl), *n.* A small cell.

cel'lu-loid (-ŭl-loid), *n.* A substance, essentially soluble guncotton and camphor, resembling ivory in texture and color, but often variously colored.

cel'lu-lose (-lŏs), *n.* An inert substance, the chief component of the solid part of plants, of linen, paper, etc.

celt (sĕlt), *n.* A primitive chisel or ax-shaped stone or metal implement.

Celt (sĕlt), *n.* A member of a race of central and western Europe, described by the Romans as tall, blond, and large-bodied; an individual of any of various Celtic-speaking peoples, including the ancient Gauls and Britons and modern Bretons, Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic Scotch.

Celt'ic (sĕl'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Celts.—*n.* A group of languages divided into Cymric and Gadhelic.

ce-ment' (sĕ-mĕnt'; sĕm'ĕnt), *n.* A substance used in a soft state to join bricks in building, to cover floors, etc., which afterwards becomes hard like stone; any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as glue, paste, etc.; bond of union; that which unites firmly.—(sĕ-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To unite or stick by or as by a cement; overlay with cement.

cem-en-ta'tion (sĕm'ĕn-tă'shŭn; sĕ-mĕn-), *n.* Act or process of cementing; state of being cemented; process of surrounding a solid, as iron or green glass, with the powder of some other substance, as charcoal or sand, and heating the whole so that the solid is changed, as into steel or porcelain, by chemical combination with the powder.

cem'e-ter-y (sĕm'ĕ-tĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-ĭz). A place set apart for burial of the dead; graveyard; necropolis.

cen'o-bite (sĕn'ŏ-bit; sĕn'ŏ-bit), *n.* One of a religious order dwelling in a convent community.

cen'o-taph (sĕn'ŏ-tăf), *n.* A monument in honor of a person buried elsewhere.

cense (sĕns), *v. t.* To offer incense to.

cen'ser (sĕn'sĕr), *n.* A vessel for perfumes, esp. one to burn incense in.

cen'sor (-sŏr; -sĕr), *n.* One of two magistrates of ancient Rome who took the census, and who became overseers of morals and conduct; an overseer of morals and conduct; esp., an official empowered to examine written or printed matter in order to forbid publication if objectionable; a faultfinder; censorer.—*v. t.* To subject to the action of a censor.—

cen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sŏ'ri-ăl), *a.*—**cen'sorship** (sĕn'sŏr-shĭp; sĕn'sĕr-), *n.*

cen-so'ri-ous (sĕn-sŏ'ri-ŭs), *a.* Addicted to censure; apt to condemn; implying or expressing censure.—**Syn.** Faultfinding, carping, caviling, condemnatory.

cen-sur-a-ble (-shŭr-ă-b'l), *a.* Deserving of, or subject to, censure; blamable.

cen'sure (-shŭr), *n.* An ecclesiastical

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

reprimand; act of finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; hostile criticism. —**Syn.** Blame, reproof, condemnation, reprobation, disapproval, disapprobation, reprehension, animadversion, reflection.—*v. t. & i.* To find fault with or condemn as wrong; criticize adversely.—**Syn.** Upbraid, chide, rebuke, reprove, blame, condemn, reprobate.

cen'sus (-sūs), *n.* Among the Romans, a numbering of the people, and valuation of their estates, for taxation, etc.; an official enumeration of the population of a place, generally with classified social and economic statistics.

cent (sént), *n.* A hundred (only in **PER CENT**); a 100th part of the unit in some monetary systems, or a coin of this value.

cen'tal (sén'tál), *n.* A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois.—*a.* Relating to a hundred, or to the use of the cental.

cen'taur (-tôr), *n.* One of a mythical race of Thessaly, half man and half horse, descendants of Ixion.

cen'tau-ry (-tô-rî), *n.* Any of various herbs of the gentian family, some of which have medicinal properties.

cen'te-na'ri-an (sén'tē-nā'ri-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a hundred years.—*n.* A person a hundred years old.

cen'te-na-ry (sén'tē-nā-rî), *a.* Of or pert. to a period of 100 years; centennial.—*n.; pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A century; a centennial.

cen'ten'ni-al (sén-tén'i-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or completing a space of, 100 years; lasting, or aged, 100 years.—*n.* A one hundredth anniversary or its celebration; a centenary.

cen'ter (sén'tēr), *n.* The middle point or place; central thing, person, or group; that about which a body revolves; a point of concentration; a point from which things proceed; those members of a legislative assembly, as the Moderates in France or the Roman Catholic party in Germany, who occupy benches in the center of the chamber [As used of a particular group usually *cap.*].—*v. t.* To place or fix in or at the center; collect to a point; concentrate.—*v. i.* To be centered.—**center of gravity**, *Mech.*, a center of gravitational attraction; that point in a body from or on which the body can be suspended or poised in equilibrium in any position.

cen'ter-board' (-bôrd'), *n.* A movable keel formed of a broad slab of wood or metal, lowered to increase the area of lateral resistance and prevent leeway when the vessel works to windward.

cen'ter-ing (-ing), *n.* Act of one that

centers; a structure on which a masonry arch is built until self-supporting.

cen'tes'i-mal (sén-tēs'i-măl), *a.* Hundredth; pertaining to, or divided into, hundredths.

cen'ti- (sén'ti-). A combining form signifying *hundred* or, chiefly as used in the metric system, *hundredth part*.

cen'ti-grade (-gräd), *a.* Consisting of a hundred degrees or divisions; specif., of or pert. to the centigrade thermometer (abbr. C.), on which the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 100 degrees, and 0° C. corresponds to 32°F., and 100° C. to 212° F.

cen'ti-gram (-gräm), *n.* A weight equal to one hundredth of a gram.

cen'ti-li'ter (-lê'tēr), *n.* A measure of volume equal to one hundredth of a liter.

cen'time' (sän'tēm'; sän'tēm), *n.* [F.] The hundredth part of a franc.

cen'ti-me'ter (sén'ti-mê'tēr), *n.* A measure of length equal to one 100th of a meter.

cen'ti-pede (-péd), *n.* Any of numerous myriapods with a long flattened body, and the anterior legs modified into poison fangs.

cen'ti-stere (sén'ti-stēr), *n.* One hundredth of a stere, or cubic meter; 0.353 cubic foot.

cen'tner (sént'nēr), *n.* A commercial hundredweight in several Continental countries, generally 50 kilograms, or 100.23 lbs.; a weight (**metric centner**) of 100 kilograms, or 220.46 lbs.; the British cental.

cen'tral (sén'träl), *a.* Relating to, situated in or near, or containing or constituting, the center; equidistant or equally accessible from certain points; fig., chief, leading, or dominant.—**-trally**, *adv.*

cen'tral'i-ty (sén-träl'i-tî), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tîz). State of being central.

cen'tral-ize (sén'träl-îz), *v. t.* To bring to a central point; bring under one system or control.—**cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-î-zä'shün; -î-zä'shün), *n.*

cen'tre (sén'tēr). Var. of **CENTER**.

cen'tric (-trîk), *a.* In or at the center.

cen'trif'u-gal (sén-trîf'û-gäl), *a.* Proceeding from the center; designating a force (**centrifugal force**) directed outward when a body is made to move in a curved path.

cen'trip'e-tal (-trîp'ê-täl), *a.* Proceeding or directed toward the center; designating a force (**centripetal force**) directed toward the center.

cen-tum'vir (sén-tüm'vēr), *n.; L. pl.* -VIRI (-vî-rî). One of an ancient Roman civil court of about 100 judges or jurors.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdûre; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cen-tum'vi-rate (sĕn-tŭm'vĭ-răt), *n.*

The office of a centumvir, or of the centumviri; the body of centumviri, collectively; a body of one hundred men.

cen-tu-ple (sĕn'tŭ-p'l), *a.* Hundredfold. —*v. t.* To increase a hundredfold.

cen-tu'ri-on (sĕn-tŭ'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* A captain of a Roman century.

cen-tu-ry (sĕn'tŭ-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A division of the Roman army, of varying size, orig. of 100 men; one of the divisions of Romans formed to vote for civil officers; any body of 100 men or 100 things; a period of 100 years. — **cen-tu'ri-al** (sĕn-tŭ'rĭ-ăl), *a.*

century plant. A Mexican fleshy-leaved species of agave commonly cultivated as a house plant, formerly believed not to blossom until 100 years old.

ceph'a-lal'gi-a (sĕf'ă-lăl'jĭ-ă), *n.* *Med.* Headache.

ce-phal'ic (sĕ-făl'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, directed toward, or being near, the head.

ceph'a-lo-pod' (sĕf'ă-lô-pôd'), *n.* Any of the highest class (*Cephalopoda*) of mollusks, containing the squids, cuttlefishes, octopus, etc., having around the front of the head a group of muscular arms, usually with prehensile suckers.

ce-ra'ceous (sĕ-ră'shŭs), *a.* Waxy.

ce-ram'ic (sĕ-răm'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to pottery.

ce-ram'ics (-ĭks), *n.* Art of making things of baked clay.

ce'rate (sĕ'răt), *n.* A form of unctuous preparation, for external use.

cere (sĕr), *n.* A soft swollen area, occurring typically in birds of prey and in parrots, in which the nostrils open.

ce're-al (sĕ'rĕ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to grain or the grasses producing it. — *n.* Any grass yielding grain used for food, as wheat, rice, etc., or the grain itself.

cer'e-bel'lum (sĕr'ĕ-bĕl'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LA (-ă). A large lobe of the dorsal part of the brain. It is concerned in the coordination of movements. — **cer'e-bel'lar** (-ăr), *a.*

cer'e-bral (sĕr'ĕ-brăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the brain; of or pert. to the cerebrum.

cer'e-bral-ism (-brăl-ĭz'm), *n.* The theory that consciousness is merely a function or product of the brain.

cer'e-brate (-brăt), *v. i.* To exhibit brain activity; experience mental activity. — *v. t.* To perform by brain action.

cer'e-brat'ion (-bră'shŭn), *n.* Action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

cer'e-bri'tis (-brĭ'tis), *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the cerebrum.

cer'e-brum (sĕr'ĕ-brŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BRUMS (-brŭmz), L. -BRA (-bră). The

hemispheres of the brain, constituting the part most concerned in the voluntary and conscious mental processes.

cere'cloth' (sĕr'klôth'), *n.* Cloth treated with melted wax, or with glutinous matter, used for wrapping a dead body.

cere'ment (sĕr'mĕnt), *n.* Usually in *pl.* A cerecloth, or any shroud for the dead.

cer'e-mo'ni-al (sĕr'ĕ-mô'ni-ăl), *a.* Of or relating to, characterized by, or of the nature of, ceremonies or ceremony. — **Syn.** Ritual; precise, punctilious,

studied, stiff, prix, ceremonious, formal. — *n.* A system of rules and ceremonies enjoined by law or custom; ritual; a ceremonial usage or form; rite. — **cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

cer'e-mo'ni-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Ceremonial; according to prescribed forms; punctilious. — **cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

cer'e-mo-ny (sĕr'ĕ-mô-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -MONIES (-nĭz). A formal act or series of acts, often symbolical, prescribed by law, custom, or authority in matters of religion, of state, etc.; disparagingly, a mere outward form; loosely, anything done ceremoniously. — **Syn.** Observance, ritual, solemnity, form, rite.

ce're-us (sĕ'rĕ-ŭs), *n.* Any of a tropical American genus (*Cereus*) of plants of the cactus family.

ce-rise' (sĕ-rĕz'), *a.* Of the color of the bright red cherry. — *n.* A cerise color.

ce'ri-um (sĕ'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* A rare metal, soft, malleable, and ductile (Symbol, *Ce*).

ce-rog'ra-phy (sĕ-rôg'ră-fĭ), *n.* Art of making forms or designs in or with wax.

cer'tain (sŭr'tĭn), *a.* Fixed; stated; settled; sure or dependable; reliable; not to be doubted or denied; indubitable; assured in mind; sure; destined; one or some specific (thing or person not further described). — **Syn.** True, undeniable, unquestionable, indisputable; positive. — **cer'tain-ly**, *adv.*

cer'tain-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). A fact unquestionably established; quality, state, or fact of being certain; certitude.

cer'tes (sŭr'tĕz; -tĭz; rarely, poet., sŭrts), *adv.* Certainly; verily. *Archaic.*

cer-tif'i-cate (sŭr-tĭf'ĭ-kăt), *n.* A certified statement; a written testimony to the truth of any fact; anything that certifies; written declaration legally authenticated. — (-kăt), *v. t.* To attest by, furnish with, or license by, a certificate.

— **cer'ti-fi-ca'tion** (sŭr'tĭ-fĭ-kă'shŭn), *n.*

cer'ti-fy (sŭr'tĭ-fĭ), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fĭd); -FY'ING. To attest authoritatively;

to verify; testify to in writing; assure;

U. S., to guarantee (a check) as good by so indicating upon its face.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, ăccount, âsk, ăve, ăvent, ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ôld, ôbey, ârm, âsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

cer'ti-o-ra'ri (sûr/shî-ô-râ'ri), *n.* A writ to call up records, for review or relief.
cer'ti-tude (sûr'ti-tûd), *n.* State of being mentally certain; mental assurance.
ce-ru'le-an (sê-rôo'lê-ân), *a. & n.* Azure.
ce-ru'men (-mên), *n.* Earwax.
ce'ru-se (sê'rôos; sê-rôos'), *n.* White lead; a cosmetic containing white lead.
cer'vi-cal (sûr'vi-kâl), *a.* Of or pert. to the neck.
cer'vine (sûr'vîn; -vîn), *a.* Of or pert. to the deer.
cess (sês), *n.* An assessment; tax. *Obs., Local, or Dial. Eng.*
ces-sa'tion (sê-sâ'shûn), *n.* Act or fact of ceasing; a stop.—**Syn.** Rest, stay, pause, discontinuance, intermission.
ces'sion (sêsh'ûn), *n.* A yielding or surrender, as of rights, to another; ceding.
cess'pool (sês'pôol'), *n.* A cistern in a drain to collect sewage.
ces'tus (-tûs), *n.* A girdle, esp. that of Aphrodite (or Venus), which gave the wearer the power of exciting love.
ces'tus, *n.* A leather covering for the hands anciently used by boxers, often loaded with lead or iron.
ce-su'ra. Var. of **CÆSURA**.
ce-ta'cean (sê-tâ'shân), *n.* Any of an order (*Cetacea*) of aquatic, mostly marine, mammals, consisting of the whales, dolphins, porpoises, etc.—**ce-ta'cean**, *a.*—**ce-ta'ceous** (-shûs), *a.*
chafe (châf), *v. t.* To rub in order to stimulate and warm; rub so as to wear away; fret; gall; anger; irritate.—**Syn.** Vex, excite, inflame.—*v. t.* To rub; move, as one body on or against another, so as to cause friction; be vexed; fret.—*n.* Heated state of mind or temper; fret; rubbing; friction; injury or wear caused by friction.
chaf'er (châf'ër), *n.* Any of various scarabæoid beetles, as the June beetle; esp., the cockchafer.
chaff (châf), *n.* The husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed by threshing, winnowing, etc.; anything light and worthless; refuse; light jesting talk; banter; raillery.—*v. t. & i.* To banter; rally.—**chaff'er** (-ër), *n.*
chaf'er (châf'ër), *n.* Bargaining; haggling about price.—*v. i.* To bargain or negotiate; esp., to haggle about terms.
chaf'finch (châf'inch; cháf'-), *n.* A kind of finch often kept as a cage bird.
chaff'y (cháf'I), *a.*; **CHAFF'Y-ER** (-i-ër); -I-EST. Abounding in or resembling chaff; light or worthless as chaff.
chafing dish. A vessel for cooking on the table, or for keeping food warm, as by coals, or by a lamp.

cha-grin' (shâ-grîn' or, esp. in *British usage*, -grên'), *n.* Mental disquietude due to wounded pride, disappointment, etc.; acute vexation; mortification.—*v. t.* To excite chagrin in; mortify.
chain (chân), *n.* A series of links or rings, usually of metal, joined together; that which confines, fetters, or secures; bond; fetter; hence, esp. in *pl.*, imprisonment; bondage; a series of things connected as if in a chain; a chainlike measuring instrument (the *engineer's chain* being 100 ft. long; the *surveyor's chain*, 66 ft. long); usually in *pl.*, an iron link, plate, or bar held (in large vessels by a chain bolted to the side of a vessel) to hold the deadeyes; *pl.*, the channels.—*v. t.* To fasten or connect with a chain; fetter; restrain; enslave.
chain gang. A gang, esp. of convicts, chained together.
chain mail. Flexible armor of interlinked metal rings.
chain pump. A pump having an endless chain (usually bearing disks or lifts that fit a tube through which the ascending part passes) dipping below the water and running over a drum or wheel by which it is moved.
chain shot. A kind of shot consisting of two balls or half balls united by a chain.
chain stitch. A kind of ornamental stitch; in machine sewing, a loop stitch.
chair (châr), *n.* A movable single seat with a back; a seat of authority, state, or dignity; an office of authority, dignity, etc., or the dignity or authority itself; a chairman.—*v. t.* To place in a chair, esp. in a chair of office; enthrone.
chair'man (-mân), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. The occupant of a chair of authority; esp., a presiding officer.—**chair'man-ship**, *n.*
chaise (shâz), *n.* A two- or four-wheeled, usually one-horse, carriage with a calash top, and the body hung on thorough-braces; a post chaise; loosely, any light carriage or pleasure cart.
chal-ced'o-ny (kâl-sêd'ô-nî; kâl'sê-dô-nî), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nîz). A translucent variety of quartz, commonly pale blue or gray, with waxlike luster.
chal-cog'ra-phy (-kôg'râ-fi), *n.* Act or art of engraving on copper or brass, esp. for printing.—**-cog'ra-pher** (-fër), *n.*
Chal-de'an (-dê'ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Chaldea or its people; hence, of or pert. to astrology, magic, etc.—*n.* One of an ancient Semitic tribe that became the dominant people of Babylonia; a person versed in Babylonian lore, esp. astrology; a soothsayer; language of the Chaldeans.—**Chal-da'ic** (-dâ'ik), *a.*

ûrn, ûn, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cha-let' (shá-lá'; shá'ló'; shál'á), *n.* A herdsman's cabin in the Swiss mountains, or a small wooden cottage of the Alpine regions; a cottage, esp. a country house, in the style of a Swiss cottage.

chal'ice (chál'is), *n.* A goblet; esp., the cup used in the Lord's Supper. *Now Poetic or in elevated use.*

chalk (chók), *n.* A soft limestone, white, gray, or buff in color, chiefly composed of the shells of foraminifers; chalklike material, esp. that used in crayons; a piece of such material; a score, or account of credit; hence, credit; tick.—*v. t.* To treat or mix with chalk; whiten with chalk; bleach; write or record in chalk, as, formerly, an account.—**chalk'y**, *a.*

chal'enge (chál'énj), *v. t.* In military use, to question, and demand the countersign from; in legal use, to object to; *U. S.*, object to receiving the vote of (a voter); take exception to; question; dispute; claim as due, as respect, etc.; call or invite defiantly to a contest; defy; dare.—*n.* Act of challenging; that which is said or done in challenging.—**chal'enge-a-ble**, *a.*—**chal'leng-er**, *n.*

chal'lis (shál'l; chál'is), *n.* Also **chal'lie** (shál'l). A lightweight cotton or wool dress fabric, usually figured.

cha-lyb'e-ate (ká-líb'é-át), *a.* Impregnated with (usually salts of) iron.—*n.* A chalybeate water, liquid, or medicine.

cham'ber (chám'bēr), *n.* A room in a house; esp., a bedroom; the reception room of a great personage; *pl.*, rooms for single persons in a lodging house or tenement, or arranged in sets for offices, etc.; usually in *pl.*, a room or rooms where a lawyer or judge transacts business; a hall for deliberative meetings; a deliberative body, as a legislature or court; a compartment; an inclosed space; that part of the bore of a piece of ordnance which holds the charge; in a revolver, any of the barrels or, now, cylinder compartments for cartridges.—*v. t. & i.* To put or lodge in or as in, or to furnish with, a chamber; inclose; confine.

cham'ber-lain (-lín), *n.* An attendant on a monarch or nobleman in his private chambers; in Europe, one of the high officers of a court; a steward; a treasurer or receiver of public money.

cham'ber-maid (-mád'), *n.* A maid-servant who has the care of chambers, making the beds, sweeping, etc.

cha-me'le-on (ká-mē'lē-ŭn), *n.* Any of various lizards that change color.

cham'fer (chám'fēr), *n.* The surface formed by cutting away an angle of a

timber, stone, etc.; a tool for cutting chamfers.—*v. t.* To furrow; groove; flute; make a chamfer on; bevel.

cham'ois (shám'í; shá'mwá'; shá-moi'), *n.* A small goatlike antelope of the mountain ridges of Europe and southwestern Asia; a soft, pliant leather, originally of the skin of the chamois.

champ (chämp), *v. t. & i.* To bite and chew with force and noise; munch.—*n.* Act of champing, as of a horse.

cham-pagne' (shám-pān'), *n.* A white sparkling wine made in the old province of Champagne, France; any such wine.

cham-paig'n' (-pān'), *n.* A plain; level field.—*a.* Of, of the nature of, or relating to, flat open country.

cham'per-ty (chám-pēr-tí), *n.* A proceeding by which a person having no legitimate concern in a suit bargains to furnish money or personal services to aid in carrying it on, for a share of the amount recovered.

cham'pi-on (chám'pí-ŭn), *n.* A contestant or fighter, esp. in behalf of another or a cause; defender; advocate; one formally acknowledged supreme in a branch of athletics or game of skill, and ready to contend with any qualified challenger; a thing awarded first prize or place.—*v. t.* To attend or defend as champion.—**cham'pi-on-ship**, *n.*

chance (chāns), *n.* The happening of events; fortune; hap; a happening in a particular way; a fortuity; *Archaic*, a mishap; a possibility or likelihood of anything happening; opportunity; hypothetical agent or mode of activity other than a force, law, or purpose; fortune; fate (often personified); connection of events not relevant to the interest of the observer, or such a connection, due to accident; probability.—*v. i.* To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation; come to pass.—*a.* Happening by chance; casual.

chan'cel (chán'sél), *n.* That part of a church reserved for the clergy; all that part of a church east of the nave, including the choir proper and sanctuary.

chan'cel-lor (-ěr), *n.* A secretary, esp. an official one of a nobleman, prince, or king; [*cap.*] the Lord Chancellor, who is the chief chancery, or equity, judge in England; any of various other high officials; head of some universities; chief minister of state in Austria Hungary or in the German Empire; *U. S.*, judge in a statutory court of chancery.—**chan'cel-lor-ship**, *n.*

chan'cer-y (chán'sēr-í), *n.* In England, the court presided over by the Lord

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Chancellor; *U. S.*, court of equity; chancery practice or principles; equity.—in **chancery**, in litigation in a court of chancery; in a helpless or awkward position (alluding to the former proverbial dilatoriness of chancery causes).
chan'cy (-sī), *a.* Uncertain; risky. *Colloq.*
chan'de-lier' (shān'dě-lēr'), *n.* A branched candlestick, gas fixture, or the like, esp. one hanging from the ceiling.
chan'dler (chān'dlēr), *n.* Maker or seller of candles; dealer in groceries, etc.
chan'dler-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -DLERIES (-īz). A place where candles, etc., are kept, or where a chandler does business.
change (chānj), *v. t.* To alter by substituting something for, or by giving up for something else; put or take another or others in place of; give and take reciprocally (often with *with*); exchange; make different; turn; convert.—*v. i.* To be changed; make a change of place or circumstances; shift (often with *about*); *Colloq.*, to change vehicles, as cars; change one's clothes.—*n.* Act or fact of changing; variety; place where men meet to do business; exchange (now chiefly with *on* or *upon* and commonly, though erroneously, written *'change*); variation; alteration; mutation; change of key; money given in exchange for money of a higher denomination, or of another currency; the balance returned when payment is made by a coin or note exceeding the sum due.
change'a-ble (chān'jā-b'l), *a.* Capable of changing; mutable; variable; appearing different in different lights or circumstances.—**change'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*—**change'a-bly** (-bīl'), *adv.*
change'ful (chānj'fōōl), *a.* Full of change; uncertain.
change'less, *a.* That does not change.
change'ling (chān'ling), *n.* A child supposed to have been exchanged secretly for another by fairies or elves.
chang'er (chān'jēr), *n.* One who changes the form of anything.
chan'nel (chān'ēl), *n.* The bed of a natural stream; the deeper part of a waterway; a strait, or narrow sea, between two portions of land; a closed course or conduit, as a tube; that through which anything passes; means or medium of passing or transmitting; one of the flat ledges bolted to a vessel to spread the shrouds.—*v. t.* To form a channel in; groove.
chan'son (shān'sōn; *F.* shān'sōn'), *n.*; *pl.* -SONS (-sōnz; -sōn'). A song.
chant (chānt), *v. t.* To sing; *Music.*, to sing or recite after the manner of a

chant; intone; *Slang or Colloq.*, to praise (a horse) falsely, or sell by so doing.—*v. i.* To sing; sing a chant; intone; utter or repeat a statement monotonously.—*n.* Song; melody; a short, simple melody or phrase characterized by the reciting of an indefinite number of syllables to one tone, used in public worship; a composition chanted or for chanting; a singing modulation of the voice in speaking.—**chant'er** (chān'tēr), *n.*—**chan'tress**, *n. fem.*
chant'ey (shān'tī; chān'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-tiz). A song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work.
chan'ti-cleer (chān'tī-klēr), *n.* A cock.
chan'try (chān'trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). An endowment for the chanting of Masses and offering of prayers; a chapel, altar, or part of a church, so endowed.
cha'os (kā'ōs), *n.* The unorganized state of matter before the creation of orderly forms; disordered collection or state.—**cha-ot'ic** (kā-ōt'ik), *a.*
chap (chāp), *v. t. & i.* To open or crack in chinks; split; cause the skin of to crack or be rough.—*n.* A cleft; crack; chink.
chap (chōp; chāp), *n.* A jaw or the fleshy covering of a jaw;—commonly in *pl.*
chap (chāp), *n.* Buyer or customer (*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*); man, boy, or fellow (*Colloq.*).
cha'pa-ra'jos (chā'pā-rā'hōs), *n. pl.* [Mex. Sp.] Overalls of sheepskin or leather, usually open at the back, worn esp. by cowboys. Often called *chaps*.
chap'ar-ral' (chāp'ā-rāl'), *n.* A thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; any dense thicket of stiff or thorny shrubs, etc.
chap'book' (chāp'bōōk'), *n.* Any of the small books, as ballads, tracts, etc., formerly sold by chapmen.
chape (chāp), *n.* The metal mounting of a scabbard or sheath at its upper end.
cha'peau' (shā'pō'), *n.*; *pl.* -PEAUX (-pōz'; *F.* -pō'). [F.] A hat.
cha'peau'bras' (brā'); *pl.* -PEAUX BRAS (-pō'). [F.] A hat made to be compressed and carried under the arm.
chap'el (chāp'ēl), *n.* A subordinate place of worship; a room, recess, or cell, in a church, containing an altar and separately dedicated.
chap'el-ry (chāp'ēl-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). The district of a chapel.
chap'er-on (shāp'ēr-ōn; -ōn), *n.* One, esp. a matron, who accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, for propriety.—*v. t.* To attend as a chaperon; escort.
chap'er-on'age (-ōn'āj; -ōn'āj), *n.*
chap'fall'en (chōp'fōl'n; chāp'-), *a.* Having the lower chap, or jaw, drooping, as from humiliation.

örn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

chap'lain (chăp'lîn), *n.* A clergyman officially attached to the army or navy, a public institution, or a family or court; a clergyman or layman chosen to conduct religious exercises for a society, etc. — **chap'lain-cy** (-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sîz).

chap'let (-lët), *n.* A wreath for the head; *R. C. Ch.*, a string of prayer beads; a third of a rosary, a string of beads.

chap'man (-mân), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mën). One who buys and sells; merchant; *Obs.* or *Archaic*, a peddler or hawker.

chaps (chăps; shăps), *n.* = CHAPARAJOS.

chap'ter (chăp'tër), *n.* A main division of a book, treatise, or the like; a regular meeting of the canons of a church, or of monks, knights, or the like; a body of those who hold such a chapter.

char (châr), *v. t.* To reduce to charcoal by heat; burn partially; scorch.

char, *n.* Any of various trouts having small scales.

char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tër), *n.* A sign or token placed on an object to indicate some special fact, as ownership or origin; a brand or stamp; a graphic symbol, as a letter; writing or printing; style of writing or printing; appearance or outward trait viewed as a token of real nature, origin, or the like; a distinguishing trait or characteristic or the sum of such traits; a description of the character of a person or of a thing; quality, position, rank, or capacity; status; reputation; repute; a person regarded as embodying peculiar or notable traits; one of the persons of a drama or novel; distinctive character; individuality, esp. as distinguished by moral excellence.

char'ac-ter-is'tic (-is'tîk), *a.* Pert. to, or serving to constitute, the character; distinctive; typical. — *n.* A distinguishing trait, quality, or property; element of character. — **Syn.** Peculiarity, mark, feature. — **-is'ti-cal-ly** (-tî-kăl-lî), *adv.*

char'ac-ter-ize (kăr'ăk-tër-îz), *v. t.* To indicate or delineate the character of; describe; mark the character of. — **char'-ac-ter-i-za'-tion** (-î-ză'shăn; -î-ză'-), *n.*

char'ac-ter-y, *n.* Expression by characters; symbolism; symbols collectively.

cha-rade' (shă-răd' or, esp. in *British usage*, shă-răd'), *n.* A verbal or acted enigma based on a word with two or more significant parts, each of which, as well as the word itself, is to be guessed from the representations.

char'coal (chăr'kôl'), *n.* Carbon made by partially burning vegetable or animal substance, esp., by charring wood in a kiln, retort, etc., from which air is excluded.

chare (châr), *n.* A turn of work, odd job, or task, esp. of household work; a chore; esp. in *pl.*, chores. — *v. i.* To work at odd jobs; do chores.

charge (chărrj), *v. t.* To load; lade; place a charge, as of powder, within or upon; place a heraldic bearing on, as on a shield; task or load (*with*) mentally; instruct with authority; accuse; lay to one's charge; ascribe; subject to a pecuniary charge or liability; make liable for; fix or demand as a price; place something as a debt to the account of; debit; bring (a weapon) to a position of attack; bear down on; attack.

— *v. i.* To deliver or make a charge; of a dog, to squat still on its belly with head on forepaws. — *n.* A load; burden; quantity, as of powder, which an apparatus, bore, etc., holds at one time; a heraldic bearing; usually in *pl.*, pecuniary burden; expense; price demanded; an entry or account of something due; duty or task; responsibility; thing intrusted; a trust; order; injunction; an address of instruction or exhortation, as by the judge to the jury at the close of a trial; an accusation of a wrong; allegation; an impetuous onset, as of troops. — **Syn.** Care, custody; management; assault.

charge'a-ble (chăr'jă-b'l), *a.* That may properly be charged.

chargé d'affaires' (shăr'zhă' dă'fâr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES (shăr'zhă'). [*F.*] A temporary substitute for an ambassador or minister plenipotentiary; also, an inferior diplomatic representative accredited to the minister for foreign affairs of another state.

charg'er (chăr'jër), *n.* A large platter for carrying meat.

charg'er, *n.* One that charges; esp., a horse ridden in a charge; an officer's horse for battle or parade.

char'i-ly (chăr'î-lî), *adv.*, **char'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; CHARY.

char'i-ot (chăr'î-ôt), *n.* A kind of wheeled vehicle, as a light four-wheeled pleasure carriage; esp., among the ancients, a two-wheeled car or vehicle for war, racing, state processions, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To go or ride, or to convey or carry, in or as in a chariot.

char'i-ot-eer' (-ër'), *n.* One who drives a chariot; [*cap.*] the constellation Auriga.

char'i-ta-ble (chăr'î-tă-b'l), *a.* Exhibiting charity, or Christian love (*Archaic*); liberal in benefactions; generous; of or pert. to, or springing from, charity; liberal in judging others; lenient; forgiving. — **char'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **char'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recânt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ûnite,

char'i-ty (chär'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Christian love and benevolence; liberality in judging men or actions; good will to the poor or suffering; generosity; almsgiving; public relief of the poor; whatever is given the needy; alms; an eleemosynary gift or institution.

cha'ri-va'ri (shä'rê-vä'rê; shä-rê'vá-rê'), *n.* A mock serenade of discordant noises, as by beating kettles.

char'la-tan (shär'lā-tān), *n.* One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions; a quack.—**char'la-tan'ic** (-tān'ik), *a.*—**char'la-tan-ism** (shär'lā-tān-iz'm), *n.*

Charles's Wain (chär'l'ziz). Also **Charles' Wain**. *Astron.* The Dipper.

char'lock (chär'lök), *n.* Wild mustard.
char'lotte (shär'löt), *n.* A kind of pudding of fruit, gelatin, or the like, inclosed in cake or bread.

char'lotte russe' (röös'; *F. pron.* shär'löt' rüs'). A dish composed of whipped cream or custard inclosed in sponge cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* Orig., the reciting of a magic verse; incantation; hence, any action, process, or thing believed to have such power; talisman; spell; anything worn to avert ill, or to secure good fortune; amulet; that which fascinates; alluring quality.—**Syn.** Spell, conjuration, enchantment; fascination, attraction.—*v. t.* To affect by or as by a charm; fascinate; bewitch; enchant; protect by spells or charms; subdue by secret power, or by that which gives pleasure; hence, to allay; assuage.—**Syn.** Allure, delight, transport, enrapture.—*v. i.* To use charms or magic; act as a charm; be fascinating.—**charm'er** (chär'mër), *n.*

charm'ing, *p. a.* Pleasing greatly; fascinating.—**Syn.** Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, delightful; lovely, attractive.—**charm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

char'nel (chär'nël), *a.* Fit for or being a burial place; sepulchral; ghastly.—*n.* A burial place; usually, a charnel house.
charnel house. A place for the dead or bones of the dead.

char'ry (-i), *a.* Pert. to or like charcoal.
chart (chärt), *n.* A map; a map for navigators; an outline geographical map; a graphic representation, as by curves, of fluctuations; a sheet on which information is given in tabular form.—*v. t.* To lay down in a chart; map.

char-ta'ceous (kär-tā'shūs), *a.* Papery.

char'ter (chär'tër), *n.* An instrument in writing from the sovereign power of a state or country, granting or guaranteeing rights; a writing from the authorities of an order or society creating a

lodge or branch; a special privilege.—*v. t.* To grant a charter to; hire or let, prop. by charter party.

charter party. A mercantile lease of a vessel, as a ship.

char'treuse' (shär'trüz'), *n.* A liqueur made by Carthusian monks.

char'wom'an (chär'wööm'än; chär'-), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wim'ën). A woman hired for odd jobs of domestic work, or for such work by the day.

char'y (chär'i; chä'ri), *a.*; **CHAR'I-ER** (-ër); -I-EST. Held, regarded, or done cautiously or with reserve or deliberation; characterized by care or caution; reserved; fastidious; frugal; sparing.

chase (chäs), *v. t. & i.* To cause to depart or flee by threats; put to flight; follow (that which flees) in order to, or as if to, harm it; follow persistently; hunt.—*n.* Act of chasing; pursuit; hunting; that which is hunted, as an animal; those who hunt; the hunt.

chase, *n. & v. t.* Groove; furrow.

chase, *v. t.* To ornament (a metal surface) by embossing, engraving, etc.

chas'er (chäs'ër), *n.* One that chases; hunter; pursuer.

chas'er, *n.* One that chases, or engraves.
chasm (käs'm), *n.* A deep breach, as in the earth; cleft; fissure; rift.

chas'sé' (shäs'sä'), *n.* [F.] A kind of gliding dancing step.—*v. i.*; -SÉD' (-säd'); -SÉ'ING. To make a chassé.

chasse'pot' (shäs'pö'), *n.* A kind of rifle used by the French army in the war of 1870.

chas'seur' (shäs'sür'), *n.* [F.] A hunter; huntsman; one of a body of light troops trained for rapid movements.

chas'sis (shäs'së), *n.*; *pl.* CHASSIS (shäs'séz). In coast-artillery gun mounts, the movable railway along which the top carriage and gun move; the under part of an automobile, consisting of the frame, the wheels, and machinery.

chaste (chäst), *a.* Innocent of unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; pure; modest; decent; pure in design and expression; refined.—**chaste'ly**, *adv.*

chas'ten (chäs'n), *v. t.* To discipline; chastise (usually of Divine chastisement); subdue; temper.—**chas'ten-er**, *n.*

chaste'ness (chäst'nës), *n.* See -NESS.

chas-tise' (chäs-tiz'), *v. t.* To punish, as with stripes.—**chas-tis'er** (-tiz'ër), *n.*—**chas'tise-ment** (chäs'tiz-mént), *n.*

chas'ti-ty (chäs'ti-ti), *n.* State or quality of being chaste.

chas'u-ble (chäz'û-b'l; chäs'-), *n.* The outer vestment of the celebrant at the Eucharist.

chat (chăt), *v. i.* To talk in a light and familiar manner; chatter; prate; prattle. —*n.* Light, familiar talk; causerie; gossip; any of several birds so called from their notes, as the stonechat.

château (shă'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUX (-tōz'; *F.* -tō'). [*F.*] A feudal castle in France; manor house; gentleman's countryseat.

chat'e-laine (shăt'ê-lân; *F.* shăt't-lên'), *n.* Mistress of a châteâu; an ornamental clasp or brooch worn at a woman's waist, with a chain for keys, etc.

cha-toy'ant (shă-toi'ánt), *a.* Having a changeable lustre, or color, as changeable silk or a cat's eye in the dark.

chat'tel (chăt'tl), *n.* Any item of property except real estate.

chat'ter (chăt'ēr), *v. i.* To utter rapid, inarticulate, but speechlike sounds; jabber; prate; make a noise by rapid collisions, as the teeth. —*v. t.* To utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly. —*n.* Act or noise of chattering. —**chat'ter-er**, *n.*

chat'ter-box' (-bōks'), *n.* An incessant chatterer. *Colloq.*

chat'ty (chăt'tl), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ī-ēr); -TI-EST. Given to chat; talkative.

chau'feur' (shō'fūr'), *n.* [*F.*] One who manages the running of an automobile, often, specif., one who does so for hire. —**chau'feuse'** (-fûz'), *n. fem.*

chau'vin-ism (shō'vîn-iz'm), *n.* Blind devotion to a lost cause; exaggerated patriotism. —**chau'vin-ist**, *n.*

chay (shă), *n.* Illiterate for CHAISE.

cheap (chēp), *a.* Of small cost or price; of comparatively small value; of slight esteem. —*adv.* Cheaply. —**cheap'ly**, *adv.*

cheap'en (chēp'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become cheap; depreciate.

cheat (chēt), *n.* A deception; fraud; imposture; a swindler; impostor; ches (the grass). —*Syn.* Delusion, artifice, trick, swindle, humbug, deceit, finesse. —*v. t. & i.* To deceive, esp. so as to defraud; trick; beguile. —*Syn.* Trick, cozen, gull, chouse, hoax, bamboozle, fool, overreach, beguile, delude, defraud, swindle, dupe. —**cheat'er**, *n.*

check (chēk), *n.* In chess, a word of warning denoting that the king is in immediate danger; a rebuff, repulse, or reverse; hindrance of progress; a sudden arrest or stop; whatever arrests progress, or limits action; curbing or restraining influence; a mark to indicate that something has been examined or compared; a written order directing a banker to pay money; a ticket or token by which a thing or person may be identified; a crack or small chink, as in timber; a pattern in squares, like those

of a checkerboard; a square in such a design; cloth having such a figure. —*Syn.* Setback, interruption, obstruction; censure, reproof. —*v. t.* In chess, to put (a king) in check; put a sudden restraint on; restrain; curb; verify by a token or other check; mark (an item) as verified; make checks, or chinks, in (timber); mark with a check pattern; checker.

—*Syn.* Bridle, repress, obstruct, interrupt; tally. —*v. i.* To make a sharp stop; pause; crack open, as wood. —**check'er** (chēk'ēr), *n.*

check'er (chēk'ēr), *n.* In the *pl.*, a game played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having 12 pieces, or men (called *draughts* in British usage, except in dialect); *U. S.*, a piece in the game of checkers; a square or spot suggestive of those of a chessboard; a pattern of such squares or spots. —*v. t.* To mark with small squares; variegate; diversify.

check'er-ber'ry (chēk'ēr-bēr'l), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-iz). The spicy red fruit of the American wintergreen; also, the plant; incorrectly, the partridge berry.

check'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with (usually) 64 squares of alternate colors, used for playing checkers.

check'er-work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work checkered in pattern or arrangement.

check'mate (-măt), *n.* Act of check-mating; state or position of a king check-mated; a mate; complete check; utter defeat. —*v. t.* In chess, to check (an adversary's king) so that escape is impossible; mate; defeat completely.

check'rein' (-rân'), *n.* A short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to prevent a horse from lowering the head.

cheek (chēk), *n.* The side of the face below the eye and above, and to the side of, the mouth; *Colloq. or Slang*, saucy talk, assurance, or impudence; usually in *pl.*, something likened to the human cheek (as, the *cheeks* (jaws) of a vise).

cheek'y (chēk'ī), *a.*; CHEEK'-IER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Brazenfaced; impudent. *Colloq.*

cheep (chēp), *v. i.* To utter faint shrill sounds, as a young bird; peep. —*n.* Act or sound of cheeping; peep; squeak.

cheer (chēr), *n.* Face (*Obs.*); feeling; state of mind or heart; gaiety; animation; that which is provided for entertainment, esp. at table; viands; food; that which cheers or gladdens; a shout or acclamation of joy, applause, etc. —*v. t.* To make cheerful; enliven; urge on or encourage, now esp. by cheers; salute with cheers. —*Syn.* Gladden, inspirit, comfort, console, refresh, exhilarate, animate, applaud. —*v. i.* To grow or be

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ëve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăft, cănnect; ăse, ănite.

cheerful (with *up*); shout applause, triumph, etc.—**cheer'er**, *n.*
cheer'ful (-fōol), *a.* Having or showing good spirits.—**Syn.** Lively, gay, light-some, gleeful, blithe, jocund, jolly, joyous, sunny, happy.—**cheer'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**-ful-ness**, *n.*
cheer'less (-lēs), *a.* Without cheer; joyless; comfortless.—**Syn.** Gloomy, sad, disconsolate, dejected, forlorn.—**cheer'less-ly**, *adv.*—**cheer'less-ness**, *n.*
cheer'y (chēr'ī), *a.*; **CHEER'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Cheerful; lively; gay.—**cheer'ily** (-ī-lī), *adv.*—**cheer'i-ness**, *n.*
cheese (chēz), *n.* The consolidated curd of milk, used as food; a cake of this; something likened to a cheese.
cheese'cake (-kāk'), *n.* Orig., a kind of cake containing cheese; now, one filled with soft curds, sugar, etc.
cheese'cloth (-klōth'), *n.* A thin, un-sized, loose-woven cotton cloth, such as is used in pressing cheese curds.
cheese'par'ing (-pār'ing), *n.* A paring of cheese rind; hence, a worthless bit; fig., miserly economizing; parsimony.—**a.** Scrimping; mean; miserly. *Colloq.*
chees'y (-ī), *a.*; **CHEES'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **CHEES'I-EST**. Having the taste, consistency, or appearance of cheese.
chee'tah (chē'tā), *n.* An animal of the cat family, of India, Persia, etc., often trained to hunt.
chef (shēf), *n.* [F.] A chief person; esp., a head cook.
chef-d'œu'vre (shē'dū'vr'), *n.*; *pl.* **CHEFS-** (shē/-). [F.] A masterpiece.
chem'i-cal (kēm'ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to chemistry; characterized by, produced by, or used in, the forces and operations of chemistry; acting by chemical agency.—*n.* A substance got by chemical process, or used to produce chemical effect.
che-mise' (shē-mēz'), *n.* A woman's shift or shirtlike undergarment.
chem'i-sette' (shēm'ī-zēt'), *n.* A woman's sleeveless undergarment, or bodice; a similar ornamental adjunct of a dress.
chem'ist (kēm'ist), *n.* One versed in chemistry; formerly, an alchemist; in British usage, a druggist.
chem'is-try (-is-trī), *n.* Science of the composition of substances, and of their transformations.
che-nille' (shē-nēl'), *n.* A kind of tufted cord used for trimming, fringes, etc.
cheque (chēk), *n.* A check, or written order to pay money;—the usual spelling in England.
cheq'uer (chēk'ēr). Var. of **CHECKER**.
cher'ish (chēr'ish), *v. t.* To hold dear; treat or keep with tenderness and affec-

tion; nurture with care; protect and aid; harbor in the mind; cling to.—**Syn.** Nurse, foster, entertain, encourage, comfort, support.—**cher'ish-er**, *n.*
che-root' (shē-rōōt'; chē-), *n.* A kind of cigar truncated at both ends.
cher'ry (chēr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-īz). A common fruit tree related to the plum; also, its fruit or wood; a peculiar shade of red, like that of certain cherries.—*a.* Like a red cherry in color.
chert (chūrt), *n.* A mineral of neutral or dark color, closely allied to flint.
cher'ub (chēr'ūb), *n.*; *pl.* **CHERUBS** (-ūbz), or, except in last sense, **CHE RUBIM** (-ū-bīm; -ōō-bīm). A mysterious composite being described in Ezekiel i. and x.; a representation of a cherub; esp., the winged figure used in connection with the mercy seat of the Jewish Ark and Temple; one of an order of angels, usually below the seraphim; a beautiful child.—**che-ru'bie** (chē-rōō'bīk), *a.*
chess (chēs), *n.* A kind of grass troublesome in wheat fields; the darnel. *U. S.*
chess, *n.* A well-known game played on a chessboard.
chess'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board like a checkerboard, used for chess.
chess'man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mēn). A piece used in playing chess.
chest (chēst), *n.* A large box, esp. one with a lid, as for keeping valuables; the place for the keeping of the money of a public institution; treasury; also, the fund itself; the part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone; thorax; a tight receptacle for gas, steam, etc.
chest'nut (chēs'nūt), *n.* The edible nut of certain trees of the beech family; any of the trees or the wood of any of them; a bright reddish brown; *Eng.*, the horse-chestnut;—*a.* Reddish brown.
chest'y (chēs'tī), *a.* Self-confident or self-important in demeanor. *Slang.*
che-val' (shē-vāl'), *n.*; *pl.* **-VAUX** (-vō'). [F.] A horse.
che-val' glass (shē-vāl'). A swinging mirror large enough to reflect the full-length figure.
chev'a-lier' (shēv'ā-lēr'), *n.* A knight (*Archaic or Hist.*); a member of certain orders of knighthood; in France, a member of an order of merit.
Chev'i-ot (chēv'ī-ūt; chē'vī-ūt), *n.* One of a breed of sheep originating in the Cheviot Hills; [*l. c.*] a fabric made from the wool of Cheviots.
chev'ron (shēv'rān), *n.* A figure or device of two bands meeting at an angle, used in heraldry, or worn on the sleeve

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

as a mark of military rank; a unit of this shape used in art and architecture.

chev'y (chěv'y), *n.*; *pl.* CHEVIES (-iz). A cry used in hunting; a hunt; chase. *Eng.* —*v. t. & i.* CHEV'IED (-id); -Y-ING. To chase or run; pursue; worry. *Chiefly Dial.*

chew (chōō; chū), *v. t. & i.* To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate; meditate.—*n.* Act of chewing; that which is chewed; a portion for chewing; quid; cud.

che-wink' (chě-wink'), *n.* A common North American bird of the sparrow family;—so called from its note.

chia-ro-scu'ro (kyä-rō-skōō'rō), **chia'-ro-o-scu'ro** (-ō-skōō'rō), *n.* [*It.*] Pictorial art using only light and shade; arrangement of light and dark parts, as in a picture. — **chia'ro-scu'rist** (-rist), *n.*

chie (shě), *n.* [*F.*] Artistic cleverness; good form; style. *Colloq.*—*a.* Characterized by *chie*. *Colloq.*

chi-cane' (shī-kān'), *n.* Trickery, esp. in legal proceedings; sophistry.—*v. i.* To use subtleties, or artifices; quibble.

chi-can'er-y (-ēr-l), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). Sharp practice; trickery; sophistry.

chick (chīk), *n.* A chicken, esp. a young one; a child or young person.

chick'a-dee' (chīk'a-dē'), *n.* Any of various titmice;—from the note.

chick'en (-ēn), *n.* A young cock or hen; the young of various other birds; a young or inexperienced person; a child.

chick'en-heart'ed, *a.* Timid.

chicken pox. An acute, contagious, eruptive disease, chiefly of children.

chick'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of various weeds of the pink family, the seeds and young foliage of which birds eat.

chie'le (chīk'l; chīk'lē; *Sp.* chē'klā), *n.*, **chiele gum.** A gumlike substance got from the bully tree and the sapodilla.

chie'o-ry (chīk'ō-rī), *n.* A perennial plant with bright blue flowers, cultivated for its roots and as a salad plant; also, its root, roasted for mixing with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v. i. & t.*; *pret.* CHID (chīd), sometimes CHID'ED (chīd'ēd); *p. p.* CHID (chīd), CHID'DEN (chīd'n), CHID'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHID'ING (chīd'ing). To find fault; scold; make, or effect with, a noise as of scolding.—**Syn.** Censure, reproach, reprove.—**chid'er** (chīd'ēr), *n.*

chief (chēf), *n.* The upper third part of the field of a heraldic escutcheon, or a band occupying it; the head or leader of any body of men; one in authority; principal actor; most valuable portion.—**Syn.** Chieftain, commander.—*a.* Highest in office or rank; principal or

most eminent; foremost.—**Syn.** Head, leading, main, paramount, prime, supreme, vital, especial; eminent, master.

chief'ly (-li), *adv.* In the first place; above all; especially; mostly.

chief'tain (-tin), *n.* A chief; commander.—*-tain-ey* (-si), *n.*—**-tain-ship**, *n.*

chif'fon (shif'ōn; *F.* shē'fōn'), *n.* Ornament of a woman's dress, as of ribbon, lace, etc.; kind of gauzy silk material.

chif fo-nier' (shif'ō-nēr'), *n.* An ornamental cabinet; a high chest of drawers, often having a mirror.

chi'gnon' (shē'nyōn'; shīn'yōn), *n.* [*F.*] A knot or mass of hair worn by a woman at the back of the head.

chig'oe (chig'ō), *n.* A species of flea common in the West Indies and South America. The fertile female burrows under the skin of man and animals.

chig're (chig'ēr). Var. of CHIGOE.

chil'blain' (chīl'blān'), *n.* A blain, or inflammatory swelling, due to exposure of the feet or hands to cold.

child (chīld), *n.*; *pl.* CHILDREN (chīl'drēn). An infant; baby; a young person of either sex; a person who exhibits innocence, obedience, trustfulness, or the like; a youth of noble birth (now spelt archaically *childe* or *chylde* by way of distinction); son or daughter; any descendant; a person having a characteristic suggestive of the relationship of a child.—**with child**, pregnant.

child'bed' (-bēd'), *n.* State of a woman in labor.

child'birth' (-būrth'), *n.* Act of bearing a child; labor.

childe (chīld), *n.* See CHILD.

child'hood (-hōōd), *n.* See HOOD.

child'ish, *a.* Pert. to or like a child; puerile; trifling; weak.

child'less, *a.* Having no child.

child'like', *a.* Resembling, belonging to, or becoming, a child; characteristic of a child.—**Syn.** Simple, innocent, trustful, confiding; frivolous, foolish, silly, childish, infantile, infantine.

child'ly, *a.* Like or belonging to a child; childish.—*adv.* Like a child; childishly.

chil'dren (chīl'drēn), *n.*, *pl.* of CHILD.

Chil'e-an (chīl'ē-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Chile.—*n.* A native or resident of Chile.

chil'i (chīl'y), *n.*; *pl.* CHILIES (-iz). The red pepper.

chil'i-ād (kīl'y-ād), *n.* A thousand; a period of a thousand years.

chill (chīl), *n.* A sensation of cold attended with convulsive shaking; a moderate but disagreeable degree of cold; a check to enthusiasm; discouragement.—*a.* Moderately cold; chilly; affected

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makă; ice, ăll, ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cónnect; ăse, ănite,

depressingly by cold; shivering; cool in manner; formal; discouraging; depressing.—*v. i.* To cool.—*v. t.* To strike with a chill; make chilly; check, as enthusiasm; dispirit; cool (metal) suddenly at the surface so as to harden.

chil'li (chil'ī). Var. of **CHILL**.

chill'y (chil'ī), *a.*; **CHILL'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -i-est. Moderately or disagreeably cold.

chi-mæ'ra. Var. of **CHIMERA**.

chime, chimb (chīm), *n.* The chambered edge of a cask, etc.

chime (chīm), *n.* Mechanical arrangement for chiming a bell or set of bells; a set of bells musically attuned; common in *pl.*, music from such a set of bells; music; melody; harmony.—*v. i.* To recite; utter sing-song; sound, or sound in, chimes; harmonize; agree.—*v. t.* To strike, as a bell, so as to produce a musical sound; cause to sound in harmony; bring, effect, utter, etc., by chiming.

chi-me'ra (kī-mē'rā; kī-), *n.*; *pl.* -RAS (-rāz). A mythical monster represented as vomiting flames, and, usually, with the head of a lion, body of a goat, and tail of a dragon; a frightful, vain, or incongruous fancy.

chi-mer'i-cal (kī-mēr'ī-kāl; kī-), *a.* Merely imaginary; fantastic; inclined to entertain chimeras; fanciful; visionary.—**Syn.** Unfounded, vain, deceitful, delusive.—**chi-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

chim'ney (chīm'nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nīz). An upright flue, as of brick or stone, for smoke, often that part above the roof; a tube, usually of glass, placed around a flame to catch a draft; smokestack.

chimney pot. A pipe, as of earthenware or sheet metal, placed at the top of a chimney to increase the draft, etc.

chim-pan-zee (chīm-pān'zē; chīm-pān-zē'), *n.* An anthropoid ape of equatorial Africa, smaller and less ferocious than the gorilla.

chin (chīn), *n.* The extremity of the face, below the mouth; point of the under jaw.

chi'na (chī'nā), *n.* Porcelain ware, or porcelain, orig. brought from the Far East; crockery in general.

Chi'na-man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A male Chinese.

chi'na-ware (-wār'), *n.* China.

chin'ca-pin (chīp'kā-pīn). Var. of **CHINQUAPIN**.

chinch (chīnch), *n.*, or **chinch bug.** The bedbug; a fetid sucking insect very destructive to grass and grains.

chin-chil'la (chīn-chīl'ā), *n.* A small rodent, with soft pearly-gray fur, native of Peru and Chile; its fur; a heavy, long-napped, tufted woolen cloth.

chine (chīn), *n.* The backbone; a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjoining parts, for cooking; a ridge; crest.

Chi-nese' (chī-nēz'; -nēs'), *a. & n.* See -ESE.

chink (chīnk), *n.* A small narrow cleft or fissure; crack.—*v. t.* To crack; fill the chinks of.—**chink'y**, *a.*

chink, *n.* A short, sharp sound, as of metal lightly struck; *Slang*, coin or money.—*v. t. & i.* To make, or cause to make, a short, sharp, metallic sound.

Chink, *n.* A Chinaman. *Slang.*

chin'ka-pin (chīp'kā-pīn). Var. of **CHINQUAPIN**.

Chi-nook' (chī-nōōk'), *n.* A jargon of Indian words mingled with English and French, used by Indians and traders of the Northwest; [*l. c.*] a warm, moist, southwest wind blowing on the coast of Oregon and Washington; a warm, dry wind which descends from the mountains in the Rocky Mountain region.

chin'qua-pin (chīp'kā-pīn), *n.* The dwarf chestnut; or, its sweet nut; a related tree of California and Oregon or its nut.

chintz (chīnts), *n.* Cotton cloth printed with flowers, etc., and often glazed.

chip (chīp), *v. t.* To cut or hew with an ax, chisel, etc.; shape by cutting; break or crack off a bit or bits of.—*v. i.* To break off in bits.—**to chip in**, to put chips or money into the pool at cards; join in with others, as in making a fund.

Colloq.—*n.* A fragment or bit, as of wood, etc., chopped, cut, or broken off; wood, palm leaf, straw, etc., split into slips for making hats, etc.; anything valueless or trivial; anything dried up or flavorless.

chip'munk (chīp'mūnk), *n.* Any of many small striped terrestrial American rodents of the squirrel family.

chip'per (-ēr), *a.* Lively. *Colloq. U. S.*

chipping sparrow or bird. A small sparrow which often nests about dwellings; a chippy.

chip'py (chīp'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-īz). The chipping sparrow.

chirm (chūrm), *v. i.* To chirp; make a chirm, as birds.—*n.* Noise; din; hum, esp. of voices, bird notes, or the like.

chi-rog-ra-phy (kī-rōg'rā-fī), *n.* Art of writing or engraving; handwriting.—

chi-ro-graph'ic (kī-rō-grāf'īk), *a.*

chi-ro-man'cy (kī-rō-mān'sī), *n.* Palmistry.—**chi-ro-man'cer** (-sēr), *n.*

chi-rop'o-dist (kī-rōp'ō-dist), *n.* One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp., one who removes corns and bunions.—**chi-rop'o-dy** (-dī), *n.*

urn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

chirp (chûrp), *v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound, as small birds or crickets.
—*v. t.* To utter by chirping; salute, or urge on, by or as by chirping.—*n.* A short, sharp note, as of some birds.

chir'rup (chîr'ûp), *v. i.* To chirp, esp. repeatedly and with a lively effect.—*v. t.* To utter by chirruping; quicken or animate by chirruping; cheer up.—*n.* Act or sound of chirruping.

chis'el (chîz'él), *n.* A cutting tool with the edge at the end of a blade.—*v. t. & i.* To cut or work with a chisel.

chit (chît), *n.* A child; a person likened to a child; a pert girl.

chit'chat (chît'chât), *n.* Small talk.

chit'tin (kî'tin), *n.* The horny substance forming the harder part of the outer integument of insects, crustaceans, etc.
—**chit'tin-ous** (-tî-nûs), *a.*

chiv'al-resque' (shîv'âl-rèsk'), *a.* Having the spirit or appearance of chivalry.

chiv'al-ric (shîv'âl-rîk; shî-vâl'rîk), **chiv'al-rous** (shîv'âl-rûs), *a.* Pert. to chivalry; valiant; gallant; courteous; brave and generous.—**-al-rous-ly**, *adv.*

chiv'al-ry (shîv'âl-rî), *n.* Mounted men at arms (*Archaic*); a body of knights; gallant warriors; brave gentlemen; rank or characteristics of a knight; valor, dexterity in arms, honor, courtesy, etc.; the system, spirit, usages, or manners, of knighthood; hence, honor, protection of the weak, generosity to foes, or gallantry.

chive (chîv), *n.* A perennial plant allied to the onion;—chiefly in *pl.*

chiv'y (chîv'î). Var. of **CHEVY**.

chlo'ral (klô'râl), *n.* A pungent oily liquid obtained by action of chlorine on alcohol; chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance used to induce sleep.

chlo'ral-ism (-îz'm), *n.* A morbid condition due to habitual use of chloral.

chlo'rate (-rât), *n.* A salt of chloric acid.

chlo'ric (-rîk), *a.* Pert. to, or obtained from, chlorine, esp. in a valence of five.

chlo'ride (-rîd; -rîd), *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element or radical.—**c. of lime**, a whitish substance made by treating slaked lime with chlorine, used in bleaching and disinfecting;—called also *bleaching powder*.

chlo'rine (klô'rîn; -rên), *n.* An element, ordinarily isolated as a poisonous, greenish yellow gas of a suffocating odor (Symbol, *Cl*).

chlo'rite (-rît), *n.* Any of a group of common native hydrous silicates, usually green, associated with, and much like, the micas.

chlo'ro-form (klô'rô-fôrm), *n.* A color-

less sweetish volatile liquid with ethereal odor formed (for example) by treating alcohol with chloride of lime and slaked lime. It is a powerful solvent, and is used as an anæsthetic.—*v. t.* To anæsthetize with chloroform.

chlo'ro-phyll (-fîl), *n.* The green coloring matter of plants.

chlo-ro'sis (klô-rô'sis), *n.* An anæmic disease of young women.

chock (chôk), *n.* A wedge or block to fill in a space or to prevent motion; a form of casting or wooden piece, usually at the side of the upper deck, for ropes to run through.—*v. t.* To provide, fasten, or wedge, with a chock or chocks.—*adv.* As close or tight as possible.

chock'a-block' (chôk'â-blôk'), *a.* Hoisted as high as the tackle will admit *Naut.*; hence, crowded; packed full.

chock'-full', *a.* Full to the limit.

choc'o-late (chôk'ô-lât), *n.* A preparation of roasted cacao seeds, or a beverage made with it; color of chocolate.

choice (chois), *n.* Act of choosing; preference of one thing to another; right of choosing; option; best part; pick; a sufficient number to choose among; a choice supply; one chosen.—*a.* Worthy of being chosen; select; superior; selected with care; discriminative; preserving or using with care (with *of*).—**Syn.** Precious, exquisite, uncommon, rare, chary, careful.

choir (kwîr), *n.* An organized company of singers, esp. in church service; that part of a church appropriated to the singers; a company of dancers, or dancers and singers; any company; a band.

choke (chôk), *v. t.* To stifle or to strangle; suffocate; stop by or as by choking; suppress; smother; check the growth, progress, or action, of; clog up; congest.—**Syn.** Smother, throttle.—*v. i.* To stifle or strangle; be obstructed; stick.—*n.* Act or sound of choking.

choke'ber-ry (chôk'bér-î), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-îz). The astringent berrylike fruit of a certain shrub; also, the shrub.

choke'bore' (-bôr'), *n.* In a shotgun, a bore tapered toward the muzzle, to prevent undue scattering of the shot.

choke'cher-ry (-chêr'î), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-îz). Any of several species of wild cherries, or their small astringent fruit.

choke damp. A certain heavy gas, essentially carbon dioxide.

choke'-full'. Var. of **CHOCK-FULL**.

chok'er (chôk'êr), *n.* One that chokes; *Slang*, a cravat or necktie that encircles the neck, or a high collar.

chok'ing (-îng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **CHOKÉ**.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; use, ûnite,

chok'y (chōk'y), *a.* Tending or inclined to choke, as with emotion.

chol'er (kōl'ēr), *n.* Orig., bile; hence, irascibility, formerly attributed to bile.

chol'er-a (-ā), *n.* Any of several diseases; esp., cholera morbus; a kind of infectious, and usually fatal, disease, more fully called *Asiatic cholera*.

chol'er-a-in-fan'tum (in-fān'tŭm). A disease of infants attended with vomiting and diarrhea.

cholera mor'bus (mōr'bŭs). Acute inflammation of the digestive tract, with vomiting and cramps.

chol'er-ic (-ĭk), *a.* Characterized by cholera; irascible; angry; wrathful.

chon'droid (kōn'droid), *a.* Resembling cartilage.

choose (chōōz), *v. t.; pret.* CHOSE (chōz); *p. p.* CHO'SEN (chō'z'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CHOOS'ING. To make choice of; think proper (with infinitive); *Vulgar or Colloq.*, wish or desire. — *v. i.* To make a selection. — **Syn.** Elect, prefer, single out, select, pick, cull. — **choos'er**, *n.*

chop (chōp), *v. t.* To cut by striking, esp. repeatedly, with a sharp instrument. — *v. i.* To make a quick stroke, or repeated strokes, as with an ax; go, come, or make some movement, suddenly or violently (esp. with *in* or *into*). — *n.* Act of chopping; a cutting stroke; piece chopped off; a slice or small piece; of waves, etc., a short, abrupt motion.

chop, *v. t.* To change or exchange. *Obs.*, exc. in: **to chop logic**, to dispute with an affected use of logical terms; argue sophistically. — *v. i.* To shift suddenly, as the wind; veer.

chop, *n.* A jaw (commonly in *pl.*). In *pl.*: The jaws with the space between them; the fleshy parts about the mouth; mouth cavity; fauces. — *v. t.* To utter (words) in a hurried, indistinct fashion.

chop (chōp), *n.* In India and China, an official seal or stamp, or a permit or clearance; in the China trade, a brand on goods; a brand of goods; quality; brand.

chop'fall'en (-fōl'n), *a.* Chapfallen.

chop'house, *n.* A restaurant where chops, etc., are sold; eating house.

chop'per (-ēr), *n.* One that chops.

chop'py (-ī), *a.* Rough, with short, tumultuous waves; as, a *choppy* sea.

chop'py, *a.* Variable;—of the wind.

chop'stick (-stīk'), *n.* One of two small sticks or slips of wood, ivory, etc., as used, by the Chinese, in taking food.

chop su'ey (chōp sōō'y). A mélange served in Chinese restaurants consisting typically of bean sprouts, onions, mush-

rooms, etc., and sliced meats fried and flavored with sesame oil.

cho'ral (kō'rāl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a choir or chorus; adapted to be sung in chorus. — **cho'ral-ly**, *adv.*

chord (kōrd), *n.* String of a musical instrument (Now chiefly *Poetic or Fig.*); a tendon, nerve, or the like; in geometry, a right line intersecting a curve; a secant or the segment between two points of its intersection; in a truss, one of the chief members, usually horizontal, braced by the web members; combination of musical tones sounding simultaneously and in harmonic relation. — *v. i.* To accord; harmonize.

cho're (chōr), *n.* A small or odd job; *pl.*, the daily light work of a household or farm. *U. S. & Dial. Eng.*

cho-re'a (kō-rē'ā), *n.* St. Vitus's dance, a disease attended with convulsive twitchings, etc.

cho'ric (kō'rīk; kōr'īk), *a.* Of or pertaining to a chorus.

cho'ri-on (kō'ri-ōn), *n.* Outer membrane enveloping the fetus of mammals.

cho'rist (kō'rīst; kōr'īst), *n.* One of a chorus or choir.

chor'is-ter (kōr'is-tēr), *n.* A singer in a choir; a choir boy.

cho'roid (kō'roid), *a.* Designating any of several delicate animal membranes or structures, as the membrane between the sclerotic and retina of the eye.

chor'tle (chōr't'l), *v. t. & i.* To make an exulting noise of laughing, chuckling, or the like;—a word coined by Lewis Carroll (C. L. Dodgson) as a portmanteau word, it is said, from chuckle and snort. *Humorous.*

cho'rus (kō'rŭs), *n.* In ancient Greek drama, a company of singers or chanters; the part of the drama sung by the chorus; a company like, or a single character with the functions of, the Greek chorus; a company of singers singing in concert; choir; the simultaneous song of a number of persons; a composition to be sung by voices in concert; a part of a song recurring at intervals, as at the end of stanzas; a company of singers who join in singing such parts; utterance by a number simultaneously or in unison. — *v. i. & t.* To sing or exclaim in chorus.

chose (chōz), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of CHOOSE.

chose (shōz), *n.* A piece of personal property.

cho'sen (chō'z'n), *p. p.* of CHOOSE. Specif.: *p. a.* Selected from a number; picked out; choice; in *Theol.*, elect.

chough (chŭf), *n.* An Old World bird of the crow family, with red legs.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩpk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

chouse (chous), *v. t.* To cheat. *Colloq.*
chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *a.* Mixed; miscellaneous.—*n.* Mixture; hodge-podge; esp., chopped mixed pickles.
chow'der (-dēr), *n.* A stew of fresh fish or clams, biscuit, onions, etc.
chris (kriz'm), *n.* Consecrated oil used in baptism, etc.
chris'ma-to-ry (kriz'mà-tō-rī), *n.; pl.* -RIES. A vessel, or a place, for the chris'm.
Christ (kríst), *n.* The Messiah, whose coming was prophesied by the Jews; Jesus, as fulfilling this expectation.
chris'ten (krís'n), *v. t.* To baptize; name at or as at baptism.
Chris'ten-dom (-dòm), *n.* Christians as a body; the church; the Christian world.
Chris'tian (krís'chăn), *n.* One who believes, or professes or is assumed to believe, in Jesus Christ.—*a.* Professing, or belonging to, Christianity; pert. to Christ, Christianity, or Christians; characteristic of or becoming Christian people.—**Christian name**, the name given in baptism; first name; given name.
Chris'ti-an'i-ty (krís'chī-ăn'ī-tī; krís'chăn'-), *n.* Religion of Christians; state of being a Christian; Christian character.
Chris'tian-ize (krís'chăn-iz), *v. t.* To make Christian.
Christ'less (kríst'lēs), *a.* Without Christ or faith in Christ; unchristian.
Christ'ly, *a.* Of or pert. to Christ.
Christ'mas (krís'más), *n.* An annual festival (December 25) in memory of the birth of Christ; (**or Christmas Day**) the day of this festival.
Christ'mas-tide' (-tīd'), *n.* The season of Christmas.
chro'ma-scope (krō'má-skōp), *n.* An instrument for showing the optical effects of color.
chro'mate (krō'māt), *n.* A salt of chromic acid.
chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to color or colors; *Music*, proceeding by the smaller intervals (half steps or semitones) of the scale, instead of by the regular intervals of the diatonic scale.
chro-mat'ics (-iks), *n.* Science of colors.
chro'ma-tom'e-ter (krō'mā-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* Color chart for classifying colors; instrument for measuring color perception.
chro'ma-trope (krō'mā-trōp), *n.* An instrument for exhibiting certain chromatic effects of light by means of rapidly rotating disks variously colored; a device in a magic lantern or stereopticon to produce kaleidoscopic effects.
chrome (krōm), *n.* Chromium.
chro'mic (krō'mīk), *a.* Pert. to, or got from, chromium, in its higher valences.

chro'mi-um (-mī-ŭm), *n.* A grayish white metal, hard, brittle, and difficult to fuse (Symbol *Cr*).
chro'mo (-mō), *n.; pl.* -mos (-mōz). A chromolithograph.
chro'mo-lith'o-graph (krō'mō-līth'ō-gráf), *n.* A lithographic picture printed in colors.—**chro'mo-li-thog'ra-phy**, *n.*
chro'mo-pho'to-graph (krō'mō-fō'tō-gráf), *n.* A photograph in colors.—**-pho-tog'ra-phy** (-fō-tōg'rā-fl), *n.*
chro'mo-sphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* *Astron.* A ruddy gaseous layer of incandescent hydrogen, helium, etc., surrounding the sun; a similar layer about a star.—**chro'mo-spher'ic** (-sfēr'ik), *a.*
chron'ic (krōn'ik), *a.* Continuing long; confirmed.—**chron'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.*
chron'i-cle (-i-k'l), *n.* A historical account in the order of time; a history; esp., a simple chronological record; *pl.* [*cap.*] two books of the Old Testament immediately after 2 Kings.—**Syn.** Register, annals.—*v. t.* To record in or as in a chronicle.—**chron'i-cler** (-klēr), *n.*
chron'o-gram (-ō-grām), *n.* An inscription or the like in which certain letters express a date or epoch; a record made by a chronograph.
chron'o-graph (-gráf), *n.* An instrument for measuring and recording time.
chro-nol'o-gize (krō-nōl'ō-jīz), *v. t.* To arrange or give chronologically.
chro-nol'o-gy (krō-nōl'ō-jī), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jīz). Science of measuring time by regular periods, and dating and arranging events.—**chron'o-log'i-cal** (krōn'ō-lōj'ī-kál), *a.*—**-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
chro-nom'e-ter (krō-nōm'ē-tēr), *n.* A timepiece, esp. one of a very exact portable kind.
chro-nom'e-try (krō-nōm'ē-trī), *n.* Art of measuring time, esp. by divisions.—**chron'o-met'ric** (krōn'ō-mēt'rīk), *a.*
chron'o-pher (krōn'ō-fēr), *n.* An instrument signaling the correct time to distant points by electricity.
chron'o-scope (-skōp), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, esp. an instrument of precision for measuring minute intervals of time.
chrys'a-lid (krís'á-līd), *n.* A chrysalis.
chrys'a-lis (-līs), *n.; pl.* E. -LISES (-līs-ēs), L. -LIDES (krí-sál'ī-dēz). The pupa stage of insects (esp. butterflies).
chrys-an'the-mum (krís-ăn'thē-mŭm), *n.* Any of many species of perennial plants (genus *Chrysanthemum*) of the aster family; a cultivated plant derived from several of these species; also, its large double flower.
chrys'el-e-phan'tine (krís'ēl-ē-făn'tin),

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, ărm, âsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey,

ărm, âsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

a. Composed of, or adorned with, gold and ivory.

chrys'o-ber'yl (krīś'ō-bēr'īl), *n.* A native compound of aluminium and beryllium, containing a little iron. It is commonly yellow or pale green, and is sometimes used as a gem.

chrys'o-lite (-līt), *n.* A magnesium iron silicate, usually olive-green, often used as a gem.

chrys'o-prase (-prāz), *n.* A light green variety of chalcedony.

chub (chüb), *n.* A common fresh-water fish of the carp kind.

chub'by (chüb'ī), *a.*; **-BI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-BI-EST.** Like a chub; short, plump, and round.—**chub'bi-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

chuck (chūk), *v. i., v. t., & n.* Cluck.

chuck, *n.* A part of a side of dressed beef, including most of the neck and the parts adjacent; contrivance to hold work or a tool in a machine, esp. in a lathe.

chuck, *v. t.* To strike gently; tap; toss or throw, esp. with a short action of the arm.—*n.* A pat under the chin; toss; jerk.

chuck'-full. Var. of **CHOCK-FULL**.

chuck'le (chūk'ī), *v. i.* To laugh in a suppressed manner; chuck.—*v. t.* To utter with a chuckle.—*n.* Act or sound of chuckling.

chuck'le, *a.* Clumsy; lumpish.

chuff (chūf), *n.* A rustic or boor.

chum (chūm), *n.* A roommate, esp. at college; an intimate friend. *Colloq.*—*v. i.* To live or associate as a chum or chums. *Colloq.*—**chum'my** (-ī), *a.* *Colloq.*

chump (chūmp), *n.* A short thick piece of wood; block; *Colloq. or Slang.*, a blockhead; dolt.

chunk (chūnk), *n.* A short, thick piece, person, or horse. *Colloq.*—**chunk'y** (-ī), *a.* *Colloq.*

church (chūrch), *n.* A building for public Christian worship; Christians collectively; the whole body of Christ's followers; a body of Christian believers of the same denomination; organized Christianity, as in a nation; the clerical profession; church service.—*v. t.* To perform a church service or ceremony for or with (a person), as for a woman after recovery from childbirth.

church'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or suitable for, church.

church'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mēn). An ecclesiastic; clergyman; an adherent of the church, esp. an established church; *U. S.*, esp., a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

church'ward'en (-wōr'd'n), *n.* A lay officer in Anglican churches whose duties include the care of church property.

church'wom'an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* **-WOMEN** (-wīm'ēn). A woman member of the church, esp. of an Anglican church; a woman active in the church.

church'yard (-yărd'), *n.* The inclosure about a church, often, esp. formerly, used as a burial ground.

churl (chūrl), *n.* Historically, a freeman without rank; a rustic; a boor; a rough, surly, ill-bred fellow.

churl'ish (chūr'lish), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a churl.—**Syn.** Surly, sullen, boorish.

churn (chūrn), *n.* A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated in making butter.—*v. t.* To agitate (milk or cream) in a churn, in order to get butter; agitate violently; make, as foam, by thus doing.—*v. i.* To churn something.

churr (chūr), *n.* A vibrant or whirring noise such as that made by the cockchafer, partridge, etc.—*v. i.* To make a churr.—*v. t.* To utter by churring.

chute (shōōt), *n.* A quick or steep descent, as in a river; a rapid; an inclined plane, channel, or trough for sliding things down; a flume.

chut'ney (chūt'nī), *n.* A kind of spicy pickle or condiment.

chyle (kīl), *n.* A form of lymph occurring in the lacteals and in the lymphatics leading from the small intestine. It contains emulsified fat.

chyme (kīm), *n.* The pulpy semidigested food in the small intestines.

chym'ic (kīm'ik), **chym'ist**, etc. Obs. or archaic vars. of **CHEMIC**, etc.

ci-ca'da (sī-kă'dă), *n.*; *pl.* **E. -DAS** (-dăz); **L. -DÆ** (-dē). Any of several large insects with transparent wings, noted for the prolonged shrill sound made by the male;—often called *locusts*.

ci-ca'trix (sī-kă'triks; sīk'ă-triks), *n.*; *L. pl. -TRICES* (sīk'ă-trī'sēz). The skin or film which forms over a wound, later contracting to form the scar; a scar.

ci'e-a-trize (sīk'ă-trīz), *v. t. & i.* To heal with formation of a cicatrix.—**ci'e-a-tri-za'tion** (-trī-ză'shūn; -trī-ză'shūn), *n.*

ci'e-ly (sīs'ē-lī; sīs'īlī), *n.*; *pl. -LIES* (-līz). Any of several plants of the celery, or parsley, family.

ci'ce-ro'ne (chē'chă-rō'nă; *E.* sīs'ē-rō'nē), *n.*; *pl.* **It. -RONI** (-nē), **E. -RONES** (-nēz). One who acts as a guide to local curiosities.

ci'der (sī'dēr), *n.* The expressed juice of apples (or formerly of some other fruits) used for drinking, making vinegar, etc.

ci-de-vant (sē'dē-văn'), *a.* [**F.**] Former; late.

ci-gar (sī-găr'), *n.* A small roll of tobacco for smoking.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īpk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cig'a-rette' (sĭg'â-rèt'), *n.* Lit., a little cigar; a little roll of finely cut tobacco for smoking, usually wrapped in paper; such a roll of other material, as cubs.

cil'i-a (sĭl'î-â), *n. pl.; sing. CILIUM* (-âm). The eyelashes; hairlike processes, as of a cell, capable of a vibratory movement; hairlike processes of certain plants forming a fringe, as in mosses.—**cil'i-a-ry** (-â-rĭ), *a.*—**cil'i-ate** (-ât), *â.*

cinch (sĭnch), *n.* In Western U. S., a strong girth for a pack or saddle; *Slang, U. S.*, a tight grip or a sure or easy thing.—*v. t.* To girth tightly; *Slang, U. S.*, get a sure hold on.

cin-cho'na (sĭn-kô'nâ), *n.* Peruvian bark.

cin'cho-nism (sĭn'kô-nĭz'm), *n.* A condition produced by excessive use of cinchona or its alkaloids, esp. quinine, and marked by deafness, headache, etc.

cin'cture (sĭnk'tûr), *n.* Act of girding or girdling; an inclosure; that which surrounds, as a belt or a girdle.

cin'der (sĭn'dēr), *n.* Slag from a metal furnace; dross; a partly burned combustible; a hot coal without flame; ember; a partly burned coal capable of further burning without flame; *pl.*, loosely, ashes.—**cin'der-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

cin'e-mat'o-graph (sĭn'ê-mât'ô-grâf), *n.* A machine for projecting a series of pictures succeeding each other so rapidly as to produce the illusion of continuous motion; a camera for taking pictures to be used in this machine.

cin'er-a-ry (sĭn'êr-â-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or used for, ashes, esp. of the cremated dead.

cin'na-bar (sĭn'â-bâr), *n.* Red mercuric sulphide, the only important ore of mercury; artificial red mercuric sulphide, chiefly used as a pigment.

cin'na-mon (-mân), *n.* The aromatic bark of any of several trees of the laurel family, much used as a spice; any tree that yields cinnamon.

cinque (sĭnk), *n.* Five, esp. in cards or dice.

cinque'foil' (sĭnk'fôil'), *n.* Any of several plants, of the rose family, having digitate leaves; a decorative design likened to a leaf or flower of the cinquefoil, as an ornament having five cusps.

ci'pher (sĭ'fēr), *n. Math.* A symbol (written 0) denoting absence of all magnitude or quantity; naught; zero; loosely, any arabic figure or number; one that has no weight, or influence; a nonentity; a private alphabet, system of characters, or the like, contrived for secret writing; a cryptograph; a device or monogram.—*v. i.* To use figures in

a mathematical process.—*v. t.* To write in or as in cipher; calculate; figure.

cir'cle (sûr'k'l), *n.* A closed plane curve exactly alike throughout, all of its points being equidistant from a point within called the *center*; a ring; the surface bounded by such a curve; the sphere or orb of a heavenly body; something circular, as a ring, a set of seats in a theater, etc.; a set or connected series; cycle; round, as of pleasures; a coterie; set.—**Syn.** Compass, circuit.—*v. t. & i.* To encompass by or as by a circle; revolve around.

cir'clet (-klēt), *n.* A little circle; esp., an ornament such as a ring or a bracelet.

cir'cuit (-kit), *n.* The circumference of any space; compass; space within a circle, or within limits: act of moving or revolving round; a route over, or district through, which one periodically journeys; in electricity, the complete path, or by extension any part of the path, of an electric current.—*v. i. & t.* To go around in a circuit.

cir-cu'i-tous (sēr-kû'î-tûs), *a.* Going round in a circuit; roundabout.

cir'cu-lar (sûr'kû-lâr), *a.* Of or pert. to a circle; in the form of, bounded by, or moving in, a circle; round; circuitous; roundabout; indirect; addressed to, or pert. to, a circle, or coterie of persons.—*n.* A circular letter, note, or paper.—

cir'cu-lar-ly, *adv.*

cir'cu-lar-ize (sûr'kû-lâr-îz), *v. t.* To make circular; send circulars to.

circular saw. A saw in the form of a thin revolving steel disk.

cir'cu-late (-lât), *v. i. & t.* To move or revolve in a circle or circuit, as the blood; pass about from place to place, from person to person, etc., as money.—**Syn.** Spread, diffuse, disseminate.

cir'cu-la'tion (-lâ'shûn), *n.* Act of circulating; movement of the blood in the vessels of the body or of the cytoplasm in plant cells; a circulating medium of exchange; currency.—**cir'cu-la-tive** (sûr'kû-lâ-tĭv), *a.*—**cir'cu-la-tor** (-lâ'tēr), *n.* **cir'cu-la-to-ry** (-lâ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to circulation, as of the blood, air, etc.

cir'eum- (sûr'kûm-). Latin adverb and preposition, used as a prefix in the sense of *around, about, or round about.*

cir'eum-am'bi-ent (-âm'bi-ēnt), *a.* Surrounding; inclosing; encompassing.—

cir'eum-am'bi-en-cy (-ēn-sĭ), *n.*

cir'eum-am'bu-late (-bû-lât), *v. t. & i.* To walk around or about.

cir'eum-bend'i-bus (-bēn'dĭ-bûs), *n.* A circumlocution. *Jocular.*

cir'eum-cise (sûr'kûm-sĭz), *v. t.* To cut

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recént, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

off the prepuce of; *Script.*, purify spiritually.—**cir'cum-ci'sion** (-sīzh'ūn), *n.*
cir'cum-fer-ence (sēr-kūm'fēr-ēns), *n.*
 The perimeter of a circle; hence, in general, periphery, circuit, or bound.—**cir'cum-fer-en'tial** (-ēn'shāl), *a.*
cir'cum-flex (sūr'kūm-flēks), *n.* A mark (^, later ~) orig. used in Greek over long vowels to indicate a compound (rising-falling) tone, and thence in other languages to mark length, contraction, etc.—*a.* Designating, or pert. to, the grammatical circumflex; flexed; bent round.
cir'cum-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* To diffuse round.—**-fu'sion** (-fū'zhūn), *n.*
cir'cum-gy-ra'tion (-jī-rā'shūn), *n.* A turning round; revolution.
cir'cum-ja-cent (-jā'sēnt), *a.* Lying round; surrounding.—**cir'cum-ja-cence** (-sēns), **-ja-cen-ey** (-sēn-sī), *n.*
cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shūn), *n.* Use of many words where but few are necessary; roundabout language.
cir'cum-nav'i-gate (-nāv'i-gāt), *v. t.* To sail round.—**cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.*—**cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tor** (-nāv'i-gā'tēr), *n.*
cir'cum-po'lar (-pō'lār), *a.* Surrounding a pole.
cir'cum-scribe' (-skrib'), *v. t.* To draw a line round; bound; hence, to limit, esp. narrowly; *Geom.*, to draw, or be drawn, round so as to touch at as many points as possible.—**Syn.** Restrict, confine, restrain; environ, encircle, inclose.
cir'cum-scrip'tion (-skrip'shūn), *n.* Act of circumscribing; state of being circumscribed; limitation; restraint.
cir'cum-spect (sūr'kūm-spēkt), *a.* Watchful on every side; cautious; prudent; wary.—**cir'cum-spect-ly**, *adv.*
cir'cum-spec'tion (-spēk'shūn), *n.* Circumspect action or behavior; caution.—**Syn.** Prudence, watchfulness, deliberation, thoughtfulness, wariness, forecast.
cir'cum-stance (sūr'kūm-stāns), *n.* A condition, fact, or event accompanying or determining the occurrence of another fact or event; *pl.*, conditions as to worldly estate; sum of the essential conditions of a matter; significant state of affairs; formality; ceremonial; an event, detail, or incident; copious detail.—**Syn.** Occurrence, situation, position, item.—*v. t.* To provide with circumstances; garnish with detail.
cir'cum-stan'tial (sūr'kūm-stān'shāl), *a.* Consisting in, pert. to, or dependent on, circumstances; incidental; having relation, but not essential; abounding with circumstances; particular; of or pert. to conditions of material welfare.—

Syn. Detailed, precise, exact, minute
—cir'cum-stan'ti-al'i-ty (-shī-āl'i-tī), *n.*—**cir'cum-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.*
cir'cum-stan'ti-ate (-shī-āt), *v. t.* To support by circumstances; exhibit with or in detail.
cir'cum-val'late (-vāl'āt), *v. t.* To surround with or as with a rampart.—**cir'cum-val-la'tion** (-vāl-lā'shūn), *n.*
cir'cum-vent' (-vēnt'), *v. t.* To surround, as by craft; gain advantage over by stratagem; delude.—**cir'cum-ven'tion** (-vēn'shūn), *n.*
cir'cum-vo-lu'tion (-vō-lū'shūn), *n.* A rolling or wrapping round; a fold; roundabout course; circumlocution.
cir'cus (sūr'kūs), *n.* In Roman antiquities, a level oblong space with tiers of seats on three sides, and divided lengthwise by a barrier, around which was a course for chariot races, games, etc.; inclosure for exhibition of feats by horsemen, acrobats, etc.; the company of performers, or the performance.
cirque (sūr'k), *n.* A circle; circular space or arrangement of objects.
cir-rho'sis (sī-rō'sis), *n.* A change due to induration and contraction caused by excessive formation of connective tissue, as of the liver.—**cir-rhot'ic** (-rōt'ik), *a.*
cir'rus (sīr'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* CIRRI (-ī). A tendril; a white, filmy variety of cloud.—**cir'rose** (sīr'ōs; sī-rōs'), *a.*—**cir'rous** (sīr'ūs), *a.*
cis- (sis-). A prefix denoting, *on this side*.
cis-al'pine (-āl'pīn; -pīn), *a.* On the hither (Roman) side of the Alps.
cis-at-lan'tic (sis'āt-lān'tik), *a.* On this side (side of the writer) of the Atlantic.
Cis-ter'cian (sis-tōr'shān), *n.* A monk of a branch of the Benedictine Order, established in 1098 at Cîteaux, in France.—**Cis-ter'cian**, *a.*
cis'tern (sis'tērn), *n.* A reservoir, esp. a tank, for water or other liquids.
cit (sit), *n.* Short for *citizen*;—usually contemptuous.
cit'a-del (sit'ā-dēl), *n.* A fortress in or near a fortified city; a strong fortress.
ci-ta'tion (sī-tā'shūn), *n.* An official summons to appear; any summons; act of citing a passage, as from a book, or the passage cited; quotation; mention.
ci'ta-to-ry (sī'tā-tō-rī), *a.* Citing, or summoning.
cite (sit), *v. t.* To summon before a court; summon or call, in general; arouse to action; quote, as from a book; bring forward, or refer to, as for proof.
cith'a-ra (sith'ā-rā), *n.* An ancient instrument of the lyre class.
cith'ern (sith'ēr'n). *Var.* of CITTERN.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iṃk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cit'i-zen (sīt'ī-zēn), *n.* An inhabitant of a city or town, esp. one who enjoys its privileges; a civilian; a member of a state; one owing allegiance to a government, and entitled to protection by it; loosely, an inhabitant of a country; denizen.—**-zen-ry** (-rī), *n.*—**-zen-ship'**, *n.*
cit'rate (sit'rāt), *n.* A salt or ester of citric acid.

cit'ric (-rīk), *a.* Pert. to or noting a certain acid got from lemons, currants, etc.

cit'rine (-rīn), *a.* Like a citron or lemon; specif., yellow.—*n.* A yellow variety of quartz used as a gem.

cit'ron (-rān), *n.* The fruit of a tree related to the lemon and the orange, originally of tropical Asia; also, the tree itself; the thick rind of the fruit as used in preserves and confections; a **citron melon**, or kind of watermelon used, like the true citron, in preserves, etc.

cit'tern (-ērēn), *n.* An obsolete lutelike instrument played with a quill.

cit'y (sit'ī), *n.*; *pl.* **CITIES** (-iz). A town; esp., any large or noted town; orig., in British usage, usually a cathedral town; *U. S.*, an incorporated municipality, governed, usually, by a mayor and a board of aldermen or councilmen; the citizens of a city.

civ'et (siv'ēt), *n.* A yellowish substance, of a musky odor, in a pouch near the sexual organs in civet cats; a civet cat.

civet cat. Any of various catlike carnivores related to the mongooses.

civ'ic (siv'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to a citizen, or a city, or citizenship; civil.

civ'ics (-iks), *n.* Science of civil government.

civ'il (-il), *a.* Of, pert. to, or made up of, citizens, or pert. to the state; characteristic of or befitting a citizen or citizens; courteous; urbane; often, ordinarily polite; civilized; pert. to civic life and affairs, in distinction from military, ecclesiastical, etc.; relating to private rights; considered as to legal rights or status; legal; used and legally recognized for the purposes of ordinary life (as, *civil year, civil day*).—**Syn.** Polished, refined, obliging, suave, respectful, condescending, affable, gracious.

civil service. Public administrative service not military or naval.

ci-vil'ian (si-vil'yān), *n.* A teacher, practitioner, student, or the like, of the civil law of Rome or of the law developed from it; one whose pursuits are those of civil life.

ci-vil'i-ty (-i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). Polite education or training; politeness.—**Syn.** Urbanity, affability, courtesy.

civ'i-li-za'tion (siv'ī-lī-zā'shūn), *n.* Act of civilizing, or civilized state; relative advancement in social culture.

civ'i-lize (siv'ī-līz), *v. t.* To reclaim from savagery; educate; refine; humanize.

civ'il-ly (-lī), *adv.* In a civil manner.

clack (klāk), *v. i.* To talk rapidly and continually; chatter; cackle; cluck, as a hen; make a clack.—*n.* A sharp, abrupt noise, or a succession of such noises, made by striking something; anything causing a clacking noise; loud confused noise, as of voices.—**clack'er**, *n.*

clad (klād), *pret. & p. p.* of **CLOTHE**.

claim (klām), *v. t.* To seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; demand as due; assert as a fact, right, or relation meriting concession or acknowledgment; ask or call for; require; demand.—*v. i.* To deduce a right or title; assert a claim.—*n.* A demand of a right; an assertion of a right or fact as meriting acknowledgment; a title to a thing in possession of another; a title to anything which another should concede to the claimant; thing claimed.—**claim'a-ble**, *a.*—**claim'er**, *n.*

claim'ant (-ānt), *n.* One who asserts a right or title.

clair-voy'ance (klār-voi'āns), *n.* Power of discerning objects not normally perceptible, of penetrating thought, etc.; penetration; sagacity.

clair-voy'ant (-ānt), *a.* Having or pert. to clairvoyance.—*n.* Clairvoyant person.

clam (klām), *n.* Any of various bivalve mollusks, esp. of certain edible species.—*v. i.* To dig or gather clams.

clam'bate' (klām'bāk'), *n.* The baking of clams, esp. on heated stones with a covering of seaweed, often with other food, as corn; hence, a gathering at which clams are thus cooked. *U. S.*

clam'ber (klām'bēr), *v. i. & t.* To climb, as by scrambling.

clam'my (-ī), *a.*; **-MI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-MI-EST**. Soft and sticky; coldly damp and adhesive.—**clam'mi-ness**, *n.*

clam'or (-ēr), *n.* A great outcry or vociferation; a continued violent expression of discontent; popular outcry; any loud, esp. continued, noise.—*v. i.* To make a clamor.—*v. t.* To address with clamor; utter loudly or repeatedly; shout.

clam'or-ous (-ūs), *a.* Full of, or of the nature of, clamor; vociferous; noisy.—**clam'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**-ous-ness**, *n.*

clamp (klāmp), *n.* Something rigid that holds or binds things together.—*v. t.* To fasten with, or place in, a clamp.

clamp, *n.* A heavy tread, as of a horse's feet; tramp.—*v. i.* To tread heavily.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recēnt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ûnite,

clan (klän), *n.* A social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, as in the Scottish Highlands; a social group all members of which are of common descent, traced in oneline.

clan-des'tine (klän-dēs'tin), *a.* Conducted with secrecy; private; underground. — **Syn.** Hidden, stealthy, sly, furtive. — **clan-des'tine-ly**, *adv.*

clang (kläng), *v. i.* To give out a clang; resound. — *v. t.* To strike together with a clang. — *n.* A loud sound like that made by colliding pieces of metal.

clan'gor (klän'gēr; kläng'ēr), *n.* Sharp, harsh, resonant sound, as of a trumpet. — **clan'gor-ous** (-ūs), *a.* — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

clank (klänk), *n.* A sharp, brief, ringing sound, duller than a *clang*, and deeper and stronger than a *clink*. — *v. i.* To make, or sound or move with, a clank.

clan'nish (klän'ish), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a clan.

clans'man (klänz'män), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A member of a clan.

clap (kláp), *v. i.*; CLAPPED (kläpt) or CLAPT; CLAP'PING. To make a clap, clack, or clatter; come together, or to, with a clap or bang; clap the hands in applause; enter briskly (with to or into). — *v. t.* To strike resoundingly; bring together, or to, with a clap, as a door; strike (the hands) together to express applause; applaud by clapping; put, place, apply, set, thrust, etc., vigorously and effectually. — *n.* A thing that makes a sharp, explosive noise; a clapper; a loud noise made by or as by the sudden impact of hard surfaces; esp., a peal, as of thunder; act or sound of striking the hands together, esp. in applause; applause; a resounding blow, a sudden happening; esp., a stroke of, usually bad, fortune.

clap'board (kláp'bōrd; *colloq.* kläb'ōrd, -ērd), *n.* Orig., *Eng.*, a narrow size of board; *U. S.*, a narrow board, thicker at one edge than at the other, for the outer covering of frame buildings.

clap'per (kláp'ēr), *n.* That which claps or makes a noise, as the tongue of a bell, or, *Colloq.*, the human tongue.

clap'trap' (kláp'trăp'), *n.* A trick, device, or expression to gain applause.

claque (klāk), *n.* A body of paid applauders at a theatrical performance; any body of truckling applauders.

claq'uer (klāk'ēr), *n.* One of a claque.

clar'ence (klär'ēns), *n.* A close four-wheeled carriage, seating four.

clar'en-don (-ēn-dŏn), *n.* A style of type with a heavy face.

clar'et (klär'ēt), *n.* Any red Bordeaux wine; any of various other similar red wines; the color of claret; a purplish red.

clar'i-fy (klär'i-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make or become pure and clear; clear. — **clar'i-fi'er** (-fī'ēr), *n.* — **clar'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŏn), *n.*

clar'i-net' (-nēt'), *n.* A kind of wind instrument, consisting of a bell-mouthed tube with a single reed.

clar'i-on (-ŏn), *n.* A kind of clear, shrill trumpet; sound of a clarion. *Poetic.*

clar'i-o-net' (-i-ō-nēt'), *n.* A clarinet.

clar'i-ty (klär'i-tī), *n.* Clearness.

clash (klāsh), *v. i.* To make a clash; collide. — *v. t.* To produce, as a sound, by a collision; strike with a clash. — *n.* A loud noise resulting from collision; a collision; opposition; conflict.

clasp (klāsp), *v. t.*; CLASPED (klāsp't) or CLASPT; CLASP'ING. To fasten together with or as with a clasp; cling or entwine about; to surround; inwrap; embrace; to seize with or in the hand. — *n.* Any of various forms of catch or hook; an embrace; grasp. — **clasp'er** (klās'pēr), *n.*

clasp knife. A large knife with a blade or blades folding into the handle.

class (klās), *n.* A group of individuals ranked together as of the same status; system of dividing society into such groups; caste; social rank, esp. high rank; a body of students grouped together as pursuing equivalent studies or (*U. S.*) as graduating in the same year; an assembling of students, as for recitation; a group of persons or things having common characteristics; set; kind; a comprehensive group of animals or plants, between an order and a phylum; division, grouping, or distinction based on grade or quality. — *v. t.* To classify.

clas'sic (klās'ik), *n.* A work, esp. in literature or art, of the highest class and of acknowledged excellence, or its author (esp., usually in *pl.*, of Greek and Latin works or authors); one who follows classical rules or models.

clas'sic (klās'ik), **clas'si-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or relating to the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; standard; of or pert. to the ancient Greeks and Romans or their culture, esp. their authors, artists, etc.; versed in, or devoted to, the classics; characteristic of, pert. to, or characterized by, classicism. — **clas'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

clas'si-cism (-i-siz'm), *n.* Conformity to, or practice of, classical style; a classical idiom or expression; the principles and characteristics of Greek and Roman literature and art, considered as em-

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in Ū. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

bodily formal elegance, simplicity, dignity, and correctness of style, and just and lucid conception and order; hence, an established and elaborated form or style marked by clearness, finish, and repose.—**clas'si-cist** (-sist), *n.*

clas'si-fi-ca-to-ry (klās'ī-fī-kā-tō-rī; klās-sif'ī-kā-tō-rī), *a.* Pert. to or involving classification; designed to classify; taxonomic.

clas'si-fy (klās'ī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fī'ng). To distribute into classes; arrange in classes.—**clas'si-fi-a-ble** (-fī'ā-b'l), *a.*—**-ā'er** (-fī'ēr), *n.*—**clas'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'sh'n), *n.*

class'mate (klās'māt'), *n.* One of the same class with another, as at school.

clat'ter (klāt'ēr), *v. i.* To make, or to move with, a clatter; rattle; chatter; prattle.—*v. t.* To cause to clatter or rattle.—*n.* A rattling noise, esp. of hard bodies colliding; commotion; disturbance; rapid, noisy, or idle talk; chatter.

clause (klōz), *n.* A separate portion of a discourse or writing; a distinct article in a formal document; in grammar, a simple sentence constituting a member of a complex or compound sentence.

claus'tral (klōs'trāl), *a.* Cloistral.

cla'vate (klā'vāt), *a.* Club-shaped.

cla'ver (klā'vēr; klāv'ēr), *n.* Idle talk; gossip.—*v. i.* To prate. *All Scot.*

clav'i-chord (klāv'ī-kōrd), *n.* A musical instrument with a keyboard and set of strings, superseded by the pianoforte.

clav'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* A bone of the shoulder girdle, joined to the breastbone and shoulder blade; — called in man *collar bone*.—**cla-vic'u-lar** (klā-vīk'ū-lār), *a.*

cla'vi-er (klā'vī-ēr; klā-vē'r'), *n.* The keyboard of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium; (*pron.* klā-vē'r') a keyboard stringed instrument, as the pianoforte.

claw (klō), *n.* A sharp nail on the finger or toe of an animal, esp. when slender and curved; one of the pincerlike organs terminating certain limbs of some crustaceans (as the lobster), scorpions, etc.; anything like, or suggestive of, an animal's claw, as the forked end of a hammer.—*v. t. & i.* To tear, scratch, seize, etc., with or as with claws, etc.

clay (klā), *n.* A widely distributed earth used in making pottery, brick, etc., consisting of pure kaolin or, more often, a mixture of this with other material; loosely, earth; mud; *Poetry & Script.*, earth in general, as representing the constituents of the human body; the human body.—*v. t.* To treat, daub, cover, etc., with clay.—**clay'ey** (-ī), *a.*

clay'more' (-mōr'), *n.* A large two-

edged sword of the ancient Scottish Highlanders; inaccurately, their basket-hilted broadsword.

clean (klēn), *a.* Free from what defiles; free from moral defilement; morally healthy; habitually clean; cleanly; free from obstructions, unevenness, or imperfections; well-proportioned; shapely; trim; clever; dexterous.—*adv.* Cleanly.

—*v. t.* To render clean; cleanse; purify.

—*v. i.* To undergo or perform the process of cleaning.—**clean'ly** (klēn'li), *adv.*—**clean'ness**, *n.*

clean'ly (klēn'li), *a.*; -LI-ER (-li-ēr); -LI-EST. Habitually clean or kept clean; cleansing; conducing to cleanness.—**clean'li-ness**, *n.*

cleanse (klēnz), *v. t.* To render clean; clean.—**cleans'er** (klēn'zēr), *n.*

clear (klēr), *a.* Free from all that dims, blurs, or obscures; luminous; unclouded, as by passion; serene; bright or cheerful; free from contamination or admixture; clean; pure; distinctly heard, seen, or understood; audible, perceptible, or discernible; plain; able to see or perceive clearly or distinctly; keen; discriminating; free from doubt; certain; sure; free from burden, limitation, charges, etc.; net; absolute; sheer; unincumbered; free from debt; full; entire.—**Syn.** Intelligible, distinct; luminous, transparent, limpid, pellucid, perspicuous, lucid.—*adv.* Clearly.—*v. t.* To make clear; free from muddiness, impediment, obstacle, obligation, harshness, deduction, etc.; free from imputation, as of guilt; remove so as to leave something clear; leap or pass by or over without touching; gain without deduction; net.

—*v. i.* To become clear; of a ship, to get permission to leave port (**clear out**) or to discharge cargo (**clear in**); in banking, to exchange checks and bills and settle balances.—*n.* Clearance; unobstructed space.—**clear'er** (klēr'ēr), *n.*

clear'ance (klēr'āns), *n.* Act of clearing; distance by which one object clears another, or clear space between them.

clear'ing, *n.* Act or process of one that clears; tract of land cleared of wood.

clearing house. An institution or establishment for carrying on the business of clearing.

clear'ly, *adv.*, **clear'ness** *n.* See -LY, -NESS; CLEAR, *a.*

clear'sto'ry. Var. of CLERESTORY.

cleat (klēt), *n.* A wedge-shaped piece fastened on, or projecting from, something to act as a support, check, etc., as for a rope on a spar; a device, usually having two arms, used to secure a line;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

a strip, as of wood, fastened across a thing to give strength, hold in place, etc.—*v. t.* To secure to or by a cleat.
cleav'a-ble (klěv'á-b'l), *a.* That can be cleft, or divided.

cleav'age (-áj), *n.* Act of cleaving, or splitting; state of being cleft; division.

cleave (klěv), *v. i.*; *pret.* CLEAVED (klěvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv); *p. p.* CLEAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV'ING. To adhere closely; cling; hold to.

cleave, *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* CLEFT (klěft), CLEAVED (klěvd), *Archaic* CLAVE (klāv), *Rare* CLOVE (klōv); *p. p.* CLEFT, CLEAVED, OR CLO'VEN (klō'v'n), *Obs. or Poetic* CLOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* CLEAV'ING. To part or pierce by force, as by cutting; sever by cutting or splitting.

cleav'er (klěv'ēr), *n.* One that cleaves, as a kind of butcher's chopping instrument.

cleav'ers (-ěrz), *n.* Any of various species of bedstraw having the stems beset with hooklike prickles.

cleek (klěk), *n.* A large hook or crook, as for a pot over a fire; a kind of iron-headed golf club.

clef (klěf), *n.* A character used in musical notation to determine the position and pitch of the scale on the staff.

cleft (klěft), *pret. & p. p.* from CLEAVE, to part.—*p. a.* Divided; split.

cleft, *n.* A space or opening made by splitting; fissure; one of the hollow spaces in the bottom of a horse's hoof.—*Syn.* Crack, crevice, chasm, chink.

clem'a-tis (klēm'á-tis), *n.* Any of various flowering vines or erect herbs (genus *Clematis*) of the crowfoot family.

clem'en-cy (-ěn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-síz). Disposition to forgive and spare; leniency or an act or instance of it; mildness of the elements.—*Syn.* Indulgence, mercy.

clem'ent (-ént), *a.* Compassionate; merciful; lenient; of the elements, mild.

clench (klěnč), *v. t.* To clinch; set closely together, as the teeth or the hands; grasp firmly; grip.—*n.* A thing that clenches; a clinch.—**clench'er**, *n.*

clere'sto'ry (klěr'stō'rī), *n.* That part of a church above the roofs of the other parts, containing windows for lighting the interior; a similar construction in any building, a railroad car, etc.

cler'gy (klūr'jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jíz). The body of men formally ordained to the service of God; — *disting.* from *laity*.

cler'gy-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mén). A member of the clergy; an ordained minister.

cler'ic (klěr'ík), *n.* A clergyman.

cler'i-cal (-i-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the

clergy or a clergyman; of or pert. to a clerk or copyist; consisting of clerks.—*n.* A clergyman; one of a party, esp. in politics, favoring ecclesiastical influence.

—**cler'i-cal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*—**-cal-ist**, *n.*

clerk (klürk; in *England* still commonly klärk), *n.* A clergyman or ecclesiastic (*Now chiefly Legal or Hist.*); a layman who performs some minor ecclesiastical office; *Archaic or Hist.*, a scholar, or a person who can read, or read and write; one employed to keep records, have charge of correspondence, etc.; *U. S.*, a salesman or saleswoman, esp. at retail.

—**clerk'ly**, *a.*—**clerk'ship**, *n.*

clerv'er (klěv'ēr), *a.* Having or showing quickness of intellect, skill, dexterity, or talent; *Obs., Colloq., or Dial.*, appropriate; convenient; *Dial. or Colloq.*, good-natured.—**clerv'er-ly**, *adv.*—**-er-ness**, *n.*

clerv'is (-is), *n.* A U-shaped piece of metal at the end of the tongue of a plow, wagon, etc.

clew (klōō), *n.* A ball of thread, yarn, or cord; in legend, a ball of thread used in guiding one's way out of a labyrinth; that which guides in any doubtful or intricate matter; a lower corner of a square sail, or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail; a loop and thimbles at the corner of a sail; *pl.*, a combination of lines or nettles by which a hammock is suspended.—*v. t.* To haul (a sail) up to a yard or mast, as for furling (with *up*).

click (klik), *n.* *Mach.* A detent, pawl, or ratchet.

click, *n.* A slight sharp noise, as that made by the cocking of a gun.—*v. i. & t.* To make, or cause to make, a click.

cli'ent (kli'ént), *n.* One of a class of ancient Roman dependents attached to the patricians; a dependent; one under another's protection; one who consults a legal adviser or submits his cause to his management. — **-ent-age** (-én-táj), *n.* — **cli-en'tal** (kli-én'tăl; kli-én-), *a.*

cli-en-tele' (kli-én-těl'; -těl'), *n.* A body of clients; clients collectively; a body of followers, frequenters, or patrons.

cliff (klíf), *n.* A high, steep face of rock.

cli-mac'ter-ic (kli-măk'tēr-ik; kli-măk-tēr'ík), *a.* Relating to or constituting a climacteric; critical.—*n.* A period in human life (as, in woman, the menopause) in which some great change in the constitution or health occurs or may occur; any critical period.—**grand climacteric**, or **the climacteric**, *the sixty-third year of human life.*

cli-mac'tic (kli-măk'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to a climax.

cli'mate (kli'mât), *n.* The average con-

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

dition of a place as to various atmospheric phenomena, as temperature, moisture, etc.—**cli-mat'ic** (klī-măt'ĭk), *a.*

cli-ma-tog'ra-phy (klī-mă-tôg'rá-fi), *n.* A description or study of climates.

cli-ma-tol'o-gy (klī-mă-tôl'ô-jī), *n.* Science of climates and their phenomena.

cli-ma-tom'e-ter (-tôm'ê-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere as the most important climatic element.

cli-max (klī'mäks), *n.* A figure of speech in which ideas in a sentence or paragraph are so arranged that each succeeding idea rises above its predecessor in force; last or highest member of a rhetorical climax; highest point; culmination.

climb (klīm), *v. i. & t.* To ascend or mount, esp. by using the hands and feet, or, fig., by or as by continued effort; ascend; ascend in growth by twining or by tendrils, aerial roots, etc.; slope upward.—*n.* Act of climbing; a place to be climbed.—**climb'er**, *n.*

clime (klīm), *n.* A region or climate; fig., atmosphere. *Poetic or Rhetorical.*

clinch (klinch), *v. t.* To fix securely, as with nails; bend over the point of (something driven through) so as to hold fast; fasten in this way; make conclusive, as an argument; clench.—*v. i.* To clinch something; *U. S.*, to seize one another firmly, or to seize another firmly, as in wrestling.—*n.* Act of clinching; a clinched fastening; that which clinches.—**clinch'er** (klin'chēr), *n.*

cling (kling), *v. i.*; **CLUNG** (klūng); **CLING'ING**. To adhere closely, as a wet garment; stick or hold fast, as by embracing; keep near.—*v. t.* To cause to cling, as by pressing closely.

clin'ic (klin'ĭk), *n.* Instruction of a class of medical students by examination and treatment of patients in its presence; the gathering of such students at a clinical lecture; an institution, connected with a medical college or hospital, devoted to the free treatment of patients.

clin'i-cal (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sick bed; of, pert. to, or accomplished by means of, a clinic.—**clin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

clink (klink), *v. i. & t.* To make, or to move with, a clink.—*n.* A slight, sharp, tinkling sound, from collision of sonorous bodies.—**clink'er**, *n.*

clink'er (klink'ēr), *n.* A kind of brick; a brick with vitrified surface, or a mass of bricks run together in the kiln; vitrified stony matter, as in a furnace.

clink'er-built', *a.* *Shipbuilding & Boilers.* Having the external planks or plates with edges overlapping downward.

clip (klĭp), *v. t. & i.* To embrace; hug; clutch; hold tightly.—*n.* That which clips, or clasps; any of various devices for clasping and holding tightly.

clip, *v. t.* To cut, cut off, or snip; esp., to cut or trim the hair or fleece of; shear; curtail; cut short.—*v. i.* To clip or cut anything; fly swiftly.—*n.* A clipping; shearing; product of a single shearing of sheep; *Colloq.*, a sharp blow, as with the hand; *Colloq.*, a rapid gait.

clip'per (klĭp'ēr), *n.* One that clips something; one that clips, or moves swiftly, as a horse, a sled, etc.; *Naut.*, a kind of fast-sailing vessel.

clip'ping, *n.* Act of cutting or trimming; part clipped off or out of something.

clique (klĕk), *n.* A small, exclusive set or coterie; principle or system of cliques.—**cli'quish** (klĕ'kish), *a.*

cloak (klōk), *n.* A loose outer garment; that which conceals; blind; disguise; mask.—*v. t.* To cover with or as with a cloak; hide; conceal.

clock (klōk), *n.* An ornamental figure or figured work on the ankle or side of a stocking.

clock, *n.* A device for measuring and indicating time; a timepiece, esp. one not intended to be carried on the person. *What o'clock?*, *nine o'clock*, etc., are for *what of the clock?*, *nine of the clock*, etc.

clock'wise' (-wĭz'), *a. & adv.* Like the motion of the hands of a clock;—said of direction of rotation.

clock'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Machinery of, or machinery suggestive of that of, a clock.

clod (klōd), *n.* A lump or mass, esp. of earth; the soil; earth; that which is earthy, as the body in relation to the soul; a stupid fellow; dolt; a part of the shoulder of a beef creature.

clod'dish (klōd'ĭsh), *a.* Stupid.

clod'dy (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or full of, clods; clodlike.

clod'hop'per (-hōp'ēr), *n.* A rude, rustic fellow; *pl.*, heavy shoes such as are worn by plowmen.

clod'pate' (klōd'pāt'), **clod'poll'** (klōd'pōl'), *n.* A blockhead; dolt.

clog (klōg), *n.* A weight, as a log, on a man or an animal to hinder motion; that which impedes motion; any encumbrance; a kind of stout shoe with a thick, usually wooden, sole; also, a light form of this used in dancing; a dance by one wearing clogs.—*v. t.* To encumber; hamper; obstruct; choke up; embarrass; perplex.—*Syn.* Impede, restrain, restrict.—*v. i.* To become clogged.

clog'gy (klōg'ĭ), *a.*; -**GI-ER** (-ĭ-ēr); -**GI-EST**.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recent, makēr; ĭce, ĭll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Cloglike; characterized by clogs; clogging, or tending to clog.

clois'ter (klōis'tēr), *n.* A monastic establishment; a covered passage on the side of a court, usually having one side walled and the other an open arcade or colonnade.—**Syn.** Monastery, nunnery, convent, abbey, priory.—*v. t.* To confine in a cloister; seclude from the world.—**clois'tral** (-trāl), *a.*

clon'ic (klōn'ik), *a. Med.* Having an irregular, convulsive motion.

close (klōs), *a.* Shut fast; closed; narrow; confined; guarded; hidden; secretive; reticent; oppressive (as, a *close* room, day, etc.); near in space, time, or thought; dense; short; intimate; confidential; parsimonious; stingy; accurate; precise; closed to public competition or admission; closed to hunters or fishermen (of a season when game or fish may not lawfully be taken); nearly equal or balanced.—*adv.* Closely.

close corporation. A body or corporation which fills its own vacancies.

close (klōz), *v. t.* To stop, or fill up; shut; inclose; encompass; confine; end; conclude; bring together the parts of; unite.—**Syn.** Close, end, finish, terminate.—*v. i.* To come together; unite; coalesce; come close or near; grapple; engage at close quarters; end; terminate; agree (followed by *on, upon, with*).—*n.* Conclusion; ending; end; termination; extremity.

close (klōs), *n.* An inclosed place; esp., a plot of inclosed land, as about a building; precinct.

close'fist'ed (klōs'fis'tēd), *a.* Stingy.

close'-hauled' (-hōld'), *a. Naut.* With sail set for sailing as nearly as possible against the wind.

close'ly (klōs'li), *adv.* In a close manner.

close'ness, *n.* See -NESS.—**Syn.** Narrowness, oppressiveness, strictness, secrecy, privacy; compactness, conciseness; nearness, intimacy; tightness, stinginess, penuriousness, parsimony; literalness.

closer (klōz'ēr), *n.* One that closes.

clos'et (klōz'ēt), *n.* A close small room for privacy; a monarch's or potentate's private chamber for counsel or devotions; a small apartment, or recess in a room, for clothing, etc.; a water-closet.—*v. t.* To take into a closet for a secret interview.—*a.* Secret; working in, or fitted for use or enjoyment only in, the closet, as the place of seclusion, private study, or speculation.

clo'sure (klō'zhūr), *n.* That which incloses or confines; inclosure; that which closes or shuts; in parliamentary practice, a method of ending debate and se-

curing an immediate vote, as by moving that "the question be now put."

clot (klōt), *n.* A mass; lump, as of coagulated matter.—*v. i. & t.* To coagulate, thicken, or form into a clot.

cloth (klōth), *n.; pl.* CLOTHES (klōthz; klōths), exc. in the sense of garments, when it is CLOTHES (klōthz). A pliable fabric made by weaving, felting, etc.; commonly, fabric of woven cotton, woolen, or linen fiber, for garments, etc.; a woolen fabric; *pl.*, garments (See CLOTHES); distinctive dress of a profession, as the clergy; with *the*, the clergy.

clothe (klōth), *v. t.*; CLOTHED (klōthd) or CLAD (klād); CLOTH'ING (klōth'ing). To provide with garments; dress; cover or invest as with a garment.

clothes (klōthz), *n. pl.* Covering for the body; dress; bedclothes.—**Syn.** Garments, clothing, apparel, attire, vesture, raiment, garb, costume, habiliments.

clothes'press' (-prēs'), *n.* A receptacle for clothes, as a chest or wardrobe.

cloth'ier (klōth'yēr), *n.* One who makes or sells cloths or clothes.

cloth'ing (-ing), *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress.

cloud (kloud), *n.* A visible mass of fog or haze suspended at some distance above the surface of the earth; a mass or volume of smoke or flying dust; a dark or opaque vein or spot, as in marble; hence, a blemish or defect; something having a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect; a great crowd; vast collection.—*v. t.* To overspread or hide with a cloud or clouds; darken; obscure; render gloomy or sullen; blacken; sully, as one's character.—*v. i.* To grow cloudy.

cloud'-burst', *n.* A sudden copious rainfall.

cloud'less, *a.* Clear; bright.

cloud'y (kloud'y), *a.*; CLOUD'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Consisting of, or pert. to, a cloud or clouds; overcast or marked with or as with clouds; confused; obscure.—**cloud'i-ly**, *adv.*—**-i-ness**, *n.*

clough (klūf; klou), *n.* A ravine; gully.

clout (klout), *n.* A piece of cloth, a shred, or a rag (*Archaic*); the center of the target at which archers shoot, or an arrow that hits this mark; *Collog.*, a blow, as with the hand.—*v. t.* To patch or mend; *Collog.*, give a blow to; strike.

clout, *n.* A clod; hence, a loutish person.

clove (klōv), *n.* A small bulb in the axil of a scale of a large bulb, as in garlic.

clove, *pret. & archaic p. p.* of CLEAVE.

clove, *n.* The dried flower bud of a tropical tree of the myrtle family, used as a spice.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

clo'ven (klō'v'n), *p. p. & p. a.* from **CLEAVE**, *v. t.*—**cloven foot or hoof**, the sign of devilish character, Satan being often represented as cloven-footed.

clo'ven-foot'ed, *a.* Having the foot cleft, as the ox.

clo'ver (klō'vēr), *n.* A low herb having trifoliate leaves, and flowers in dense heads; trefoil; any of several related plants.

clown (kloun), *n.* A rustic; churl; an ill-bred fellow; boor; the buffoon in a play, circus, etc.

clown'ish (kloun'ish), *a.* Of or resembling a clown.—**Syn.** Coarse, rough; uncivil, ill-bred.—**clown'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **clown'ish-ness**, *n.*

cloy (kloi), *v. t.* To glut, or satisfy, as the appetite; surfeit.

club (klüb), *n.* A heavy staff of wood; cudgel; a stick or bat used in various games with a ball; *Playing Cards*, any card of the suit (called *clubs*) having a figure like the clover leaf or trefoil; an association of persons to promote a common object, or for good-fellowship; the house, building, rooms, or the like, of a club. — *v. t. & i.* To beat with a club; unite in a club; combine.

club'ba-ble (klüb'ä-b'l), *a.* Suitable for membership in a club; sociable. *Colloq.*

club'foot' (-fōot'), *n.* A short, distorted foot (*pl.* CLUBFEET); deformity of such a foot. — **club'foot'ed** (-fōot'ēd), *a.*

club moss. A lycopod.

cluck (klūk), *v. i.* To utter a cluck.—*n.* The call of a hen to her chickens.

clue (klōō), *n. & v.* Clew. See **CLEW**.

clum'ber (klüm'bēr), *n.* A kind of spaniel with short legs and stout body.

clump (klümp), *n.* An unshaped mass; lump; cluster; group.—*v. t.* To arrange in a clump; cluster.

clump, *n.* A heavy tramping sound.

clump'y (klüm'pī), *a.* Composed of clumps; shapeless.

clum'sy (klüm'zī), *a.*; **-SI-ER** (-zī-ēr); **-SI-EST**. Without skill or grace; awkward; unhandy; ill-made; inappropriate.

— **clum'si-ly**, *adv.* — **-si-ness**, *n.*

clung (klüng), *pret. & p. p.* of **CLING**.

clus'ter (klūs'tēr), *n.* A number of things of one or a similar kind growing or collected together; bunch; group; crowd; mob. — *v. i. & t.* To grow, gather, or unite, in a cluster or clusters.

clutch (klüch), *n.* A nest complement of eggs (usual number laid by a bird before sitting); a brood of (usually) chicks.

clutch, *v. t.* To close tightly; clinch; seize with the hand, hands, or claws.—*v. i.* To reach (at something) as if to

grasp; snatch.—*n.* A claw, talon, or hand in the act of grasping firmly (used esp. in *pl.*); a gripe with or as with the fingers or claws; grasp; a coupling; device for gripping an object.

clut'ter (klüt'ēr), *n.* A confused collection; crowded confusion; disorder.—*v. t. & i.* To crowd or run together in disorder; make a confused noise; bustle.

co-. A form of **com-**, signifying in general *with, together, in conjunction, jointly*.

coach (kōch), *n.* A kind of large, close, four-wheeled carriage; one who coaches a student; an instructor in athletics; a passenger car.—*v. t.* To convey in, seat in, or provide with, a coach; *Colloq.*, prepare (another) for examination, or for a contest, by private instruction.—**coach'er**, *n.*

coach'man (kōch'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mēn). A man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage.

co'ad-ju'tor (kō'ä-jōō'tēr), *n.* One who assists.—**co'ad-ju'tress**, **-trix**, *n. fem.*

co-ag'u-la-ble (kō-äg'ü-lä-b'l), *a.* That can be coagulated.

co-ag'u-lant (kō-äg'ü-lănt), *n.* That which produces coagulation.

co-ag'u-late (-lăt), *v. t. & i.* To curdle or congeal, esp. by chemical action; form into a compact mass.—(-lăt), *a.* Coagulated. — **co-ag'u-la'tion** (-lă't-shŭn), *n.*—**co-ag'u-la-tive** (-lă-tīv), *a.*

co-ag'u-lum (-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **-LA** (-lă). A coagulated mass or substance.

coal (kōl), *n.* A piece of glowing carbon or charred wood or the like; ember; charcoal; a black, or brownish black, solid, combustible mineral formed by partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air, under the influence of moisture and, often, of increased pressure and temperature.—*v. t.* To char; supply with coal.

co'a-lesce' (kō'ä-lēs'), *v. i.* To grow together; unite in one body or product.

—**co'a-les'cence** (-ēns), *n.* —**co'a-les'-cent** (-ēnt), *a.*

coal gas. Gas made from coal, esp. by distilling bituminous coal.

co'a-li'tion (kō'ä-līsh'ŭn), *n.* A coalescing; union; a union; alliance.

coal oil. Petroleum, or oil refined from it; esp., kerosene.

coal tar. Tar obtained by distillation of bituminous coal.

coal'y (kōl'y), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or containing, coal.

coam'ing (kōm'ing), *n.* A raised frame, as around a hatchway, scuttle, or the like, to keep out water.

coarse (kōrs), *a.* Common; of inferior

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, secēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

quality or appearance; mean; of metals, unrefined; large in bulk, or composed of large particles; gross; harsh or rude; unrefined; indelicate; vulgar.—**Syn.** Broad, low, immodest, sensual, lewd.

—**coarsely**, *adv.* — **coarseness**, *n.*
coars'en (kōr's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become coarse.

coast (kōst), *n.* The seashore, or land near it.—*v. i.* To move by the side (of a place) or roundabout; pass (*by, along*, etc.); esp., sail by or near the shore; sail along a coast; *U. S. & Canada*, to slide, as on a sled, or glide, as on a bicycle, down a hill.—*v. t.* To sail by or near; follow the coast line of.—**coast'al** (kōs'tdl), *a.*

coast'er (kōs'tēr), *n.* One that coasts; a vessel sailing along a coast, or engaged in the coasting trade.

coast guard. A body of men originally employed along the English coast to prevent smuggling, now drilled as a naval reserve; *U. S.*, the life-saving force stationed along the seacoast.

coast'wise (kōst'wīz'), **-ways'** (-wāz'), *adv. & a.* By way of or along the coast.

coat (kōt), *n.* An outer garment fitting the upper part of the body, esp. such a garment worn by men; in the Bible, a tunic; a coat of arms; the natural covering or integument on animals, as of fur, hair, etc.; a covering layer of anything.—*v. t.* To cover with a coat.—**coat of arms**, a heraldic achievement; the heraldic bearings of any person, taken together.

coat card. A playing card (king, queen, or knave) bearing a coated figure.

coat'ing, *n.* A coat, or covering; cloth for coats.

coax (kōks), *v. t.* To influence by gentle courtesy, flattering, or fondling; wheedle; obtain, induce, or effect by such acts.—**Syn.** Flatter, entice, beguile, inveigle, fawn.—*v. i.* To coax a person; use coaxing.—**coax'er**, *n.*

cob (kōb), *n.* A male swan; a corn cob; a stocky, rather small horse, esp. one with an artificially high stylish action.

co'balt (kō'bōlt; -bōlt), *n.* A tough, lustrous, reddish white metal related to iron and nickel (Symbol, *Co*).

cob'ble (kōb'l), *n.* A cobblestone.—*v. t.* To pave with cobblestones.

cob'ble, *v. t. & i.* To make or mend coarsely; patch, as shoes.

cob'bler (-lēr), *n.* A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; botcher.

cob'ble-stone (-l-stōn), *n.* A naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble, esp. one such as is used in paving.

cob'nut (-nūt'), *n.* The fruit of any of several cultivated varieties of hazel.

co'bra (kō'brā; kōb'rā), *n.*, or **co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brā dē kā-pēl'ō). A very venomous snake of the warm parts of Asia, esp. India; also, any of various other related snakes.

cob'web (kōb'wēb'), *n.* The network spread by a spider; a single thread spun by a spider or insect larva; anything suggestive of a spider web as being flimsy, clogging, entangling, etc.—*v. t.* To cover with cobwebs.—**cob'web'by** (-ī), *a.*

co'ca (kō'kā), *n.* A certain South American shrub or its dried leaves, which are a nerve stimulant, and yield cocaine.

co'ca-ine (kō'kā-in; -ēn; *colloq. and commonly* kō-kān'), *n.* A bitter crystalline alkaloid obtained from coca leaves and used as a local anæsthetic.—**co-ca'-in-ism** (kō-kā'in-iz'm; kō'kā-), *n.*

co-ca'in-ize (kō-kā'in-iz; kō'kā-), *v. t.* To treat or anæsthetize with cocaine.

coch'i-neal (kōch'i-nēl), *n.* A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of females of an insect native in Mexico, Central America, etc.

coch'le-a (kōk'lē-ā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē-ē). A cochleate division of the labyrinth of the ear.—**coch'le-ar** (-ār), *a.*

coch'le-ate (-āt), *a.* Having the form of a snail shell.

cock (kōk), *n.* A small conical pile of hay, or of dung, turf, etc.—*v. t.* To put into a cock or cocks, as hay.

cock, *n.* A cockboat.

cock, *n.* The male of the common barnyard fowl; the male of any of various, esp. gallinaceous, birds; a weathercock; a chief person; leader; a faucet, tap, valve, or the like; hammer of a firearm or its cocked position; as, at half *cock*.—*v. t. & i.* To draw the hammer of (a firearm) fully back and set it for firing.

cock, *v. i.* To strut; swagger.

cock, *v. t. & i.* To set, turn, or stick up, esp. in a pert, knowing, or defiant way.—*n.* A cocking or turn or tilt so given.

cock-ade' (-ād'), *n.* A rosette, knot, or the like, worn on the hat as a badge.

cock-a-hoop' (kōk'ā-hōōp'), *a.* Boastful; elated.—**cock-a-hoop**, *adv.*

cock'a-leek'ie (kōk'ā-lēk'ī), *n.* A soup of capon boiled with leeks.

cock'a-lo'rum (-lō'rūm), *n.* A little cock; hence, a conceited or self-important man, esp. a small one.

cock-and-bull story. An extravagant, boastful story.

cock'a-too' (-tōō'), *n.* Any of various parrots, almost exclusively of the Australian region, many having handsome crests and brilliant plumage.

cock'a-trice (kōk'ā-tris; -trīs), *n.* A

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, Ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

fabulous serpent with deadly glance, said to be hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg; in the Bible, a venomous serpent not identified.

cock'boat' (kôk'bô't'), *n.* A small boat; esp., a tender.

cock'chaf'er (-châf'ēr), *n.* A large European stout-bodied beetle often destructive to vegetation, esp. in France.

cock'crow' (-krô'), **cock'crow'ing**, *n.* The time at which cocks first crow; early morning.

cock'er (kôk'ēr), *v. t.* To pamper.

cock'er, *n.* A cocker spaniel.

cock'er-el (-ēl), *n.* A young domestic cock.

cocker spaniel. One of a breed of small or medium-sized spaniels kept for hunting or for pets.

cock'eye' (-ī'), *n.* A squint-eye.

cock'fight' (-fīt'), *n.* A contest of game-cocks armed, usually, with metal spurs.

cock'horse' (-hōrs'), *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

cock'ie-leek'ie (-ī-lēk'ī) = COCKALEEKIE.

cock'le (kôk'lī), *n.* Any of several plants growing in grainfields, as the darnel.

cock'le, *n.* An edible bivalve mollusk having a somewhat heart-shaped shell with ribbed valves; a cockleshell; a small light boat; *pl.*, the **cockles of the heart**, depths of the heart; inmost feelings.

cock'le, *v. t. & i. & n.* Pucker; wrinkle.

cock'le-shell' (-l-shēl'), *n.* One of the shells of a cockle or a scallop shell, etc.; a light boat; cockboat.

cock'loft' (-lôft'), *n.* Upper attic; loft.

cock'ney (-nī), *n.; pl. -NEYS* (-nīz). A native or a long-established resident of London, esp. of the East End and talking with a characteristic brogue or dialect.—*a.* Of, pert. to, or like, cockneys.—**cock'ney-dom** (-dām), *n.*—**ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

cock'pit' (-plīt'), *n.* An inclosure for cockfights; an apartment in old sailing war vessels, forming quarters for junior officers, and occupied by the wounded in engagements; in small vessels, a space aft lower than the deck.

cock'roach' (-rôch'), *n.* A well-known insect of nocturnal habits.

cocks'comb' (kôks'kôm'), *n.* A cock's comb, or crest; a coxcomb (in any of various senses); a garden plant, of the amaranth family, with showy blossoms.

cock'shy' (kôk'shī'), *n.* A throw, or shy, at an object set up as a mark; also, the mark or target.

cock'sure' (-shōor'; kôk'shōor'), *a.* Wholly trustworthy; of certain issue; *Colloq.*, quite certain.

cock'swain. Var. of COXSWAIN.

cock'tail' (kôk'tâl'), *n.* A horse with docked tail; any of various alcoholic mixed drinks.

cock'y (-ī), *a.* Pert; conceited. *Colloq.*

co'co (kô'kô), *n.* A tall pinnate-leaved palm, (**coco-palm**) of the tropics; also, the coconut, or fruit of this palm.

cocoa. Var. of coco.

co'coa (kô'kô), *n.* The cacao plant; pulverized seeds of the cacao or beverage prepared from them.

co'co-nut' (-kô-nût'), *n.* The well-known fruit of the coco.

co-coon' (kô-kôon'), *n.* The silky envelope in which the larvæ of many insects pass the pupa stage; any of various other protective coverings produced by animals, as by spiders.

co-coon'er-y (-ēr-ī), *n.; pl. -YES* (-īz). A place for raising silkworms; also, a depot for collecting cocoons.

cod (kôd), *n.* A husk; pod. *Chiefly Dial.*

cod, *n.* A soft-finned food fish of the colder parts of the North Atlantic.

cod'dle (kôd'dlī), *v. t.* To parboil, or

soften by boiling; stew; treat with excessive tenderness; pamper.

code (kôd), *n.* Any systematic body of law, esp. one given statutory force; digest; any system of principles or rules relating to one subject, or a formal statement of them; a system of signals for communication, as in telegraphy; also, a system of symbols arbitrarily used, as in telegraphy, to represent words or phrases for brevity and secrecy.

co-de'ine (kô-dē'in; kô'dē-ēn), *n.* An alkaloid associated in opium with morphine and similar to the latter, but feebler.

cod'fish' (kôd'fish'), *n.* The cod.

codg'er (kôj'ēr), *n.* A singular or odd person; a fellow.

cod'i-ces (kôd'ī-sēz; kô'dī-), *n., pl. of* CODEX.

cod'i-cil (kôd'ī-sīl), *n.* An instrument made subsequently to a will and modifying it.—**cod'i-cil'la-ry** (-sīl'ā-rī), *a.*

co'di-fy (kô'dī-fī; kôd'ī-), *v. t.; -FIED* (-fid); **-FY'ING**. To reduce to a code, as laws.—**co'di-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shūn), *n.*

cod'ling (kôd'ling), **cod'lin** (-lin), *n.* A small, immature apple; hence, an apple of inferior grade.

cod'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A flaplike appendage at the front of men's breeches as formerly made.

co-ed'u-ca'tion (kô-ēd'ū-kā'shūn), *n.* Joint education of both sexes at one institution.—**co-ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

co'ef-fi-cient (kô'ē-fish'ēnt), *a.* Co-operating.—*n.* A joint agent; any sym-

ale, senate, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recent, maker; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

bol or group of symbols placed before another or others as a multiplier.

co-equal (kō-ē'kwā), *a.* Being on an equality, as in rank, age, or extent.

co-erce' (kō-ēr's'), *v. t.* To constrain or restrain by force, esp. by authority; compel; force.—**co-er'ci-ble** (-ēr'si-b'l), *a.*

co-er'cion (-ēr'shūn), *n.* Act, process, or power of coercing; constraint.

co-er'cive (-siv), *a.* Serving to coerce.

co-e'val (kō-ē'vāl), *a.* Of the same age.

co'ex-ist' (kō'ēg-zist'), *v. i.* To exist together.—**co'ex-ist'ence** (-zis'tēns), *n.*

—**co'ex-ist'ent** (-tēnt), *a. & n.*

co'ex-tend' (kō'ēks-tēnd'), *v. t. & i.* To extend through the same space or time with another.—**co'ex-ten'sion** (-tēn'shūn), *n.*—**co'ex-ten'sive** (-tēn'siv), *a.*

cof'fee (kōf'fī), *n.* A drink made by infusion or decoction from the roasted, and crushed, seeds of a certain shrub of the madder family; the seeds obtained from the berry of this shrub; also, the shrub.

cof'fee-house' (-hous'), *n.* A house of entertainment where coffee and other refreshments are supplied.

cof'fer (-ēr), *n.* A casket, chest, or trunk, esp. one for valuables; usually in *pl.*, treasure or funds; something suggesting a coffer, or chest, as the chamber of a canal lock or a cofferdam.—*v. t.* To put into a coffer; form with or in, or furnish with, a coffer or coffers.

cof'fer-dam' (-dām'), *n.* A water-tight inclosure from which the water is pumped to expose the bottom (of a river, etc.); a water-tight structure fixed on the side of a ship, for making repairs below the water line.

cof'fin (kōf'in), *n.* A chest or case for a corpse.—*v. t.* To inclose in a coffin.

coffin bone. The foot bone of the horse inclosed within the hoof, corresponding to the third phalanx of the middle finger, or toe, of most mammals.

cog (kōg), *n.* A tooth, cam, or thelike, for transmitting motion; gear-wheel tooth.

cog, *n.* A kind of tenon on a beam received into a mortise in another beam.

co'gent (kō'jēnt), *a.* Compelling or constraining; appealing forcibly to the mind or reason; convincing.—**Syn.** Telling, effective, powerful, potent.—**co'gen-cy** (-jēn-sī), *n.*—**co'gent-ly**, *adv.*

cog'i-tate (kōj'i-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To think; ponder; plan.—**-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*

cog'i-ta-tive (kōj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Having the faculty of, or given to, cogitation.

co'gnac (kō'nyāk), *n.* A superior French brandy.

cog'nate (kōg'nāt), *a.* Allied by blood, esp. on the mother's side; proceeding

from the same stock or root; allied, as languages; of the same or similar nature.

—*n.* One cognate with another.

cog-na'tion (kōg-nā'shūn), *n.* Cognate relationship.

cog-ni'tion (-nish'ūn), *n.* A knowing; knowledge.—**cog'ni-tive** (kōg'ni-tiv), *a.*

cog'ni-za-ble (kōg'ni-zā-b'l; kōn'i-), *a.* Capable of being known; subject to judicial cognizance.

cog'ni-zance (kōg'ni-zāns; kōn'i-zāns; the second, historical, pron. is still common in legal usage), *n.* Apprehension by the understanding; conscious recognition or identification; heed; notice; range of what may be known by observation; jurisdiction, or the power given by law to hear and decide controversies; the judicial hearing of a matter; a distinguishing mark, emblem, or badge.

cog'ni-zant (-zānt), *a.* Having cognizance (of); aware.

cog-no'men (kōg-nō'mēn), *n.; pl. E. -MENS* (-mēnz), *L. -NOMINA* (-nōm'i-nā).

The last of the three names of a person among the ancient Romans, orig. a third personal name, later denoting his house or family; in English usage, a surname.—**cog-nom'i-nal** (-nōm'i-nāl), *a.*

cog'wheel' (kōg'hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs, or teeth.

co-hab'it (kō-hāb'it), *v. i.* To inhabit or live in company, or in the same place; live together as husband and wife.—**co-hab'it-a'tion** (-i-tā'shūn), *n.*

co-her'e' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* To stick together; cleave; be united.

co-her'ence (-hēr'ēns), **-en-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.* A sticking together; cohesion; connection or congruity due to a common principle or relationship; consistency.

co-her'ent (-ēnt), *a.* Sticking together; cleaving; composed of mutually dependent or related parts; consistent.

co-her'er (-ēr), *n.* Any device in which an imperfectly conducting contact between electrical conductors loosely resting against each other is materially improved in conductivity by the influence of Hertzian waves.

co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhūn), *n.* Act or state of cohering; attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass.—**co-he'sive** (-siv), *a.*

co'hort (kō'hōrt), *n.* In the Roman army, one of the ten divisions of a legion; band of warriors; company; band.

coif (koif), *n.* Close-fitting, hoodlike cap.

coif'feur' (kwā'fūr'), *n.* [F.] Hairdresser.

coif'fure' (kwā'fūr'; koif'ūr), *n.* [F.] A headdress; manner of dressing the hair.

coign (koin), *n.* Var. of COIN, QUOIN, a

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

projecting corner, wedge, etc.;—chiefly in **coign of vantage**, a position advantageous for action or observation.

coil (kōil), *v. t. & i.* To wind cylindrically or spirally.—*n.* A series of rings, or a spiral, of a coiled cable, rope, etc.; a single ring of such a series; a series of connected pipes in rows or windings.

coil, *n.* A noise; tumult; bustle. *Archaic.*
coin (koin), *n.* A corner, corner stone, or wedge; quoin; a piece of metal marked and issued by government authority to be used as money; such pieces collectively.

—*v. t.* To make (coins) by stamping; mint; fabricate; invent, as a word.

coin'age (-āj), *n.* A coining, or that which is coined.

co-in-cide' (kō'in-sīd'), *v. i.* To occupy the same place or space; correspond exactly; agree; concur.

co-in-ci-dence (kō'in-sī-dēns), *n.* Condition, fact, or instance of coinciding; concurrence.—**co-in'ci-dent** (-dēnt), *a.*

coin'er (koin'ēr), *n.* One who coins; a counterfeit; fabricator, as of words.

coir (koir), *n.* Prepared fiber from the coconut husk, for cordage, matting, etc.

co-ition (kō-ish'ūn), *n.* Sexual intercourse.

coke (kōk), *n.* Bituminous coal deprived of its volatile constituents by heating in a retort or oven.

col'an-der (kūl'ān-dēr), *n.* A vessel having the lower part perforated for a sieve or a strainer.

col'chi-cum (kōl'kī-kūm; commonly kōl'chī-), *n.* Meadow saffron or a drug prepared from its seeds or corm.

cold (kōld), *a.* Sensibly lower than the body in temperature; frigid; chilly; markedly deficient in emotion or passion; not excited or aroused; deficient in cordiality; unresponsive; deficient in power to warm or kindle fancy, emotion, etc.; spiritless; dull.—*n.* The relative absence of heat or warmth; chilliness, or a similar sensation due to fear or depression; a disordered bodily state, generally infectious, and often following exposure; catarrh; cold weather; frost.

cold'-blood'ed, *a.* Having cold blood, as fishes and reptiles; sensitive to cold (of persons); lacking in feeling.

cold chisel. A chisel of peculiar strength and hardness, for cutting cold metal.

cold'ly, *adv.*, **cold'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; COLD, *a.*

cold sore. A vesicular eruption appearing about the mouth as the result of a cold, or during a febrile disease.

cole (kōl), *n.* A plant related to the cabbage, turnip, etc.; esp., the rape.

col'e-op'ter-an (kōl'ē-ōp'tēr-ān; kō'lē-), *n.* Any of the insects (beetles and weevils) having the anterior wings hard and horny, serving as coverings for the posterior ones.—**col'e-op'ter-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

cole'slaw' (kōl'slō'), *n.* A salad made of sliced or chopped cabbage.

cole'wort' (-wūrt'), *n.* Cole; a variety of cabbage not forming a compact head.

col'ic (kōl'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the colon or colic.

col'ic, *n.* A paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention.—**col'ick-y** (-ik-i), *a.*

Col'i-se'um (-i-sē'ūm), *n.* = COLOSSEUM.

col-lab'o-rate (kō-lāb'ō-rāt), *v. i.* To labor together; work or act jointly.—

col-lab'o-ra'tion (-rā'shūn), *n.*—**col-lab'o-ra'tor** (-rā'tēr), *n.*

col-lapse' (-lāps'), *v. i.* To fall or shrink together abruptly, as the sides of a vessel; cave in; fold together; break down or fail abruptly and utterly.—*n.* A collapsing.—**col-laps'i-ble** (-lāp'si-b'l), *a.*

col'lar (kōl'ār), *n.* A band, chain, or the like, worn or placed round the neck for dress, restraint, etc.; an encircling and confining strap or band.—*v. t.* To put a collar on; seize by the collar.

collar bone. The clavicle.

col'lar-et', **col'lar-ette'** (kōl'ār-ēt'), *n.* A small collar; specif., a woman's collar or cape of lace, fur, or other material.

col-late' (kō-lāt'), *v. t.* To compare critically, as texts; examine (a set of sheets or a book) so as to verify the order and number of signatures and pages.

col-lat'er-al (-lāt'ēr-āl), *a.* Accompanying as a secondary fact, or acting as a secondary agency; subordinate; designating, or pert. to, an obligation or security attached to another to secure its performance; secured by additional security; concomitant; coördinate in rank or function; of the same ancestral stock, but not in a direct line of descent.—*n.* One that is collateral; collateral security.—**col-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

col-la'tion (kō-lā'shūn), *n.* Any light meal or repast; act of collating.

col'league (kōl'ēg), *n.* An associate in a profession or a civil or ecclesiastical office or employment;—not used of partners in business.

col-league' (kō-lēg'), *v. i.* To enter into an alliance; combine.

col'lect (kōl'ēkt), *n.* Any of certain short ritual prayers of Western churches.

col-lect' (kō-lēkt'), *v. t.* To gather together; assemble; demand and obtain payment of; gather (specimens or ex-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

amples), as for study or ornament; regain command of (one's self, one's powers); rally.—*v. i.* To assemble; accumulate.

col-lect'ed, *p. a.* Self-possessed.

col-lect'ion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of collecting; that which is collected; accumulation.—**Syn.** Assembly, assemblage, group; heap, aggregate.

col-lect'ive (-tĭv), *a.* Formed by gathering or collecting; characteristic of, or relating to, a group of individuals; having plurality of origin or authority; treating a number of objects as a group, whole, or aggregate; thus, a **collective noun** names a collection or aggregate of individuals by a singular form, as *assembly, army, jury*, etc., and takes a singular verb when the aggregate is thought of as a whole, but may take a plural verb when the component individuals are in mind.—*n.* A collective noun or name; a collective body; gathering.—**col-lect'ive-ly**, *adv.*—**col'lec-tiv'i-ty** (kŏl'ĕk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

col-lect'iv-ist, *n.* A member of a school of economists which accepts the theories of the socialists, but specifically withholds approval from the revolutionary sentiments or measures with which the name socialism is commonly identified.

—**col-lect'iv-ism** (-tĭv-iz'm), *n.*

col-lect'or (kŏ-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* One that collects; an official deputed to collect.

col'lege (kŏl'ĕj), *n.* A body of persons engaged in common pursuits, or having common interests, and sometimes, by charter, peculiar rights and privileges; a company; assemblage; a society of scholars or friends of learning incorporated for study or instruction, esp. in the higher branches of knowledge; a building or buildings used by them.—**col-le'gi-al** (kŏ-lĕ'jĭ-ăl), *a.*—**col-le'-gi-an** (kŏ-lĕ'jĭ-ăn), *n.*—**-gi-ate** (-ăt), *a.*

colleage. A portion of ice cream served with crushed fruits, sirups, nuts, etc.

col'let (kŏl'ĕt), *n.* A metal band, collar, or ring; a circle or flange in which a precious stone is set.

col-lide' (kŏ-lĭd'), *v. i. & t.* To come into collision; clash.

col'lie (kŏl'ĭ), *n.* Scotch shepherd dog.

col'lier (-yĕr), *n.* A worker or dealer in coal; coal miner; vessel for carrying coal.

col'lier-y (-ĭ), *n.; pl. -LIERIES* (-iz). Place where coal is dug; a coal mine with its buildings, etc.

col'li-mate (-ĭ-măt), *v. t.* To render parallel, as rays of light; adjust the line of sight of (a level, etc.).—**col'li-ma'-tion** (-mă'shŭn), *n.*

col-li'sion (kŏ-lizh'ŭn), *n.* Act or in-

stance of colliding; clash.—**Syn.** Conflict, clashing, encounter, opposition.

col'lo-cate (kŏl'ŏ-kăt), *v. t.* To set or place, esp. side by side.—**col'lo-ca'tion** (-kă'shŭn), *n.*

col-lo'di-on (kŏ-lŏ'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* A viscous solution of guncotton, or pyroxylin, in a mixture of alcohol and ether, used by evaporation to form films.

col'lop (kŏl'ŭp), *n.* A small slice of meat, esp. of bacon, cooked or for cooking; small portion or slice of anything.

col-lo'qui-al (kŏ-lŏ'kwĭ-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, or used in, conversation, esp. familiar conversation; informal.—**col-lo'qui-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*—**col-lo'qui-al-ly**, *adv.*

col'lo-quy (kŏl'ŏ-kwĭ), *n.; pl. -QUIES* (-kwĭz). Mutual discourse; esp., a somewhat formal conference or debate.

—**col'lo-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.*

col-lude' (kŏ-lŭd'), *v. i.* To have secretly a share in an action, esp. a fraudulent or deceitful one; conspire; connive.

col-lu'sion (-lŭ'zhŭn), *n.* Act of colluding; connivance; deceit; fraud.

col-lu'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, collusion.

col-lyr'i-um (kŏ-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; L. pl. -IA* (-ă). A medicated, or (loosely) any, application for the eyes; esp. an eyewater.

col'o-cynth (kŏl'ŏ-sĭnth), *n.* A Mediterranean and African plant allied to the watermelon; also, its fruit.

co-logne' (kŏ-lŏn'), *n.* A perfumed liquid composed of alcohol and certain aromatic oils, used in the toilet.

co'lon (kŏ'lŏn), *n.; pl. E. -LONS* (-lŏnz), *L. -LA* (-lă). That part of the large intestine extending from cæcum to rectum.

co'lon, *n.* The character [:] used to separate sentence parts complete in themselves and nearly independent.

colo'nel (kŭr'nĕl), *n.* The commanding officer of a regiment (see **ARMY**).—**-nelcy** (-sl), *n.; -cies* (-sĭz).—**-nel-ship**, *n.*

co-lo'ni-al (kŏ-lŏ'ni-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a colony or colonies, specif. the thirteen British colonies which formed the United States of America.

col'o-nist (kŏl'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony; a colonizer.

col'o-nize (-nĭz), *v. t.* To establish a colony or colonies in; gather or settle in a colony; settle (a district, etc.) with illegal voters.—*v. i.* To remove to, and settle in, a distant country; establish a colony.

—**col'o-ni-ză'tion** (-nĭ-ză'shŭn; -nĭ-ză'-), *n.*—**col'o-niz'er** (-nĭz'ĕr), *n.*

col'on-nade' (kŏl'ŏ-năd'), *n.* A series of columns placed at regular intervals, and (usually) carrying an architrave.

col'o-ny (kŏl'ŏ-nĭ), *n.; pl. -NIES* (-nĭz).

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭgk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

A company of people transplanted to a remote country, but remaining subject to the parent state; any distant dependent territory; district colonized; settlement; a group of people so situated as to resemble a colony; a collection of organisms of the same kind living in close association.

col'o-phon (köl'ô-fôn), *n.* An inscription formerly placed at the end of a book or manuscript, often with the scribe's name, the title, etc.

col'o-pho'ny (-fô'nî; kô-lôf'ô-nî), *n.* Rosin.

col'or (kûl'êr), *n.* A property of visible phenomena, distinct from form and from light and shade, depending on the effect of light of different wave lengths on the retina; a particular variety of the above quality, strictly, excluding black and white; complexion; hue of good health; flush due to blushing; a paint; pigment; *pl.*, distinguishing colored badge, dress, or device; chiefly in *pl.*, a flag, ensign, etc., of a nation flown by a ship, or of a body of infantry, etc.; *pl.*, *U. S. Navy.*, salute to the flag at 8 A. M. and sunset, at hoisting and lowering it; outward semblance, esp. such as hides the real character; aspect; variety of character; kind; species.—*v. t.* To alter or determine the hue or tint of; give color to; dye; paint; stain; alter as if by dyeing or painting; misrepresent, disguise, or give a false, usually a specious, appearance to; gloss; imbue with a distinguishing quality, as a literary work.—*v. i.* To acquire or change color.

col'or-a-ble (-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being colored; specious; plausible; feligned.

col'or-a'tion (kûl'êr-â'shûn; kôl'ô-râ'-), *n.* Act or art of coloring; state of being colored; arrangement or use of colors.

color blindness. Total or partial inability to distinguish or recognize colors.

col'ored (kûl'êrd), *a.* Having color; of some other race than the Caucasian or white (esp. of negroes and persons having negro blood); specious; plausible.

col'or-ist, *n.* One who colors; an artist who excels in the use of color.

co-los'sal (kô-lôs'sâl), *a.* Of the size of a colossus; gigantic; huge.

Col'os-se'um (kôl'ô-sê'ûm), *n.* An amphitheater built by Vespasian and Titus about 80 A. D., and in great part still standing, southeast of the Forum, in Rome. The name is often applied to modern theaters, etc., esp. large ones.

Co-los'si-an (kô-lôsh'î-ân; -lôsh'ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Colossæ, ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor.—*n.* A native of

Colossæ, esp. a member of its Christian church; *pl.*, the Epistle to the Colossians, in the New Testament.

co-los'sus (-lôs'ûs), *n.*; *pl.* *L.* -er (-î), *E.* -uses (-sûs-êz). A gigantic statue (as, the **Colossus of Rhodes**, the statue of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares about 280 B. C., celebrated as one of the Seven Wonders of the World); anything of gigantic size or overawing greatness.

col'our, **col'our-a-ble**, etc. Vars. of **COLOR**, etc.

col'por'tage (kôl'pôr'tâj; kôl'pôr'tâzh'), *n.* A colporteur's work.

col'por'teur (kôl'pôr'têr; kôl'pôr'tûr'), *n.* A hawker; esp., one who goes about distributing religious tracts or books.

colt (kôlt), *n.* The young of the horse (in its broadest sense); one resembling a colt, esp. in youth and inexperience.

col'ter (kôl'têr), *n.* A cutter on a plow, to cut the sward.

colt'ish (kôl'tish), *a.* Like, or pert. to, a colt; frisky.

colts'foot' (kôlts'fôot'), *n.* A perennial herb of the aster family, used as a demulcent and expectorant.

col'u-brine (kôl'û-brîn; -brîn), *a.* Of or pert. to a certain family or group of snakes, esp. those of comparatively small size, with no poison glands.

col'um-ba'ri-um (-ûm-bâ'ri-ûm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BARIA (-â). A vault for cinerary urns; *pl.*, the niches in it.

col'um-ba-ry (kôl'ûm-bâ-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A dovecote; pigeon house.

Co-lum'bi-a (kô-lûm'bi-â), *n.* America; the United States;—in honor of Columbus. *Poet.*—**Co-lum'bi-an** (-ân), *a.*

col'um-bine (-bîn), *n.* A certain flowering plant of the crowfoot family.

co-lum'bi-um (kô-lûm'bi-ûm), *n.* A rare metal of steel-gray color (Symbol, *Cb* or *Nb*);—called also **niobium**.

col'umn (kôl'ûm), *n.* A kind of supporting pillar; a pillar with shaft, base, and capital, the shaft being round; anything resembling such a column in form, position, or function (as, the spinal *column*, a *column* of figures, etc.); one of two or more upright sections of print separated by a rule or blank; a formation of soldiers or ships placed one behind another.—**co-lum'nar** (kô-lûm'nâr), *a.*

com-. A prefix from the Latin preposition *cum*, signifying in general, *with*, *together*, *in conjunction*, *very*, etc.

co'ma (kô'mâ), *n.* A profound insensibility due to disease, injury, or poison.

co'mate (kô'mât), *a.* Halry.

com'a-tose (kôm'â-tôs; kô'mâ-), *a.* Relating to or like coma; lethargic.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recânt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ûse, ûnite,

comb (kōm), *n.* A toothed instrument for adjusting, cleaning, or confining the hair, or for adornment; a currycomb; the fleshy crest or caruncle on the head of the domestic fowl and certain other gallinaceous birds; a thing resembling, or suggestive of, a cock's comb, as the crest of a wave; any of various toothed instruments resembling or suggestive of a comb; a honeycomb, or similar mass of cells.—*v. t.* To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust with or as with a comb.—*v. i.* of a wave or wave crest, to roll over or break.

comb'bat (kōm'bāt; kŭm'-), *v. i.* To contend, as with an opposing force; fight.—*v. t.* To oppose by force, argument, etc.; resist.—*n.* A fight; contest; a duel.—**Syn.** Battle, engagement, conflict, contention, strife.

comb'bat-ant (-bāt-ánt), *a.* Contending; contentious.—*n.* One who combats.

comb'ba-tive (-bā-tiv; kōm-bāt'iv), *a.* Disposed to combat; pugnacious.—

comb'ba-tive-ness, *n.*

comber (kōm'ēr), *n.* One that combs, as a wave.

com'bi-na'tion (kōm'bī-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of combining; state of being combined; a union or aggregate made by combining one thing with another, as of persons or states to effect some purpose; *pl., Math.*, the different sets into which a number of individuals, as letters, may be grouped; the series of letters or numbers chosen in setting a combination lock, or the mechanism operating by the series.—**Syn.** Alliance, association, union; coalition, clique, coterie, combine, party, cabal, junto.—**com'bi-na'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

com-bine' (kōm-bin'), *v. t. & i.* To unite or join.—(kōm-bin'); *commonly* kōm'bin), *n.* A combination, esp. of persons to effect a commercial or political object. *Colloq., U. S.*

comb'ing (kōm'ing), *n.* Act or process of using a comb or combs; product of combing; esp. *pl.*, hairs combed out.

com-bus'ti-ble (kōm-bŭs'ti-b'l), *a.* Capable of combustion; inflammable; easily kindled or excited; fiery.—*n.* A thing combustible.—**com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-ti), *n.*

com-bus'tion (-chŭn), *n.* Act or instance of burning; also, oxidation proceeding so slowly as not to be accompanied by evolution of light; violent agitation; confusion; tumult.

come (kŭm), *v. i.; pret.* CAME (kām); *p. p.* COME (kŭm); *p. pr. & vb. n.* COM'ING (kŭm'ing). To approach; arrive at, or

appear on, a scene of action; move into, or appear in, the field of interest; approach or arrive in time, sequence, or order; approach in kind or quality; appear as issuing from a source or as entering into being; appear, or get to be, in the course of development or change; follow; emanate; result; happen; befall; occur; extend or reach; be favorably moved; yield.

co-me'di-an (kō-mē'di-ăn), *n.* An actor in comedy; a writer of comedy.

co'mē'di-enne' (kō'mā'dyēn'), *n. fem.; pl. -ENNES* (-dyēn'). [F.] An actress who plays comedy.

com'e-dy (kōm'ē-di), *n.; pl. -DIES* (-dīz). A drama light and amusing rather than serious, and typically having a happy ending; also, the dramatic quality characteristic of comedies; theory or art of composing or acting comedies; matter suitable for comedy; any literary composition treating a theme suitable for comedy or after the manner of comedy.

come'ly (kŭm'li), *a., -LI-ER* (-lī-ēr); **-LI-EST.** Pleasing or agreeable to the sight; good-looking; becoming; decent.—

come'li-ness (-lī-nēs), *n.*

com'er (kŭm'ēr), *n.* One that comes, or has come.

co-mes'ti-ble (kō-mēs'ti-b'l), *a. & n.* Eatable.

com'et (kōm'ēt), *n.* A kind of heavenly body, often having a long nebulous train, or tail.—**com'et-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.*—**co-met'ic** (kō-mēt'ik), *a.*

com'fit (kŭm'fit), *n.* A dry sweetmeat or confection, esp. a seed or a piece of fruit or root coated with sugar.

com'fort (kŭm'fērt), *n.* Strengthening aid; solace; consolation; state or feeling of having relief, cheer, or consolation; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety; that which gives or brings comfort.—*v. t.* To aid; impart strength and hope to; relieve of mental distress; console.—**Syn.** Cheer, encourage, enliven, invigorate, inspirit, refresh, animate.

com'fort-a-ble (-fēr-tā-b'l), *a.* Affording comfort; in a state of comfort; content; at ease; marked by an appearance of comfort.—*n.* A stuffed or quilted cover for a bed; — called also *comforter*. *U. S.* — **com'for-ta-bly**, *adv.*

com'fort-er (-tēr), *n.* One that gives comfort, as aid, consolation, etc.; [*cap.*] in the Bible, the Holy Spirit; *U. S.*, a stuffed or quilted cover for a bed.

com'fort-less, *a.* Having no comfort or comforts.—**Syn.** Forlorn, desolate, cheerless, disconsolate, wretched.

com'frey (kŭm'fri), *n.; pl. -FREYS* (-frīz).

ûrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Any of several plants related to the heliotrope.

com'ic (kóm'ík), *a.* Relating to comedy, as distinct from tragedy; causing mirth, as being humorous, witty, etc.

com'i-cal (-i-kál), *a.* Excititive of mirth; droll; laughable.—**Syn.** Humorous, funny.—**com'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**com'i-cal-ness**, **com'i-cal'i-ty** (-i-kál'i-tí), *n.*

com'i-ty (kóm'i-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tíz). Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy.—**Syn.** Civility, good breeding.

com'ma (kóm'á), *n.* A point [,] used to mark the smallest structural divisions of a sentence.

com-mand' (kó-mánd'), *v. t.* To direct authoritatively; charge; enjoin; have at command; have command over; have under control or at disposal; dominate in situation, as by height; overlook.—**Syn.** Bid, dictate, require, prescribe, order, instruct.—*v. i.* To have or exercise direct authority; give an order or orders; dominate or overlook.—*n.*

Act of commanding; bidding; thing commanded; order; commandment; a force under a commander; a position in which one commands, as a military post; faculty or power of commanding.—**Syn.** Control, sway, power, authority, dominion; mandate, injunction, charge.

com'man-dant' (kóm'án-dánt'), *n.* A commander; commanding officer.

com'man-deer' (-dér'), *v. t.* To compel to perform military service; *Colloq.*, seize arbitrarily or forcibly.

com-mand'er (kó-mán'dér), *n.* One who commands; hence, a chief or leader; a naval officer ranking next below a captain (see **NAVY**); the chief officer of an army or of any division of it.

com-mand'er-y (-dér-í), *n.*; *pl.* -**ERIES** (-íz). Office, rank, or jurisdiction of a commander; an assembly or lodge in certain secret orders.

com-mand'ing, *p. a.* That commands.—**Syn.** Authoritative, imperative, imperious.—**com-mand'ing-ly**, *adv.*

com-mand'ment (-mánd'mént), *n.* A commanding; power of command; what is commanded; in the Bible, one of the Ten Commandments (*Exodus* xx. 1-18).

com-mem'o-rate (-mém'ó-rát), *v. t.* To call to remembrance; serve as a memorial of.—**com-mem'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shún), *n.*—**com-mem'o-ra-tive** (-rā-tív), *a.*

com-mence' (kó-méns'), *v. i. & t.* To originate; start; begin.

com-mence'ment (-mént), *n.* Act, fact, or time, of commencing; day when, or ceremonies at which, degrees are conferred by colleges and universities.

com-mend' (-ménd'), *v. t.* To commit, intrust, or give in charge for care; recommend as worthy of confidence or regard; praise.—**com-mend'a-ble** (-ménd'á-b'l), *a.*—**a-to-ry** (-tò-rí), *a.*

com'men-da'tion (kóm'én-dā'shún), *n.* Act of commending or that which commends; *Archaic*, chiefly in *pl.*, compliments; greeting.

com-men'sal (kó-mén'sál), *n.* One who eats at the same table.

com-men'su-ra-ble (-shōō-rá-b'l), *a.* Exactly measurable by the same number, quantity, or measure; proportionable.—**com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

com-men'su-rate (-rát), *a.* Equal in measure or extent; proportionate; corresponding; commensurable; reducible to a common measure.—*v. t. & i.* To make, or to be, commensurate.—**com-men'su-ra'tion** (-rā'shún), *n.*

com'ment (kóm'ént; kó-mént'), *v. i.* To make comments (with *on* or *upon*).—(*pron.* kóm'ént), *n.* An explanatory, illustrative, or critical note, as on a writing; annotation; remark; criticism.

com'men-ta-ry (kóm'én-tā-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-ríz). A series of comments or memorandums.

com'men-ta'tor (kóm'én-tā'tér), *n.* One who writes a commentary; annotator.

com'ment-er (kóm'én-tér; kó-mén'tér), *n.* One who comments.

com'merce (kóm'érš), *n.* Business intercourse; esp., the exchange or buying and selling of commodities on a large scale between different places or communities; social intercourse; sexual intercourse.—**Syn.** Traffic, trade.

com-mer'cial (kó-múr'shál), *a.* Of or pert. to commerce; mercantile.—**com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*—**cial-ize** (-íz), *v. t.*

com-mer'cial-ism (-íz'm), *n.* Commercial spirit, institutions, or practice.

com-mín'gle (kó-mín'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle together.

com-mi-nute (kóm'i-nūt), *v. t.* To reduce to minute particles; pulverize.—

com-mi-nu'tion (-nū'shún), *n.*

com-mis'er-ate (kó-míz'ér-āt), *v. t.* To feel or express sorrow or compassion for; pity; compassionate, condole with.—

com-mis'er-a'tion (-ā'shún), *n.*—**com-mis'er-a-tive** (-ā-tív), *a.*

com-mis-sa'ri-al (kóm'í-sā'rí-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to a commissary.

com-mis-sa'ri-at (kóm'í-sā'rí-āt), *n.* System by which troops are supplied with food and daily necessities; the officers charged with such service; food supply.

com-mis-sa-ry (kóm'í-sā-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -**RIES** (-ríz). A deputy; commissioner; *U. S.*, a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

military officer charged with providing food for forces.

com-mis'sion (kō-mish'ŷn), *n.* A formal warrant authorizing or requiring something; a certificate conferring military or naval rank and authority; the rank and authority so conferred; the authorization or command so made; charge; a body of commissioners; a thing to be done as agent for another; the allowance made to an agent for transacting business; condition of being empowered by, or subject to, instructions or authority given, act of committing; thing committed or done.—**Syn.** Authority, mandate, office, trust.—**v. t.** To give a commission to; appoint and authorize; of a ship, put in commission, or service.—**Syn.** Depute, empower, delegate, constitute, ordain.

com-mis'sion-er (kō-mish'ŷn-ēr), *n.* One commissioned; an officer in charge of a department of the public service, as, U. S., the head of any of various subdivisions (Bureaus) of the Departments.

com-mis-sure (kōm'f-shōor; -ŷs-ūr), *n.* A joint, seam, or juncture.

com-mit' (kō-mit'), *v. t.* To give in trust; intrust; consign (with *to*, *unto*); consign for preservation (in phrases: as, *to commit to memory*, or simply, *to commit*, *commit to paper*, *writing*); put in charge of a jailer; imprison; refer, as a bill to a committee; do; perpetrate, as a sin; pledge; bind (often reflexive).—**com-mit'tal** (-āl), *n.*

com-mit'ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act of committing; state of being committed; consignment, esp. to prison; act of doing something; a promise.

com-mit'tee (kō-mit'ē), *n.* A person to whom some trust or charge is intrusted; a body of persons appointed to deal with some matter, as by a court.

com-mode' (-mōd'), *n.* Chest of drawers; bureau; kind of stool inclosing a chamber vessel.

com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dī-ŷs), *a.* Adapted to its use or purpose; serviceable; esp., spacious and convenient; accommodating.—**Syn.** Convenient, suitable, useful.—**com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-mod'i-ty (-mōd'f-tf), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). That which affords convenience or advantage, esp. in commerce, including everything movable (except animals) that is bought and sold.

com-mo-dore' (kōm'ō-dōr'), *n.* A naval officer next above a captain and below a rear admiral (see NAVY).

com'mon (kōm'ŷn), *a.* Shared equally or similarly by two or more or by all the members of a group, kind, etc.; of fre-

quent occurrence or appearance; familiar; of the usual type or standard; below the ordinary standards; second-rate; habitual, professed, or confessed; as used of nouns in Latin, Greek, etc., that may be either masculine or feminine.

—**Syn.** General, public, popular, universal; frequent, customary, usual, familiar; mediocre, cheap, trite, commonplace; plebeian, inelegant.—*n.* Land held in common, as by a community.

com'mon-age (-āj), *n.* Right of pasturing on a common; state of being held in common; that which is so held.

com'mon-al-ty (-āl-tf), *n.* The common people; commons; the body or general membership of a body corporate.

common council. In a city, the representative (legislative) body, or its lower branch.

com'mon-er (-ēr), *n.* Citizen or burgess (*Obs.*, exc., a member of the London Court of Common Council); one of the commonalty; member of the House of Commons; in some English colleges, a student who pays all university charges.

common law. The general and ordinary law as distinguished from its subdivisions, local laws, equity, etc.; the unwritten law (esp. of England) that is binding because of immemorial usage and universal reception (often used in distinction from *statute law*); any similarly developed system of jurisprudence.

com'mon-ly, *adv.*—**com'mon-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

common noun. A noun or name noting any one of a class; an appellative, as *man*, *whip*, *day*.

com'mon-place' (-plās'), *n.* Anything common or trite; esp., a trite remark; platitude; that which is commonplace.—*a.* Common; ordinary; trite.

com'mons (kōm'ŷnz), *n. pl.* The mass of the people, as distinguished from the nobility; commonalty; [*cap.*] the House of Commons (esp. with *the*); provisions for a common table, as in colleges; fare.

common sense. Good, sound, ordinary sense; normal intelligence.

com'mon-weal' (kōm'ŷn-wēl'), *n.*, or **common weal.** Commonwealth.

com'mon-wealth' (-wēlth'), *n.* The people of a state; a state, as the English state under Cromwell, any State of the United States, etc.

com-mo'tion (kō-mō-shŷn), *n.* Disturbed or violent motion; agitation; public disturbance; riot; tumult.

com-move' (-mōōv'), *v. t.* To put in motion; disturb; excite.

com'mu-nal (kōm'ū-nāl; kō-mū'nāl), *a.*

ŷrn, ŷp, circŷs, menŷ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ŷnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Of or pert. to a commune; hence, belonging to a simple social life.

com'mu-nal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* A system of political and social organization substantially the same as *communism*. — **com'mu-nal-ist** (-ist), *n.*

com'mune (kôm'ün), *n.* The common people; the commons; *Hist.*, any of various bodies treated as a unit, as the members of a municipal corporation, etc.; the smallest administrative district in France, or the inhabitants or government of such a district; a similar district elsewhere; [*cap.*] with *the*, the government in Paris (1792-94) established by usurpation of supreme power by commissioners chosen by the sections of Paris, a part of the rule of which is known as the "Reign of Terror" (1793-94); the insurrectionary government which had possession of Paris from March 18 to May 27, 1871.

com'mune, *n.* Communion; intercourse. **com-mune'** (kô-mün'; kôm'ün), *v. i.* To converse together; confer; converse intimately; hold spiritual or confidential intercourse; receive the Communion.

com-mu'ni-ca-ble (kô-mü'nî-kâ-b'l), *a.* Capable of communicating or of being communicated; communicative; free-speaking. — **com-mu'ni-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **com-mu'ni-cant** (-kânt), *n.* One who communicates.

com-mu'ni-cate (-kât), *v. t.* To impart; convey; make known. — *v. i.* To take part in the Communion; have or afford communication; be connected. — **com-mu'ni-ca'tor** (-kâ'tër), *n.*

com-mu'ni-ca'tion (-kâ'shün), *n.* Act or fact of communicating; that which is communicated; means of passing from place to place; connecting passage.

com-mu'ni-ca-tive (-mü'nî-kâ-tiv), *a.* Inclined to communicate; of or pert. to communication.

com-mun'ion (-mün'yün), *n.* Act of sharing; community; intercourse, esp. intimate; a body of Christians of a common faith and discipline; [*cap.*] the celebration of the Lord's Supper. — **Syn.** Share, participation, fellowship, converse.

com'mu-nism (kôm'ü-niz'm), *n.* A system of social organization in which goods are held in common; a system of social organization where large powers are given to small political units, or communes; communalism; any system of social organization involving common ownership of the means of production, and some equality in the distribution of the products of industry. — **com'mu-nist** (-nist), *n.* — **nis'tic** (-nis'tik), *a.*

com-mu'ni-ty (kô-mü'nî-ti), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tiz). A body of people or animals living in the same place under the same conditions; society at large; commonwealth; the public; joint ownership; participation; common character; likeness. **com-mut'a-ble** (-müt'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being commuted, or interchanged. **com'mu-tate** (kôm'ü-tât), *v. t.* To turn or direct (an electric current or currents), esp. so as to form a current continuous as to direction.

com'mu-ta'tion (-tâ'shün), *n.* Act of commuting; substitution, as of a less thing for a greater. — **com-mut'a-tive** (kô-müt'â-tiv; kôm'ü-tâ-tiv), *a.*

commutation ticket. A ticket for a number of, or for daily, trips between neighboring places at a reduced rate.

com'mu-ta'tor (kôm'ü-tâ'tër), *n.* An electrical device for reversing the direction of an electric current; an attachment for the armature of a dynamo to commute the induced currents in the armature conductors, or in a motor to convey the current to the conductors.

com-mute' (kô-müt'), *v. t.* To exchange; interchange; substitute; substitute for (one exaction or obligation) a less one; to commute (an electrical current).

— *v. i.* To give compensation or substitution; serve as a substitute; pay, or arrange to pay, in gross, esp. at a reduced rate, instead of part by part; go and come on a commutation ticket. — **com-mut'er** (-ër), *n.*

com'pact (kôm'pâkt), *n.* An agreement; contract.

com'pact' (kôm'pâkt'), *a.* Composed or made (with *of*); closely united or packed; solid; dense; lying or arranged in a narrow compass; close; brief; pithy. — *v. t.* To press closely; join firmly; consolidate; form by connecting firmly. — **com'pact'ly**, *adv.* — **-pact'ness**, *n.*

com-pan'ion (-pân'yün), *n.* Companion-way.

com-pan'ion, *n.* One that accompanies, or is associated with, another or others; associate; comrade; fellow. — *v. t.* To accompany. — **-pan'ion-ship**, *n.*

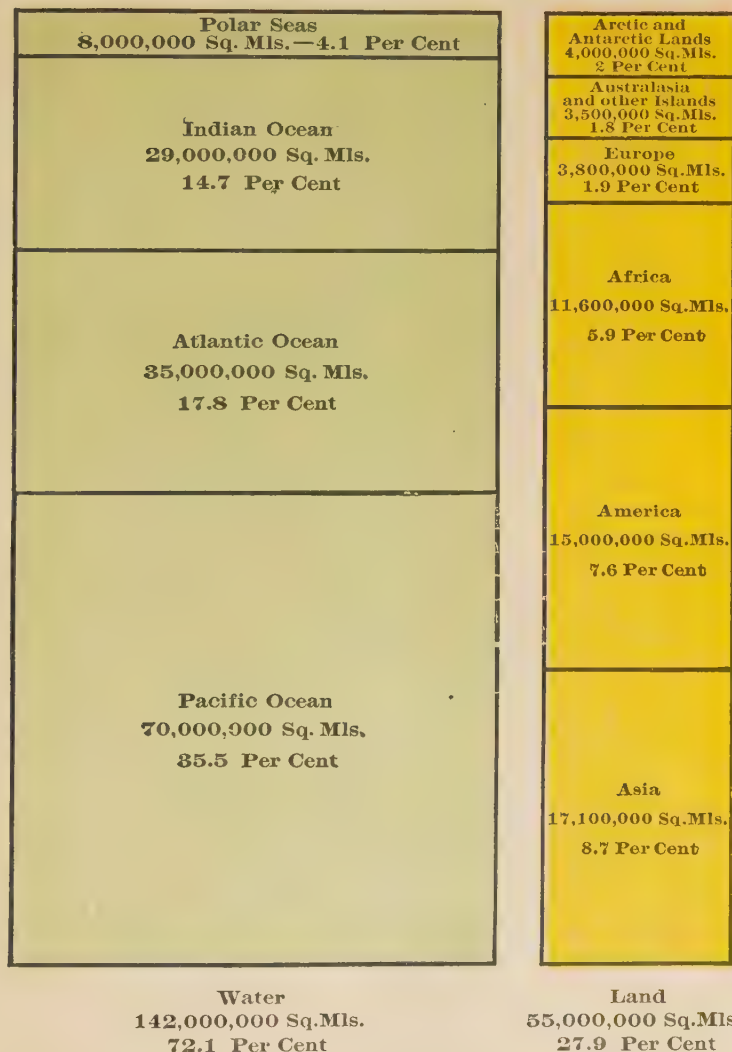
com-pan'ion-a-ble (-â-b'l), *a.* Fitted to be a companion; sociable.

com-pan'ion-way' (-wâ'), *n.* In a ship, a set of steps leading below from the deck; the passageway occupied by them.

com'pa-ny (küm'pâ-nî), *n.; pl. -nies* (-nîz). Fellowship; society; friendly intercourse; an assemblage of individuals; band; retinue; a companion or companions; society in general; people assembled for social intercourse; guests

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse. ünite,

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND WATER ON THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH



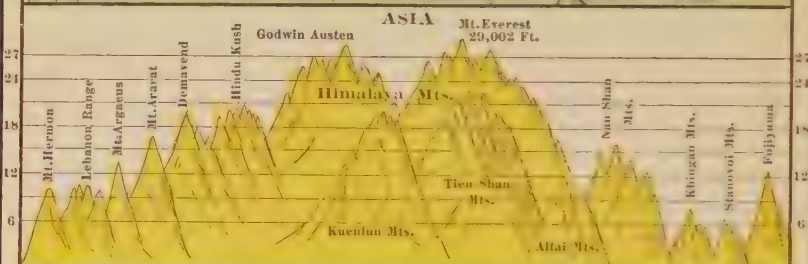
Total Surface of the Earth, 197,000,000 Sq. Mls.

THE PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS OF THE CONTINENTS

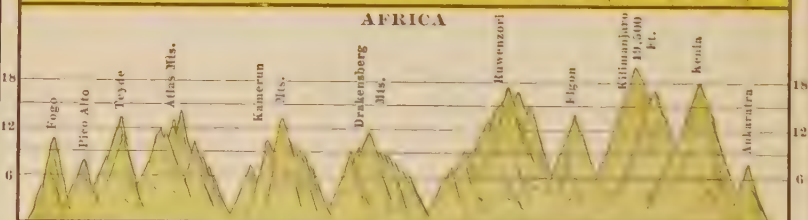
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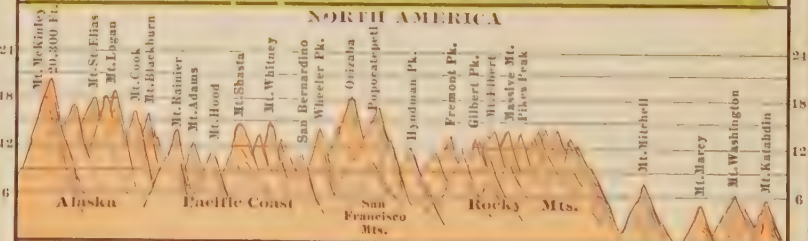
ASIA



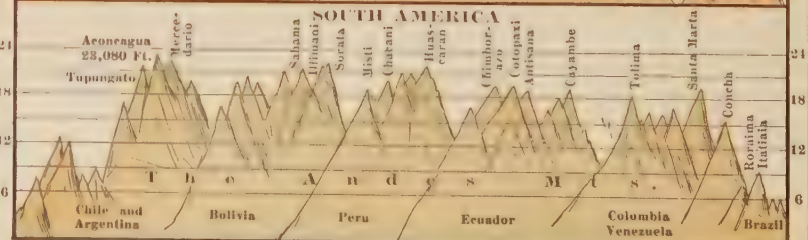
AFRICA



NORTH AMERICA



SOUTH AMERICA



or visitors; an association of persons for a joint purpose, esp. for carrying on business; a body of actors in a theater or play; a body of soldiers; specif., a subdivision of a regiment of infantry, under a captain; crew of a ship, including the officers. — **Syn.** Gathering, concourse, assembly, body; group, circle, party, coterie, set; throng, crowd, flock, host, band, troop, crew, gang.

com'pa-ra-ble (kôm'pá-rá-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being compared.

com-par'a-tive (kôm-pár'á-tív), *a.* Of or pert. to comparison; proceeding from or by comparison; of an adjective or adverb, expressing an increased (or, with a negative, a less) degree of the attribute or quality denoted by the simple form; estimated by comparison; relative. — *n.* The comparative degree of a word or the form denoting it. — **com-par'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

com-pare' (kôm-pár'), *v. t.* To represent as similar; liken (with *to*); examine the qualities of in order to discover resemblances or differences; bring into comparison; to inflect or otherwise modify (an adverb or adjective) so as to denote degrees of quality, quantity, or relation. (Most adjectives of one syllable are compared by adding "-er" and "-est" to the positive form; as, *black, blacker, blackest*; most of more than one syllable, by using "more" and "most" before the positive; as, *beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful*). — *v. i.* To be like or equal; admit, or be worthy of, comparison; vie; assume a likeness or equality. — *n.* Comparison; — now chiefly in *beyond, or past, compare*.

com-par'i-son (kôm-pár'í-sǎn), *n.* Act of comparing; state of being compared; a state, quality, or relation admitting of being compared.

com-part'ment (-párt'mént), *n.* One of the parts into which an inclosed space is divided; a separate division.

com'pass (kûm'pás), *n.* Boundary or circumference; inclosed space; area; extent; hence, limits; reach; bounds; range of tones within the capacity of a voice or instrument; moderate bounds; due limits; a passing round; circuit; usually in *pl.*, an instrument, as for drawing circles, essentially consisting of two pointed branches or legs, joined at the top by a pivot; an instrument for determining directions by means of a magnetized needle or bar which indicates the magnetic north and south. — *a.* Circular; curved; specif., semicircular. — *v. t.* To purpose, contrive, or plot (*Obs.*

or Law); make the circuit of; inclose on all sides; surround; reach; get within one's power; accomplish; *Obs.*, *exc. technical*, curve or bend circularly. — **com'pass-a-ble**, *a.*

compass card. The circular card of a mariner's compass, on which are marked the 32 points.

com'pass-es (-éz), *n. pl.* An instrument for describing curves, measuring, etc. See COMPASS, *n.*

com-pas'sion (kôm-pash'ún), *n.* Sorrow or pity excited by another's distress or misfortunes; sympathy. — **Syn.** Fellow-feeling, mercy, condolence.

com-pas'sion-ate (-ün-ât), *a.* Disposed to pity. — **Syn.** Sympathizing, tender, merciful, pitiful. — (-ât), *v. t.* To pity; sympathize with. — **com-pas'sion-ate-ly** (-ât-lí), *adv.*

compass plant. Any of several plants whose leaves or branches tend to arrange themselves so as to indicate the cardinal points of the compass.

com-pat'i-ble (kôm-pát'í-b'l), *a.* Capable of coexisting in harmony; — usually followed by *with*. — **Syn.** Suitable, agreeable, accordant.

com-pa'tri-ot (-pá'trí-üt), *n.* A fellow countryman. — *a.* Of the same country. — **com-pa'tri-ot'ic** (-ót'ík), *a.*

com-peer' (kôm-pēr'), *n.* An equal; peer; companion; mate. *Rare.*

com-pel' (kôm-pél'), *v. t.* To drive or urge irresistibly; constrain; take by force; exact. — **Syn.** Force, oblige, coerce, necessitate, influence. — **com-pel'la-ble** (-á-b'l), *adj.* — **com-pel'ler** (-ēr), *n.*

com'pend (kôm'pënd), *n.* Compendium.

com-pen'di-ous (kôm-pën'dí-ús), *a.* Containing the substance in small compass; abridged; summarized; — esp. of literary work. — **Syn.** Short, brief, summary, condensed, succinct.

com-pen'di-um (kôm-pën'dí-úm), *n.*; *pl. E.* -DIUMS (-úmz), *L.* -DIA (-á). A condensed summary of the main heads of a subject or work. — **Syn.** Abridgment, epitome, abstract, synopsis.

com'pen-sate (kôm'pën-sát; kôm-pën'-), *v. t.* To be equivalent to; make amends for; make equal return to; requite suitably. — **Syn.** Recompense, remunerate, indemnify, counterbalance. — *v. i.* To make amends; supply an equivalent.

com'pen-sa'tion (kôm'pën-sá'shǎn), *n.* Act of compensating; that which compensates; equivalent; recompense; amends; remuneration. — **Syn.** Reward, indemnification, requital, satisfaction

com-pen'sa-tive (kôm-pën'sá-tív), *a.* Compensatory.

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

com'pen-sa'tor (kôm'pên-să'tër), *n.* One that compensates; — a name applied to various mechanical devices.

com-pen'sa-to-ry (kôm-pên'să-tô-rî), *a.* Serving for or to give compensation; making amends; making up for loss.

com-pete' (-pêt'), *v. i.* To contend in emulation or rivalry.

com'pe-tence (kôm'pê-tëns), **com'pe-ten-cy** (-tên-sî), *n.* Means sufficient for comfort without superfluity; state of being competent.

com'pe-tent (-tënt), *a.* Answering to all requirements; adequate; fit; capable; legally qualified or capable.

com-pe-ti'tion (-tish'ăn), *n.* Act of competing; emulous contest; rivalry.

com-pet'i-tive (kôm-pêt'i-tîv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or based on, competition.

com-pet'i-tor (-tër), *n.* One who competes; rival. — **com-pet'i-tor-ship'**, *n.*

com-pi-la'tion (kôm'pi-lă'shăn), *n.* Act or process of compiling; that which is compiled; esp., a literary work compiled from other books or documents.

com-pile' (kôm-pîl'), *v. t.* To collect (literary materials) into a treatise or volume; compose out of existing materials, esp. from other books or documents. — **com-pil'er**, *n.*

com-pla'cence (-plă'sëns), **com-pla'-cen-cy** (-sën-sî), *n.* Calm contentment; esp., self-satisfaction; disposition to please; affability; complaisance.

com-pla'cent (-sënt), *a.* Satisfied; esp., self-satisfied; feeling or showing complaisance; obliging. — **-cent-ly**, *adv.*

com-plain' (-plăn'), *v. i.* To utter grief, pain, discontent, or the like; make accusation. — **Syn.** Repine, grumble, bewail, grieve, murmur. — **com-plain'er**, *n.*

com-plain'ant (-ănt), *n.* One who makes complaint.

com-plaint' (kôm-plănt'), *n.* Expression of grief, pain, or resentment; a formal allegation or charge against a party; subject of complaint; ailment; disease. — **Syn.** Lamentation, murmuring, sorrow, grief; illness, disorder, malady.

com-plai-sance' (kôm'plă-zăns'; kôm-plă'zăns), *n.* Disposition to please; obliging compliance. — **Syn.** Civility, courtesy, affability, complacence.

com-plai-sant' (-zânt'; -zânt), *a.* Disposed to please; courteous; obliging. — **com-plai-sant-ly**, *adv.*

com'ple-ment (kôm'plê-mënt), *n.* That which completes or is complete; quantity or number required to fill out or complete a thing; full quantity, number, or amount; full allowance; one of two parts necessary to a whole; amount of angle

or arc by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90°. — (kôm'plê-mënt'; kôm'plê-mënt'), *v. t.* To supply a lack. — **com'ple-men'tal** (-mën'tăl), *a.* — **com'ple-men'ta-ry** (-tă-rî), *a.*

com-plete' (kôm'plêt'), *a.* Filled up; with no part lacking; concluded; completed; perfectly equipped or skilled. — **Syn.** Entire, perfect, total, whole. — *v. i.* To bring to entirety or perfection; perfect. — **Syn.** Perform, execute; achieve, realize, effect, consummate, effectuate. — **com-plete'ly**, *adv.* — **com-plete'ness**, *n.*

com-ple'tion (-plê'shăn), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, complete.

com'plex (kôm'plëks), *a.* Composed of two or more parts; not simple; complicated; intricate. — **Syn.** Implicated, entangled, twisted, mazy, perplexed, involved. — *n.* A whole made up of complicated or interrelated parts.

com-plex'ion (kôm'plëk'shăn), *n.* The combination in a certain proportion of the qualities *hot, moist, cold, dry*, in medieval times supposed to determine the nature of a body, plant, etc.; also, the analogous combination of the four bodily humors (blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile); *Hist.*, constitution of body or mind; temperament; now, hue of the skin, esp. of the face; general appearance. — **com-plex'ional** (-ăl), *a.* — **com-plex'ioned** (-shünd), *a.*

com-plex'i-ty (-sî-tî), *n.*, **pl. -ties** (-tîz). State of being complex; that which is complex; a complication.

com'plex-ly, *adv.* of **COMPLEX**.

com-pli'a-ble (kôm-plî'ă-b'l), *a.* Apt to yield; complaint.

com-pli'ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of complying; yielding; conformity; disposition to yield; complaisance. — **Syn.** Concession, submission, obedience, acquiescence, assent. — **-pli'an-cy** (-ăn-sî), *n.*

com-pli'ant (-ănt), *a.* Complaisant.

com-pli-ca-cy (kôm'plî-kă-sî), *n.*, **pl. -cies** (-sîz). State or quality of being complicate or intricate.

com-pli-cate (-kăt), *a.* Complex; complicated. — (-kăt), *v. t.* To fold or twist together; combine so as to make intricate or difficult.

com-pli-ca'tion (-kă'shăn), *n.* Act of complicating; state of being complicated; intricate or confused relation of parts; complexity.

com-pli-c'i-ty (kôm-plîs'i-tî), *n.*, **pl. -ties** (-tîz). State of being an accomplice or being complex; complexity.

com-pli'er (-plî'ër), *n.* One who complies.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makěr; ăce, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse, ănite.

com'pli-ment (kôm'pli-měnt), *n.* A ceremonious expression of approbation, civility, or admiration; a flattering speech or attention; usually in *pl.*, a ceremonious greeting. — **Syn.** Praise, commendation, encomium; blandishment, obsequiousness, servility, sycophancy, flattery, adulation.

com'pli-ment' (kôm'pli-měnt'; kôm'pli-měnt'), *v. t.* To make or pay a compliment to; present (one with something) by way of compliment. — *v. i.* To use or pass compliments. — **Syn.** Praise, flatter, adulate, commend. — **com'plimen'ta-ry** (-mên'tà-rî), *a.*

com-ply' (kôm-plî'), *v. i.*; -PLIED' (-plîd'); -PLY'ING. To yield or acquiesce; consent; conform.

com-po'nent (-pō'něnt), *a.* Serving or helping to form; composing; constituent. — *n.* A component part. — **Syn.** Constituent, ingredient, element.

com-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* To carry; conduct; — with a reflexive pronoun. — *v. i.* To agree, accord, or suit (with).

com-port'ment (-měnt), *n.* Behavior; deportment.

com-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* To form by putting together; fashion or construct, as a sentence, a symphony, or a picture; constitute; in the *passive*, to be made up (of); to set (printing type); adjust, regulate, or arrange; calm; quiet; dispose or adjust to calmness. — *v. i.* To practice composition, as of literary work.

com-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* Free from agitation. — **-pos'ed-ly** (-pōz'ěd-lî), *adv.*

com-pos'er (-pōz'ēr), *n.* One who composes; an author; esp., a writer of music.

com-pos'ite (kôm-pōz'it; kôm'pō-zît), *a.* Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; [*cap.*] belonging to a modification of the Corinthian order of column and entablature combining the Ionic volutes with the Corinthian acanthus-circled bell; having florets borne in dense involucrate heads resembling single flowers, as the daisy, aster, etc. — **com-pos'ite-ly**, *adv.*

composite number. A product of two or more integers each greater than 1. — *n.* A composite thing; a composition or combination.

com-po-si'tion (kôm'pō-zîsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or art of composing; in art, art or practice of combining parts to form a harmonious whole; the setting up of type; of persons, the constitution, esp. of the mind; state, quality, or manner of being composed; conjunction; an aggregate or combination; a composite substance; a literary, musical, or artistic production,

esp. one showing care in arrangement; often, an essay or translation done as an educational exercise; an agreement, esp. to settle differences; compromise.

com-pos'i-tor (kôm-pōz'î-tēr), *n.* One who composes; one who sets type.

com'post (kôm'pōst), *n.* A composition; compound; a mixture for fertilizing, esp. one of peat, leaf mold, manure, lime, etc., mingled and decomposed.

com-po'sure (kôm-pō-zhŭr), *n.* Calmness; repose.

com'pote (kôm'pōt), *n.* A preparation of fruit in whole, halves, etc., in sirup.

com'pound (-pound), *n.* In the East Indies, etc., an inclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc.,

com-pound' (kôm-pound'), *v. t. & i.* To put or unite together into a whole, or to form in this way; combine; adjust by agreement; compromise; accept a consideration for not prosecuting (a felony).

com'pound (kôm'pound), *a.* Composed of, or formed by union of, several elements or parts; composite; *Gram.*, being a compound (as, a compound word). — *n.* That which is compound; a composition; a substance formed by chemical union of ingredients in definite proportions by weight; *Gram.*, a word formed of two or more elements, esp. of two or more distinct words.

compound interest. Interest both on the original principal and on accrued interest from the time it fell due.

com'pra-dor' (kôm'prā-dōr'; kôm'prā-dōr'), *n.* A Chinese agent, adviser, and factotum employed by a foreign establishment to deal with the Chinese, in China, the Philippines, etc.

com'pre-hend' (kôm'prē-hěnd'), *v. t.* To apprehend the meaning of; understand; contain; embrace; include; include by construction or implication; imply. — **Syn.** Comprise, inclose, embody, involve; imagine, conceive, grasp.

com'pre-hen'si-ble (-hěns'î-b'l), *a.* Capable of being comprehended; intelligible. — **-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.*

com'pre-hen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of comprehending, containing, or comprising; power, act, or process of grasping with the intellect; understanding; perception.

com'pre-hen'sive (-sîv), *a.* Including much; of wide comprehension. — **Syn.** Extensive, wide, large, compendious.

com-press' (kôm-prēs'), *v. t.* To press or squeeze together; condense. — **Syn.** Consolidate, compact, abridge.

com'press (kôm'prēs), *n.* A pad or folded cloth applied to a part of the body, esp.

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

with a bandage to give pressure; apparatus for compressing cotton bales, etc.

com-press'i-ble (kõm-prës'î-b'l), *a.* Capable of being compressed.

com-pres'sion (-prësh'ün), *n.* Act of compressing; state of being compressed.

com-pres'sive (-prës'iv), *a.* Tending to compress.

com-pris'al (-prîz'äl), *n.* A comprising.

com-prise' (-prîz'), *v. t.* To comprehend or include. — **Syn.** Embrace, include, comprehend, involve, imply.

com-pro-mise (kõm-prõ-mîz), *n.* A settlement reached by mutual concessions; prejudicial concession; surrender; the result of concession or adjustment; *Colloq.*, a thing intermediate between two different things. — *v. t.* To adjust and settle by mutual concessions; imperil or injure (the reputation, credit, interests, or the like, of a person) by exposure to suspicion, discredit, or evil.

comp-trol'ler (kõn-trõl'ër), *n.* A controller; a public officer whose duty it is to examine and certify accounts.

com-pul'sion (kõm-pül'shün), *n.* A compelling; state of being compelled; coercion.

com-pul'sive (-sîv), *a.* Compelling; exercising compulsion.

com-pul'so-ry (-sõ-rî), *a.* Obligatory; enforced; compulsive. — **com-pul'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **-ri-ness**, *n.*

com-punc'tion (-pünk'shün), *n.* Poignant uneasiness due to a sense of guilt; remorse; often, mere regret for slight wrong. — **com-punc'tious** (-shüs), *a.*

com-put'a-ble (kõm-püt'ä-b'l; kõm'-püt'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being computed. — **put'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'î-tî), *n.*

com-pu-ta'tion (kõm-püt'ä-shün), *n.* Act, process, or result of computing. — **Syn.** Reckoning, calculation, estimate.

com-pute' (kõm-püt'), *v. t. & i.* To determine by calculation; reckon; estimate; enumerate. — **com-put'er** (-ër), *n.*

com'rade (kõm'räd; -räd), *n.* A mate; companion. — **com'rade-ship**, *n.*

con (kõn), *v. t.* To study; commit to memory; regard studiously.

con, *adv.* Against; on the negative side; — the antithesis of *pro*. — *n.* The opposing argument, voter, etc.

con, *v. t. & i.* To conduct or superintend the steering of (a vessel).

con-. A prefix meaning *with, together*; *com-*. See *com*.

con-cat'e-nate (kõn-kät'ë-nät), *v. t.* To link together; unite in a series or chain. — **-cat'e-na'tion** (-nät'shün), *n.*

con'cave (kõn'käv), *a.* Hollow and curved or rounded — said of the in-

terior of a curved surface or line. — *n.* A concave line or surface. — *v. t.* To make concave. — **con-cav'i-ty** (kõn-käv'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tîz).

con-ceal' (kõn-sel'), *v. t.* To hide or withdraw from observation or sight; withhold knowledge of. — **con-ceal'a-ble**, *a.* — **con-ceal'ment** (-mënt), *n.*

con-cede' (-sêd'), *v. t.* To yield or suffer to pass; surrender; admit to be true; acknowledge; grant, as a privilege.

con-ceit' (-sêt'), *n.* Conception; personal judgment or opinion; favorable opinion (esp. in *out of conceit with*, dissatisfied with; and *conceit of one's self*, self-confidence); an overweening pride; vanity; a fanciful, odd, or extravagant notion; a witty thought or turn of expression; whim; quip; imagination; lively fancy. — *v. t.* To imagine or suppose (*Archaic*); flatter (one's self).

con-ceit'ed (kõn-sêt'êd), *a.* Having a flattering opinion of one's self; vain. — **Syn.** Proud, egotistical.

con-ceiv'a-ble (-sêv'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conceived, imagined, or understood. — **con-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'î-tî), *n.*

con-ceive' (-sêv'), *v. t.* To become pregnant with; produce in the womb; take into one's mind; form a conception of; imagine; comprehend; understand. — **Syn.** Think, suppose, fancy, imagine, realize. — *v. i.* To become pregnant; have a conception, idea, or opinion; think.

con-cent' (-sënt'), *n.* Concert of voices; harmony. *Archaic*.

con'cen-trate (kõn'sên-trät; kõn-sên'-trät), *v. t. & i.* To bring to, or direct or approach toward, or have, a common center; gather into one body or force; fix; increase in strength by diminishing bulk or by purifying; condense. — **Syn.** Consolidate, compact, intensify.

con'cen-tra'tion (kõn'sên-trä'shün), *n.* Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated; close mental application; absorption, or exclusive attention; something concentrated.

con'cen-tra-tive (kõn-sên'trä-tîv), *a.* Serving to concentrate; marked by concentration. — **-cen'tra-tive-ness**, *n.*

con'cen-tra'tor (kõn'sên-trä'tër), *n.* One that concentrates.

con'cen'tric (kõn-sên'trik), **con'cen'-tri-cal** (-tri-käl), *a.* Having a common center.

con'cept (kõn'sêpt), *n.* A notion, thought, or mental impression; an idea.

con-cep'tion (kõn-sêp'shün), *n.* Act of becoming pregnant; state of being conceived; beginning; that which is conceived; embryo; fetus; power or func-

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent, ènd, recént makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, sõft, cõnnect; üse, ünite,

tion of forming abstract and universal ideas; the image, idea, or notion of anything formed in the mind. — **Syn.** Notion, apprehension, comprehension.

con-cep'tu-al (kŏn-tŭ-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to conception or concepts.

con-cern' (sŭrn'), *v. t.* To relate or belong to; affect the interest of; engage by feeling or sentiment; make anxious; interest;—usually reflexive or passive. — *n.* That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; that which affects the welfare or happiness; interest; regard; solicitude; a business organization; a contrivance or thing, esp. one that causes some difficulty or perplexity. — **Syn.** Anxiety; matter; moment.

con-cern'ing, *prep.* Pert. to; regarding.

con-cern'ment (sŭrn'měnt), *n.* Relation; bearing; importance; anxiety.

con-cert' (sŭrt'), *v. t. & i.* To plan together; settle by agreement; devise.

con-cert (kŏn'sért), *n.* Agreement in a design or plan; simultaneous action; musical accord or harmony; musical entertainment in which several voices or instruments take part.

con-cert'ed (kŏn-sŭr'téd), *p. a.* Mutually planned; agreed on; arranged in parts for several voices or instruments.

con-cer-ti-na (kŏn'sŕ-tē-ná), *n.* A small musical instrument on the principle of the accordion.

con-cer'to (kŏn-chŕ-tŏ; kŏn-sŭr'-), *n.; pl.* -ros (-tŏz). [It.] A musical composition in which one instrument (or, sometimes, more than one) stands out in bold relief.

con-ces'sion (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A conceding or yielding; admission; a thing yielded; acknowledgment; admission; grant. — **con-ces'sive** (sĕs'iv), *a.*

con-ces'sion-aire' (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn-âr'), *n.* The beneficiary of a concession or grant.

conch (kŏpk; also, kŏnch or kŏnsh), *n.; pl.* CONCHS (kŏpks); CONCHES (kŏn'-chĕz; -shĕz). Any of various large, spiral, marine shells. Conchs are often converted into a kind of horn.

con-choi'dal (kŏp-koi'dál), *a.* Having elevations or depressions in form like one half of a bivalve shell; — chiefly of surfaces produced by fracture.

con-cho-l'o-gy (kŏp-kŏl'ŏ-jī), *n.* Zoölogy dealing with shells or mollusks.

con-cierge' (kŏn'syĕrzh'), *n.* [F.] In France (and other foreign countries), a doorkeeper; janitor.

con-cil'i-ate (kŏn-sil'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To gain (good will or favor, etc.); render accordant; reconcile; win over from hostility; gain the good will of. — **con-cil'i-**

a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **con-cil'i-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* — **con-cil'i-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* — **con-cil'i-a-to-ry** (-ā-tŏ-rī), *a.*

con-cise' (-sīs'), *a.* Expressing much in few words; condensed; brief. — **Syn.** Summary, pregnant; pointed, neat, pithy, crisp, terse, succinct, laconic, curt. — **con-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **-cise'ness**, *n.*

con-cis'ion (-sizh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting off; conciseness.

con-clave (kŏn'klāv), *n.* A set of rooms in which the Roman Catholic cardinals are secluded while choosing a pope; the meeting of cardinals to choose a pope; the body of cardinals; private meeting.

con-clude' (kŏn-klŏod'), *v. t.* To bring to an end; close; finish; reach as an end of reasoning; infer, effect. — **Syn.** Decide, determine, arrange, settle; terminate, end. — *v. i.* To come to an end; form a final judgment; reach a decision or agreement.

con-clu'sion (-klŏō'zhŭn), *n.* The last part of anything; close; end; final decision; result; outcome; summing up of a discourse; inference; reasoned judgment. — **Syn.** Deduction, consequence.

con-clu-sive (-siv), *a.* Putting an end to debate or question; decisive; final. — **Syn.** Convincing, unanswerable.

con-clu'sive-ly, *adv.* — **-sive-ness**, *n.*

con-coct' (-kŏkt'), *v. t.* To prepare by combining ingredients; invent; make up. — **con-coct'er**, *n.* — **con-coc'tive** (-tiv), *a.* — **con-coc'tion** (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.*

con-com'i-tance (-kŏm'ĭ-táns), *n.* State or fact or instance of being concomitant.

con-com'i-tant (-tánt), *a.* Accompanying; conjoined; attending. — **Syn.** Attendant, accessory; coincident, synchronous, concurrent. — *n.* That which accompanies. — **com'ĭ-tant-ly**, *adv.*

con'cord (kŏp'kŏrd; kŏn'-), *n.* State of agreement; harmony; agreement by stipulation; covenant; treaty; an agreeable combination of musical tones simultaneously heard; harmony; agreement in inflection between words grammatically connected, as in gender, number, person, case.

con-cord'ance (kŏn-kŏr'dáns), *n.* Agreement; accordance; an alphabetical index of the principal words in a book, showing the places in the text where each word may be found, with its immediate context in each place.

con-cord'ant (-dánt), *a.* Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious.

con-cor'dat (-kŏr'dát), *n.* A compact; covenant; an agreement between the Pope and a government for regulating ecclesiastical matters.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

con'course (kõŋ'kõrs; kõn'-), *n.* A flocking together, as of people; any moving, or running together; assemblage; gathering; open space, as in a park, where several roads or paths meet.

con'crete (kõn'krët; kõn-krët'), *a.* United in growth; compounded or coalesced; of the nature of, or characterized by, direct experience; belonging to actual things or events; real; not abstract, ideal, or general (as, the taste of sugar is a *concrete* example of sweetness); specific in application; particular. — *n.* A mass formed by concretion of particles; a mixture of sand, gravel, or the like, with cement or tar, etc., used for sidewalks, buildings, etc.

con-crete' (kõn-krët'), *v. t.* To form into a mass, as by cohesion or coalescence; solidify; cover with, or form of, concrete. — *v. i.* To unite or coalesce; solidify; harden; congeal.

con-cre'tion (kõn-krë'shũn), *n.* Act or process of concreting; state of being concreted; also, a concreted mass.

con-cu'bi-nage (-kũ'bi-nãj), *n.* The cohabiting of a man and a concubine; state of being a concubine.

con-cu-bine (kõŋ'kũ-bin), *n.* A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife.

con-cu'pis-cence (kõn-kũ'pĩ-sẽns), *n.* Sexual lust.

con-cu'pis-cent (-sẽnt), *a.* Lustful.

con-cur' (kõn-kũr'), *v. i.* To act jointly; combine; unite or agree (in nature, opinion, etc.); accord. — **Syn.** Coincide, acquiesce, approve.

con-cur'ence (-kũr'ẽns), *n.* A concurring; coincidence, as of equal jurisdiction; the meeting of lines, surfaces, etc.; point common to three or more lines.

con-cur'rent (-ẽnt), *a.* Running together; conjoined; associate; existing, happening, or acting together; meeting in, or directed to, the same point; agreeing; cooperating; joint and equal in authority or jurisdiction. — **Syn.** Uniting, accompanying, coincident, concomitant. — **-rent-ly**, *adv.*

con-cus'sion (-kũsh'ũn), *n.* A shaking; agitation; shock of collision; a condition of lowered functional activity, without visible structural change, produced in an organ by a shock. — **con-cus'sive** (-kũs'iv), *a.*

con-demn' (-dẽm'), *v. t.* To pronounce to be wrong; censure; pronounce guilty; sentence; doom; *Obs. or Bib.*, to fine; pronounce unfit for use; adjudge to be forfeited, or taken for public use by right of eminent domain. — **Syn.** Blame,

reprove, convict. — **con-dem'na-ble** (-dẽm'nã-b'l), *a.* — **con-demn'er** (-dẽm'ẽr; -dẽm'nẽr), *n.*

con'dem-na'tion (kõn'dẽm-nã'shũn), *n.* A condemning; state of being condemned; ground for condemning. — **con-dem'na-to-ry** (kõn-dẽm'nã-tõ-rĩ), *a.*

con-den'sa-ble (kõn-dẽn'sã-b'l), *a.* That can be condensed.

con'den-sa'tion (kõn'dẽn-sã'shũn), *n.* Act or process of condensing or of being condensed; state of being condensed; a product of condensation.

con-dense' (kõn-dẽns'), *v. t. & i.* To make or become more close or dense; compress; concentrate. — **Syn.** Compact, unite, combine; harden, thicken, solidify; boil down, intensify; abridge, epitomize. — **con-dens'er**, *n.*

con-de-scend' (kõn-dẽ-sẽnd'), *v. i.* To stoop or descend; waive the privilege of rank or dignity. — **Syn.** Deign, vouchsafe. — **con-de-scend'ing-ly**, *adv.*

con-de-scend'ence (-sẽn'dẽns), *n.* Condescension; concession.

con-de-scen'sion (-sẽn'shũn), *n.* Act of condescending. — **Syn.** Complaisance, courtesy, affability.

con-dign' (kõn-dĩn'), *a.* Deserved; suitable; esp., suitably severe. *Archaic*, exc. of punishment. — **con-dign'ly**, *adv.*

con-di-ment (kõn-dĩ-mẽnt), *n.* Something to give relish to food; a pungent appetizer, as pepper; seasoning.

con-di'tion (kõn-dish'ũn), *n.* Something that is or is established as a requisite to the doing, taking effect, or existence of something else; a stipulation or provision; an agreement determining one or more such prerequisites; prerequisite; that which limits or modifies something; a qualification; a mode or state of being; social estate; rank; *Archaic*, temperament, character, or disposition; proper or good condition, as for work; a proposition on the truth of which the truth of another proposition directly depends; a grammatical clause expressing a condition. — **Syn.** Situation, circumstances, station, case, plight, predicament. — *v. i. & t.* To make conditions; stipulate; bargain for; limit by, or subject to, conditions; in an educational institution, to require a student to pass a new examination, or to make up a specified study, as a condition of retaining a certain standing.

con-di'tion-al (-dl), *a.* Of or pert. to a condition or conditions; containing, implying, subject to, or expressing, a condition or conditions; not absolute. — **con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ãle, senãte, cãre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofã; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recẽnt, makẽr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ũse, ũnite,

con-di'tioned (-änd), *p. a.* Subjected to conditions.

con-do'la-to-ry (kõn-dõ'lá-tõ-rì), *a.* Expressing condolence.

con-dole' (-dõl'), *v. i.* To express or feel sympathetic sorrow; — usually with *with*. — *v. t.* To express one's sympathetic sorrow at (another's misfortune) or for (another). — **con-dole'-ment**, *n.* — **con-dol'er** (-dõl'ër), *n.*

con-do'lence (-dõ'léns), *n.* Expression of sympathetic sorrow or grief.

con-do-na'tion (kõn-dõ-ná'shñ), *n.* Act of condoning.

con-done' (kõn-dõn'), *v. t.* To forgive (an offense), esp. tacitly, by acting as if it had not been committed.

con'dor (kõn'dõr), *n.* A very large vulture of the highest Andes. It has head and neck bare, with a white neck ruff.

con-duce' (kõn-düs'), *v. i.* To lead or tend, esp. with reference to a favorable result; contribute (with *to* or *toward*). — **Syn.** Advance, promote, forward, subserve, redound. — **con-duc'i-ble**, *a.*

con-du'cive (-dũ'siv), *a.* Tending; helpful; contributive. — **-du'cive-ness**, *n.*

con-duct (kõn'dũkt), *n.* Act or method of conducting; guidance; act or manner of carrying on, as a business; management; direction; manner of conducting or carrying one's self; behavior.

con-duct' (kõn'dũkt'), *v. t.* To lead; guide; escort; direct; manage; carry on; behave (with a reflexive); be a channel or medium for. — **Syn.** Regulate, superintend, supervise, administer.

con-duct'ance (-dũk'táns), *n. Elec.* Conducting power; — reciprocal of resistance.

con-duct'i-ble (-dũk'ti-b'l), *a.* Capable of conducting or being conducted.

con-duc'tion (-dũk'shñ), *n. Physics.* Transmission through a conductor; also, conductivity.

con-duc'tive (kõn-dũk'tiv), *a.* Possessing conductivity.

con-duc-tiv'i-ty (kõn'dũk-tiv'i-ti), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Quality or power of conducting, as heat.

con-duc'tor (kõn-dũk'tër), *n.* One that conducts; a guide; director; one in charge of a public conveyance, as a street car, or, *U. S.*, a railroad train; a substance or body capable of readily transmitting electricity, heat, etc.

con'duit (kõn'dit), *n.* A channel, as a pipe or a natural passage, for conveying fluid; canal; a tube or trough for receiving and protecting electric wires.

cone (kõn), *n.* A geometrical solid generated by rotating a right triangle about one of its legs; a conical surface; any

surface traced by a moving right line passing through a fixed vertex; anything more or less like a geometrical cone; in trees of the pine family and in certain tropical trees, as the sago palm, a mass of ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing scales; a strobile.

cone'flow'er (kõn'flou'ër), *n.* A rudbeckia; — from the cone-shaped disk of the flower head.

co'ney (kõ'nì; kũn'ì), *n.; pl. CONEYS* (-niz). Var. of CONY.

con'fab (kõn'fáb; kũn-fáb'), Colloq. for CONFABULATION, CONFABULATE.

con-fab'u-late (kõn-fáb'ũ-lát), *v. i.* To talk familiarly together; chat. — **con-fab'u-la'tion** (-lã'shñ), *n.*

con-fect' (kõn-fèkt'), *v. t.* To prepare, or make up, by compounding or putting together; form; make.

con-fec'tion (kõn-fèk'shñ), *n.* A making or preparing by combining ingredients; a preparation of fruits or roots, etc., with sugar; sweetmeat; preserve.

con-fec'tion-a-ry (-ã-rì), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rìz). A place where confections are made or kept. — *a.* Of or pert. to confections or their making.

con-fec'tion-er (-ër), *n.* One whose occupation it is to make or sell confections, candies, etc.

con-fec'tion-er-y (-ër-ì; -ër-ì), *n.; pl. -ERIES* (-iz). Sweetmeats in general; confections; candies; the confectioner's art, business, or place of business.

con-fed'er-a-cy (-fèd'ër-ã-sì), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-siz). A league or compact for mutual support or common action; alliance; a combination of persons for unlawful purposes; the body formed by persons, states, etc., united by a league; confederation; [*cap.*] with *the*, the Confederate States of America.

con-fed'er-ate (-ãt), *a.* United in a league; confederated; [*cap.*] designating, or pert. to, the Confederate States of America. — *n.* One united with others in a confederacy or confederation; an ally; an accomplice, in a bad sense; [*cap.*] an adherent of the Confederate States of America or their cause. — (-ãt), *v. t. & i.* To unite in a league, confederacy, or conspiracy.

con-fed'er-a'tion (-ã'shñ), *n.* A confederating; state of being confederated; league; alliance; confederacy; a body of independent states more or less permanently united for joint action.

con-fed'er-a-tive (-ã-tiv), *a.* Of or pert. to a confederation or confederates.

con-fer' (-fũr'), *v. t.* To grant; bestow;

ũrn, ũp, circũs, menũ; fõõd, fõõt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ìnk; then, thĩn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

also, *Archaic*, exc. imperatively, compare (abbr. cf.).—*v. i.* To converse; consult; compare views; counsel; deliberate.

con'fer-ence (kôn'fēr-ēns), *n.* Act of conferring; serious consultation or discussion; a meeting for such action.

con-fess' (kôn-fēs'), *v. t.* To acknowledge, own, or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt; admit as true; assent to; concede; profess belief in; declare adhesion to; disclose, as a cause; manifest; hear or receive confession from.—*v. i.* To make confession, esp. to God or to a priest; of a priest, to hear confession; make acknowledgment; own (with *to*).

con-fess'ed-ly (-ēd-lī), *adv.* By confession; admittedly.

con-fes'sion (-fēsh'ŷn), *n.* A confessing; acknowledgment; profession of faith; what one confesses; a form for general acknowledgment of sinfulness.

con-fes'sion-al (-dī), *a.* Of or pert. to a confession.—*n.* The place where a priest sits to hear confessions.

con-fes'sor (-fēs'ēr), *n.* One who confesses, as belief in religion or in Christ; a priest who hears confessions.

con-fet'ti (kôn-fēt'tē), *n. pl.; sing.* **-FETTO** (-tō). [It.] Bonbons; confections; plaster or paper substitutes for bonbons, often thrown at carnivals, etc.

con-fi-dant', *n. masc.*, **con-fi-dante'**, *n. fem.* (kôn'fī-dānt'; kôn'fī-dānt'). One to whom secrets are confided.

con-fide' (kôn-fid'), *v. i.* To put or have faith (in); trust.—*v. t.* To tell confidentially; intrust; commit (with *to*).

con-fi-dence (kôn'fī-dēns), *n.* Act of confiding; trust; belief; state of feeling sure; assurance; state of mind characterized by reliance on one's self or one's circumstances; self-confidence; boldness; aplomb; that in which faith is put; relation or state of trust or intimacy.

confidence game or trick (or the like). Any swindling operation in which advantage is taken of confidence reposed by the victim in the swindler.

con-fi-dent (-dēnt), *a.* Having confidence.—**Syn.** Trustful, confiding; well assured, sure; self-reliant, undaunted; hopeful, sure.—*n.* A person in whom one confides; a confidant.

con-fi-den'tial (-dēn'shāl), *a.* Told in confidence; secret; indicating, or inclined to, close intimacy or communication in confidence; enjoying, or treated with, confidence.—**-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

con-fi-dent-ly (kôn'fī-dēnt-lī), *adv.* With confidence.

con-fi-d'ing-ly (kôn-fīd'īng-lī), *adv.* With a confiding or trustful manner.

con-flig'u-ra'tion (-fīg'ŷ-rā'shŷn), *n.* Relative disposition of parts; the form which this produces; figure; contour.

con'fine (kôn'fin), *n.* A boundary; *pl.*, limit or a frontier; usually in *pl.*, region.

con-fine' (kôn-fin'), *v. t.* To restrain within limits; imprison; inclose; keep close; secure; keep within doors, esp. by sickness, as from childbirth.—**Syn.** Bound, limit; immure; circumscribe, restrict.—**con-fin'a-ble** (-fin'ā-b'l), *a.*

con-fine'ment (kôn-fin'mēnt), *n.* Act of confining; state of being confined; restraint; restraint within doors, esp. by sickness, as from childbirth.

con-firm' (-fŷrm'), *v. t.* To make firm or firmer; establish; strengthen; validate by formal assent; ratify; administer religious confirmation to; give new assurance of the truth of; verify.—**Syn.** Sustain, attest, seal, confirm, corroborate, authenticate.—**con-firm'a-ble** (-fŷr'mā-b'l), *a.*

con-fir-ma'tion (kôn'fēr-mā'shŷn), *n.*

Act of confirming; a church rite supplemental to baptism and admitting to full church privileges.

con-firm'a-tive (kôn-fŷr'mā-tīv), **con-firm'a-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Serving to confirm; corroborative (commonly with *of*).

con-firmed' (-fŷrmd'), *p. a.* Of a disease, chronic; inveterate; habitual.

con'fis-cate (kôn'fis-kāt; kôn'fis-), *a.* Confiscated.—*v. t.* To seize as forfeited to the public treasury; to appropriate to the public use; loosely, seize by or as by public authority.—**con'fis-ca'tion** (kôn'fis-kā'shŷn), *n.*—

con'fis-ca'tor (-kā'tēr), *n.*—**con'fis-ca-to-ry** (kôn'fis-kā-tō-rī), *a.*

con-fla-gra'tion (kôn'flā-grā'shŷn), *n.* A fire; esp., a large, destructive fire.

con-flict' (kôn-flīkt'), *v. i.* To maintain a conflict; contend; fight; strive; meet or be in conflict; clash.—**Syn.** Contest, combat, battle.

con'flict (kôn'flīkt), *n.* A strife for mastery; fight; battle; a prolonged contest; competition or opposing action; antagonism or contradiction, as of ideas or acts; collision.—**Syn.** Combat, contention, battle, encounter.—**con'flic'tion** (kôn-flīk't-shŷn), *n.*—**con'flic-tive** (-tīv), *a.*

con-flu-ence (kôn'flōō-ēns), *n.* A flowing together; junction of streams, or the stream or body so formed; place of meeting; act of flocking, or coming together; a meeting or mingling; concourse.

con-flu-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Flowing together; combining to form one.

con'flux (-flŷks), *n.* Confluence.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

con-form' (kõn-fõrm'), *v. t. & i.* To make like; bring or come into, or be in harmony or agreement, as with law.—**Syn.** Agree, correspond, harmonize, suit, fit; compose, adapt, adjust, accommodate.

con-form'a-ble (-fõr-mã-b'l), *a.* That conforms; similar; consistent; proper; ready to follow directions; compliant.—

con-form'a-bil'i-ty (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

con-for-ma'tion (kõn-fõr-mã'shũn), *n.* Act of conforming; adaptation; shaping; state of being conformed; agreement; structure.

con-form'er (kõn-fõr'měr), *n.* One who conforms.

con-form'ist (-mist), *n.* A conformer, in England, esp., to the Established Church.

con-form'i-ty (-mĩ-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). Correspondence in form, manner, or character; agreement (with *to*, *with*, or *between*); action, or an act, of conforming to something established, as law or fashion; compliance; religious compliance, esp., in England, with Established Church usages.

con-found' (kõn-found'), *v. t.* To bring to ruin or naught (*Archaic*); damn (used in the imperative as a mild imprecation); abash; *Archaic*, confute; throw into confusion; perplex; dismay; mingle, mix, or blend indiscriminately; confuse.—**Syn.** Bewilder, astonish, amaze, astound, duinfound.

con-found'ed, *p. a.* Confused; abashed; discomfited; perplexed; damned (commonly as a mild imprecation).

con-front' (kõn-frũnt'), *v. t.* To face, esp. hostilely; oppose; cause to face or meet; contrast; compare.—**con-fron-ta'tion** (kõn-frũn-tã'shũn), *n.*

Con-fu'cian-ism (kõn-fũ'shũn-iz'm), *n.* The system of morality taught by Confucius and his disciples, based on ancestor worship and filial piety.

con-fuse' (-fũz'), *v. t.* To perplex; disconcert; abash; throw into disorder; mix or blend indiscriminately; mistake for another; render indistinct or obscure.—**Syn.** Abash, disorder, disarrange, confound, distract.—**con-fus'-ed-ly** (-fũz'ẽd-li; -fũzd'li), *adv.*

con-fu'sion (-fũ'zhũn), *n.* State of being confused; discomfiture; act of confusing.—**Syn.** Disarray, jumble; tumult, turmoil; bewilderment, embarrassment, abashment.

con-fu-ta'tion (kõn-fũ-tã'shũn), *n.* Act of confuting; that which confutes.

con-fute' (kõn-fũt'), *v. t.* To overwhelm by argument; prove false or defective; silence; refute.—**con-fut'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

con'gé' (kõn'zhã'; *E.* kõn'jẽ), *n.* [*F.*] A ceremonious leave-taking; a bow or curtsy, originally on taking leave; unceremonious dismissal.

con-geal' (kõn-jẽl'), *v. t. & i.* To change from a fluid to a solid state; freeze.—

con-geal'a-ble, *a.*—**geal'ment**, *n.*

con'gee (kõn'jẽ), *n.* Anglicized form of **CONGÉ**.

con'ge-la'tion (kõn'jẽ-lã'shũn), *n.* Act of congealing; state of being congealed; product of congealing.

con'ge-ner (kõn'jẽ-něr), *n.* One allied in nature, character, or action; one of the same genus.—**con'ge-ner'ic** (-něr'ik), *a.*

con-gen'ial (kõn-jẽn'yãl), *a.* Partaking of the same nature; kindred; sympathetic; naturally adapted; suited to the disposition.—**con-ge'ni-al'i-ty** (-jẽn'ni-ãl'i-ti; -jẽn-yãl'-), *n.*—**con-gen'ial-ly**, *adv.*

con-gen'i-tal (-jẽn'ĩ-tãl), *a.* Existing at, or dating from, birth; connate.

con'ger (kõp'gěr), *n.*, or **conger eel**. A kind of large sea eel.

con-ge'ri-es (kõn-jẽ'rĩ-ẽz), *n. sing. & pl.* A collection of particles, parts, or bodies into one mass; heap; aggregation.

con-gest' (-jẽst'), *v. t.* To cause overfullness of the blood vessels of (an organ or part); affect with overcrowding.—*v. i.* To become congested.—**con-ges'tion** (-jẽs'chãn), *n.*—**con-ges'tive** (-tiv), *a.*

con-glob'ate (-glõ'bãt), *a.* Conglobated.—(-bãt), *v. t. & i.* To collect or form into a ball or rounded mass.—**con-globa'tion** (kõn-glõbã'shũn), *n.*

con-glom'er-ate (-glõm'ẽr-ãt), *a.* Gathered into a ball or a mass, or consisting of parts so collected; clustered.—*n.* That which is compacted or massed together from various sources; accumulation; a rock composed of gravel or shingle cemented together.—*v. t.* To gather into a coherent mass.—**con-glom'er-a'tion** (-ã'shũn), *n.*

con-glu'ti-nate (kõn-glõõ'ti-nãt), *a.* Glued together; adhesively united.—*v. t. & i.* To glue or stick together.—

con-glu'ti-na'tion (-nã'shũn), *n.*

con'go (kõp'gõ), *n.* A kind of black tea.

con-grat'u-lant (kõn-grãt'ũ-lãnt), *a.* Congratulating.

con-grat'u-late (-lãt), *v. i.* To offer congratulations.—*v. t.* To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure at some event happily affecting the person addressed; felicitate.—

con-grat'u-la'tor (-lã'těr), *n.*—**con-grat'u-la-to-ry** (-grãt'ũ-lã-tõ-rĩ), *a.*

con-grat'u-la'tion (-lã'shũn), *n.* A

ũrn, ũp, circũs, menũ; fõõd, fõõt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŕk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

congratulating; an expression of sympathetic pleasure.

con'gre-gate (kŏn'grĕ-gât), *a.* Congregated.—(*-gât*), *v. t. & i.* To collect into a crowd, mass, or assemblage; assemble.

con'gre-ga'tion (-gâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of congregating; state of being congregated; a collection or mass of separate things; an assembly of persons, esp. one meeting for religious worship and instruction.

con'gre-ga'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Pert. to a congregation; conducted, or shared in, by a congregation; [*cap.*] belonging to Congregationalism or Congregationalists.

con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Church organization which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church; [*cap.*] the faith and polity of a large body of evangelical Trinitarian churches which recognize each local church as independent in ecclesiastical matters, but which are united in fellowship and joint action.—**Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist**, *n.*

con'gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.* Meeting; encounter; interview; a gathering or assembly, esp. of representatives to consider matters of common interest; the body of senators and representatives of a nation, esp. of a republic, constituting its chief legislative body; *U. S.* [*cap.*] the Senate and House of Representatives.—**Syn.** Convention, council, diet, conclave, parliament, legislature.

con'gress boot or gaiter. A high shoe having elastic material in the sides.

con-gres'sion-al (kŏn-grĕsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a congress, esp. [*cap.*] the Congress of the United States.

Con'gress-man (kŏn'grĕs-măn), *n.; pl. -MEN.* A member of Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives.

con'gru-ence (kŏn'grŏŏ-ĕns), *n.* Congruity; harmony.

con'gru-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Congruous; suitable; agreeing.—**con'gru-ent-ly**, *adv.*

con-gru'i-ty (kŏn-grŏŏ'i-tĭ), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). State or quality of being congruous; agreement; harmony; correspondence; instance of being congruous.

con'gru-ous (kŏn'grŏŏ-ŭs), *a.* Suitable; accordant; harmonious; correspondent; consistent; accordant with what is proper, reasonable, or right; fitting, proper, or the like.—**-ous-ly**, *adv.*

con'ic (kŏn'ik), **con'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *a.* Like a geometrical cone; round and tapering to a point; pert. to a cone.

con'ics (-iks), *n.* Doctrine of conic sections, or the circle, ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola.

co'ni-fer (kŏ'nĭ-fēr), *n.* A tree or shrub of an order of mostly evergreen trees including those of the pine family, which bear true cones, and those of the yew family, having a berrylike or drupaceous fruit.—**co-nif'er-ous** (kŏ-nif'ēr-ŭs), *a.*

con-jec'tur-al (kŏn-jĕk'tŭr-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to conjecture; fancied; given to conjecturing.—**con-jec'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-jec'ture (-tŭr), *n.* Inference from defective or presumptive evidence; surmise; guess.—*v. t.* To arrive at by conjecture; infer; surmise.—*v. i.* To form conjectures.—**Syn.** Suspect, imagine, fancy, presume, think, suppose, guess.

—**-jec'tur-a-ble** (-tŭr-ă-b'l), *a.*

con-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* To join together; combine; unite.

con-joint' (-joint'), *a.* United; connected; associated; pert. to, made up of, or carried on by, two or more in combination; joint.—**con-joint'ly**, *adv.*

con'ju-gal (kŏn'jŏŏ-găl), *a.* Pert. to marriage; appropriate to matrimony; connubial.—**con'ju-gal-ly**, *adv.*

con'ju-gate (-gât), *a.* United, esp. in pairs or in marriage; coupled.—(*-gât*), *v. t.* To inflect (a verb), or give in order its forms in the several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

con'ju-ga'tion (-gâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of joining, or state of being joined, together; union; conjunction; schematic arrangement of the inflectional forms of a verb; a class of verbs having the same type of inflectional forms; act of conjugating, or inflecting, a verb.

con-junct' (kŏn-jŭŋkt'), *a.* United; associated; combined.

con-junc'tion (-jŭŋk'tshŭn), *n.* Act of conjoining; state of being conjoined; union; the meeting or passing of two or more heavenly bodies in the same degree of the zodiac; union; association; an indeclinable word which joins sentences, clauses, phrases, or words.

con-junc-ti'va (kŏn'jŭŋk-tĭ'vâ), *n.* The mucous membrane lining the eyelids and reflected over the front of the eye.

con-junc'tive (kŏn-jŭŋk'tiv), *a.* Connective; done or existing in conjunction; of words, being of the nature of a conjunction; connecting the meaning as well as the construction; copulative.—*n.* A conjunctive word; a conjunction.

con-junct'ly, *adv.* of **CONJUNCT.**

con-junc'ture (-jŭŋk'tŭr), *n.* Conjunction; meeting, or place of meeting; usually, a complication or combination of events or circumstances; esp., a crisis; juncture.

con'ju-ra'tion (kŏn'jŏŏ-râ'shŭn), *n.*

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, řecĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

Act of conjuring; now, usually, the practice of magic; incantation.

con'jure (kŭn'jēr), *v. i.* To summon or command a devil, spirit, etc., by invocation or a spell; practice magic; juggle.

— *v. t.* To summon or constrain, as a devil, by invocation or a spell; affect or effect by conjuration; call forth or send away by magic; (*pron.* kŏn-jōōr') to entreat earnestly or solemnly. — **Syn.** Supplicate, pray, implore, beseech.

con'jur-er, con'jur-or (kŭn'jēr-ēr; *in second sense* kŏn-jōōr'ēr), *n.* A magician or a juggler (in this sense usually *conjurer*); one who solemnly entreats or charges (in this sense usually *conjurer*).

con'nate (kŏn'āt; kŏ-nāt'), *a.* Congenital; inborn; born or originated together; agreeing in nature; cognate; congenial; congenitally united; grown together.

con-nect' (kŏ-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To join together, as by something intervening; associate; combine. — *v. i.* To join; cohere; make connections for transfer of passengers, or change of means of communication. — **con-nect'ed-ly**, *adv.*

con-nect'ion (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of connecting; state of being connected; union; relationship; coherence of words or ideas; contextual relation; context; relation of things mutually involved; that which connects; bond; tie; a person connected with others by some tie, esp. by marriage or remote blood relationship; a body of persons associated, or with whom one is associated, in a common interest; denomination; sect, esp. of Methodists or a related body. — **Syn.** Junction; association; intercourse.

con-nec'tive (-nĕk'tiv), *a.* Connecting, or adapted to connect. — *n.* That which connects, as, *Gram.*, a conjunction.

conning tower (kŏn'-). *Nav.* An armored pilot house, usually having narrow horizontal slits for observation purposes.

con-nex'ion (kŏ-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Connection. *British.*

con-niv'ance (-nĭv'āns), *n.* A conniving.

con-nive' (-nĭv'), *v. i.* To feign ignorance; pretend not to look (at something distasteful or irregular); sometimes, to have a secret understanding (with).

con-nois-seur' (kŏn'ī-sūr'; -sūr'), *n.* One competent to act as a critical judge of an art or in a matter of taste.

con-no-ta'tion (kŏn'ŏ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of connoting; that which is connoted.

con-note' (kŏ-nŏt'), *v. t.* To suggest, indicate, or mean along with, or in addition to, the essential or primary signification. — **con-no'ta-tive** (kŏ-nŏ'tā-tiv; kŏn'ŏ-tā-tiv), *a.*

con-nu'bi-al (kŏ-nū'bi-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to marriage; conjugal; nuptial. — **con-nu'bi-al'i-ty** (-āl'i-ti), *n.*

co'noid (kŏ'nŏid), *n.* *Geom.* A solid formed by revolution of a conic section about its axis. — *a.* Like a conoid. — **co-noi'dal** (kŏ-noi'dāl), *a.*

con'quer (kŏn'kēr), *v. t.* To gain or acquire by or as by force; vanquish; overcome; surmount; gain in war, or by overcoming obstacles; win. — *v. i.* To be victorious. — **Syn.** Overpower, overthrow, crush, subject, master, vanquish, subdue, subjugate, reduce. — **con'quer-able**, *a.* — **con'quer-or**, *n.*

con'quest (-kwĕst), *n.* Act or process of conquering; that which is conquered. — **Syn.** Triumph, mastery, subjection, subjugation, reduction, victory.

con'san-guin'e-ous (kŏn'sān-gwĭn'ĕ-ūs), *a.* Of the same blood; akin.

con'san-guin'i-ty (-i-ti), *n.* Relationship by blood; kinship; affinity.

con'science (kŏn'shĕns), *n.* Consciousness of the moral goodness or badness of one's own conduct or motives, together with a feeling of obligation to do or be good, often esp. with reference to feelings of remorse for ill-doing; a faculty, power, or principle conceived to decide as to the moral quality of one's own thoughts or acts, enjoining what is good; conformity to the dictates of conscience; conscientiousness.

con'sci-en'tious (-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* Influenced or governed by, or conformed to, the dictates of conscience. — **Syn.** Exact, faithful, upright, scrupulous.

con'scion-a-ble (kŏn'shŭn-ā-b'l), *a.* Accordant with good conscience; just.

con'scious (-shŭs), *a.* Aware or sensible (of an inward state or outward fact); having a sense of guilt or fault; self-conscious; mentally awake; in, belonging to, or endowed with, consciousness; involving consciousness of something.

con'scious-ness, *n.* Direct knowledge or perception of the presence of any object, state, or sensation; that which includes knowledge, esp. knowledge of one's own existence, condition, sensations, actions, etc.; that state of being, or form of existence, characterized by sensation, emotion, thought, etc.; mind in the broadest sense; a totality of conscious states; a mind.

con'script (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a.* Enrolled; chosen; enlisted by compulsion, as a soldier or army. — **conscript fathers**, the senators of ancient Rome. — *n.* A recruit secured by conscription.

con-script' (kŏn-skrĭpt'), *v. t.* To en-

ŭrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

roll by computation; draft. — **con-scrip'tion** (kôn-skrip'shŭn), *n.*
con'se-crate (kôn'sê-krât), *a.* Consecrated. — *v. t.* To make or declare sacred; set apart, dedicate, or devote to God's service or worship; hallow; sanctify. — **con'se-cra'tor** (-krâ'têr), *n.* — **con'se-cra'tion** (-krâ'shŭn), *n.*
con-sec'u-tive (kôn-sêk'û-tîv), *a.* Following in regular order; with no interval; successive. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.*
con-sen'sus (-sên'sŭs), *n.* Agreement in opinion, custom, or function; accord.
con-sent' (-sênt'), *v. i.* To give consent; agree; give approval; comply. — *n.* Voluntary accordance with, or concurrence in, what is done or proposed by another; acquiescence; approval; permission; assent; agreement as to action or opinion; accord; sympathy.
con-sen-ta'ne-ous (kôn sên-tâ'nê-ŭs), *a.* Agreeing; consistent; unanimous.
con-sen'ti-ent (kôn-sên'shî-ênt; -shênt), *a.* Agreeing; concurrent; unanimous; consenting or disposed to consent.
con'se-quence (kôn'sê-kwêns), *n.* That which follows something on which it depends; result; an inference; importance as to what comes after; value; moment; importance in rank or position; social distinction. — **Syn.** Result, end.
con'se-quent (-kwênt), *a.* Following as a result, inference, or natural effect. — *n.* An event or phenomenon which follows another without implication of causal connection; an inference; the second term of a mathematical ratio.
con'se-quen'tial (-kwên'shŭl), *a.* Of the nature of, or following as, a consequence, result, or logical inference; of consequence; important; self-important. — **con'se-quen'tial-ly**, *adv.*
con'se-quent-ly (kôn'sê-kwênt-lî), *adv.* By consequence; by natural or logical sequence.
con'ser-va'tion (kôn'sêr-vâ'shŭn), *n.* A conserving, preserving, or protecting; preservation; official supervision.
con-serv'a-tism (kôn-sŭr'vâ-tîz'm), *n.* Conservative principles, practices, or disposition; opposition to change.
con-serv'a-tive (-tîv), *a.* Conserving; preservative; [*cap.*] designating, or pert. to, a political party, as the British Tory party, which favors conservation of existing institutions and forms of government; tending to maintain existing institutions or views; opposed to change or innovation. — *n.* A conservative person or thing; [*cap.*] a member of the British Conservative party.
con'ser-va'tor (kôn'sêr-vâ'têr), *n.* One

who preserves from injury; a preserver; keeper; guardian; custodian.

con-serv'a-to-ry (kôn-sŭr'vâ-tô-rî), *a.* Preservative. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A greenhouse; specif., a small greenhouse attached to a dwelling; *Chiefly U. S.*, a public place of instruction, esp. in music.

con-serve' (kôn-sŭrv'), *v. t.* To keep in a safe or sound state; preserve. — **Syn.** Save, maintain, sustain, uphold; defend, protect, shield, secure. — (kôn-sŭrv'; kôn'sŭrv), *n.* That which is conserved; a sweetmeat prepared and preserved with sugar; *pl.*, preserves.

con-sid'er (kôn-sîd'êr), *v. t. & i.* To think; ponder; study; heed or regard; treat with consideration; show sympathetic regard for; view, as in a certain relation; look upon. — **Syn.** Contemplate, cogitate, weigh, reflect, deliberate, muse, meditate, ruminate.

con-sid'er-a-ble (-â-b'l), *a.* Worthy of consideration; of importance; notable; rather large in amount, extent, etc.

con-sid'er-ate (-ât), *a.* Given to sober reflection; regardful of consequences; careful, esp. of others' rights, feelings, etc.

con-sid'er-a'tion (-â'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of considering; careful thought; deliberation; attentive respect; appreciative or sympathetic regard; claim to notice or regard; importance; result of considering; matured opinion; that which is, or should be, considered as a ground of opinion or action; motive; reason; a recompense, as for a service; fee; compensation; equivalent.

con-sid'er-ing, *prep.* In view of; taking into account.

con-sign' (-sîn'), *v. t.* To give, transfer, or deliver, formally; give in charge; intrust; send or address (as by bill of lading) to an agent, to be used, cared for, or sold; assign; devote; set apart. — **con-sign'er** (kôn-sîn'êr), *n.*

con-sign-ee' (kôn'sî-nê'; -sî-nê'), *n.* One to whom something is consigned.

con-sign'ment (kôn-sîn'mênt), *n.* A consigning; that which is consigned; a writing by which a thing is consigned.

con-sign'or (kôn-sîn'êr; kôn'sî-nôr'), *n.* One who consigns something.

con-sist' (kôn-sîst'), *v. i.* To stand firm (*Archaic*); be comprised (*in*); inhere (*in*) as the cause, substance, or foundation; be composed or made up (*of*); exist or be capable of existing (*with*); be consistent or harmonious (*with*).

con-sist'ence (-sîs'têns), *pl.* -ENCES (-êz), **con-sist'en-cy** (-sîs'tên-sî), *pl.* -ENCIES (-sîz), *n.* A standing or adhering together; firmness or degree of

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ŭse, ûnite.

firmness; persistency; agreement or harmony; congruity; correspondence.

con-sist'ent (-tént), *a.* Possessing firmness; solid; agreeing with itself or with something else; having harmony among its parts; congruous; living or acting conformably to one's own belief or professions. — **con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.*

con-sis'to-ry (kǒn-sis'tō-rí; kǒn'sis-tō-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A place of assembly; council chamber; solemn assembly or council. — **con'sis-to'ri-al** (kǒn'sis-tō'ri-ál), *a.*

con-so'ci-ate (kǒn-sō'shí-āt), *v. t. & i.* To associate together. — **con-so'ci-a'tion** (-shí-ā'shǎn; -sī-ā'shǎn), *n.*

con-sol' (kǒn-sól'; kǒn'sól), *n.*, *sing.* of CONSOLS.

con-so-la'tion (kǒn'sō-lā'shǎn), *n.* Act of consoling; state of being consoled; one that consoles. — **Syn.** Comfort, solace, alleviation, relief.

con-sol'a-to-ry (kǒn-sól'ā-tō-rí), *a.* Consoling; comforting.

con-sole' (-sól'), *v. t.* To cheer in distress or depression; comfort; soothe. — **Syn.** Solace, sustain, encourage, support.

con'sole (kǒn'sól), *n.* A bracketlike member used to support a cornice or a bust, or used for ornament; table with ornamental supports.

con-sol'i-date (kǒn-sól'i-dāt), *v. t. & i.* To make or become solid; unite or press into a compact mass; bring or come into close union. — **Syn.** Combine, compact, compress, solidify, join. — **con-sol'i-da'tion** (-dā'shǎn), *n.*

con-sols' (kǒn-sólz'; kǒn'sólz), *n. pl.* The British funded government securities.

con'som'mé' (kǒn'sō'mā'; kǒn'sō-mā'), *n.* [F.] Concentrated broth of meat and vegetables; often, a thin soup such as would be made by dilution of this.

con'so-nance (kǒn'sō-nāns), **con'so-nan-cy** (-nān-sí), *n.* Agreement or congruity; harmony; accord. — **Syn.** Consistency, unison, suitability.

con'so-nant (-nānt), *a.* Having agreement; consistent; according; harmonizing; accordant, as tones; consonantal. — **Syn.** Compatible, congruous. — *n.* An articulate sound characterized by friction, squeezing, or stoppage of the breath in some part of the mouth, usually sounded together with a more open sound called a vowel; a character representing such a sound. — **con'so-nant-ly**, *adv.* — **-nan'tal** (-nān'tál), *a.*

con'sort (kǒn'sórt; -sört), *n.* A wife or husband; spouse; of animals, a mate; a ship accompanying another; concurrence or accord; association.

con-sort' (kǒn-sórt'), *v. i. & t.* To unite; associate.

con-spec'tus (-spék'tús), *n.* A general survey; esp., a sketch or outline of a subject; synopsis.

con-spíc'u-ous (-spík'ū-ús), *a.* Obvious; manifest; striking; eminent. — **con-spíc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-spir'a-cy (-spír'ā-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-síz). A conspiring; combination to do evil; a plot; general tendency, as of circumstances, to one event; harmonious action; intrigue; machination.

con-spir'a-tor (-spír'ā-tēr), *n.* One engaged in a conspiracy; a plotter.

con-spire' (-spír'), *v. i.* To make an agreement, esp. a secret one to do something wrong; plot together; concur or work to one end; agree. — **Syn.** Unite, combine, confederate. — *v. t.* To plot.

con'sta-ble (kūn'stā-b'l), *n.* A high medieval court officer, orig. the chief groom of the stable, later the chief officer of the household, army, or the like; the keeper of a royal castle or a fortified town; any of various officers charged with the keeping of the peace, execution of judicial warrants, etc.

con-stab'u-la-ry (kǒn-stāb'ū-lā-rí), *a.* Of or pert. to constables. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). Constables collectively; an armed force of a civil government, distinct from the regular army; a police force organized on military lines.

con'stan-cy (kǒn'stān-sí), *n.* Steadfastness or firmness of mind; fidelity; state of being constant; stability. — **Syn.** Attachment, adherence, faith; loyalty, fealty, allegiance; devotedness, faithfulness, devotion.

con'stant (-stánt), *a.* Firm or steadfast; resolute; faithful; true; invariable; uniform; continually recurring; regular; persistent. — *n.* That which is unchanging or invariable. — **con'stant-ly**, *adv.*

con'stel-la'tion (kǒn'stē-lā'shǎn), *n.* Any of various arbitrary groups of fixed stars, or a division of the sky including such a group.

con'ster-na'tion (-stēr-nā'shǎn), *n.* Amazement or horror that confounds the faculties; dismay.

con'sti-pate (kǒn'stī-pāt), *v. t.* To make costive. — **con'sti-pa'tion** (-pā'shǎn), *n.*

con-stit'u-en-cy (kǒn'stīt'ū-én-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-síz). A body of constituents, as the voters in a given district; the residents of such a district; the district.

con-stit'u-ent (-ént), *a.* - Serving to form or make up; component; having power to elect or appoint; having power to form or revise a constitution. — *n.*

fǐrn, ūp, cǐrcūs, mēntī; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŷk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

One who constitutes another his agent; a principal; one of those who elect a representative to a legislature; that which constitutes; component; element.

con'sti-tute (kõn'stî-tût), *v. t.* To station in a given place, state, or character; appoint to the office or function of; set up; establish, as a law; form; make up, as being the element or elements.

con'sti-tu'tion (-tû'shûn), *n.* Act or process of constituting, esp. of enacting, establishing, or appointing; natural structure, texture, or conformation; aggregate of the physical and vital powers of an individual; temperament; disposition; mode of organization of a social group; an authoritative ordinance; an established law or custom; the fundamental, organic law or principles of government of a nation, society, or the like, whether in writing or not.

con'sti-tu'tion-al (-dî), *a.* Of, inherent in, or affecting, the constitution (of body or mind); pert. to the composition of anything; essential; in accordance with, or pert. to, the constitution of a state, etc. — *n.* An exercise; esp., a walk for one's health. *Colloq.*

con'sti-tu'tive (kõn'stî-tû'tiv), *a.* Tending or assisting to constitute, or compose; elemental; essential; having power to enact, establish, or create.

con-strain' (kõn-strân'), *v. t.* To compel; force; force or produce unnaturally; secure by bonds; confine; clasp tightly; compress; hold back by force; restrain. — *Syn.* Drive, impel, urge, press.

con-strained' (kõn-strând'), *p. a.* Marked by constraint; forced.

con-straint' (-strân't'), *n.* Act of constraining; state of being constrained; also, that which constrains; compulsion; repression; embarrassment.

con-strict' (-strikt'), *v. t.* To draw together; bind; cramp. — *Syn.* Contract, tighten, squeeze.

con-strict'ion (-strikt'shûn), *n.* Act of constricting; state of being constricted; hence, anything that constricts or a part that is constricted.

con-strict'or (-têr), *n.* That which constricts; a serpent that kills its prey by crushing it in its coils.

con-stringe' (-strînj'), *v. t.* To draw; constrict.

con-struct' (-strûkt'), *v. t.* To put together the constituent parts of (something); build; devise; set in order. — *Syn.* Erect, make, fabricate.

con-struct'ion (-strûkt'shûn), *n.* Process or art of constructing; composition; thing constructed; structure; form or

manner of constructing; structure; arrangement; grammatical arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; interpretation or explanation of a declaration or fact. — **-tion-al** (-dî), *a.*

con-struct'ive (-tîv), *a.* Qualified for, or given to, constructing; pert. to or resembling construction; derived from, or depending on, construction, or interpretation. — **-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

con-struct'or (-têr), *n.* One who constructs.

con'strûe (kõn'strû; kõn-strû), *v. t.* To apply the rules of syntax to (a sentence or clause) so as to exhibit the structure or discover the sense; also, to translate; put a construction on; explain the sense or intention of; interpret.

con'sub-stan'tial (kõn'sûb-stân'shûl), *a.* Of the same kind or nature; having the same substance or essence.

con'sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-shî-â'shûn), *n.* The actual substantial presence of the body of Christ with the Eucharistic bread and wine.

con'sue-tude (kõn'swê-tûd), *n.* Custom; habit.

con'sue-tu'di-na-ry (-tû'dî-nâ-rî), *a.* Customary.

con'sul (kõn'sûl), *n.* Either of the two joint chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic; one of the three chief magistrates of the French republic from 1799 to 1804; an official of a government residing in some foreign country to care for the commercial interests of the citizens of the appointing government, and to protect its seamen.

con'su-late (-sû-lât), *n.* Consular government, jurisdiction, or term of office; official premises of a consul.

con-sult' (kõn-sûlt'), *v. i.* To seek another's opinion or advice; confer. — *v. t.* To ask the advice or opinion of; refer to; have regard to; consider, as one's wishes. — **con-sult'ant** (-sûlt'-ânt), *n.* — **con-sult'er**, *n.*

con-sul-ta'tion (kõn-sûl-tâ'shûn), *n.* Act of consulting or conferring; a council or conference.

con-sum'a-ble (kõn-sûm'-â-bl), *a.* See **-ABLE**.

con-sume' (-sûm'), *v. t. & i.* To destroy, as by decomposition, waste, or fire; use up; waste away; expend; devour. — *Syn.* Swallow up, ingulf, waste, spend, squander, lavish, dissipate; burn up.

con-sum'ed-ly (-sûm'-êd-lî), *adv.* Excessively.

con-sum'mate (kõn-sûm'ât; kõn'sû-mât), *a.* Consummated; carried to the utmost; complete; perfect.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recént, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cónnect; ũse, ũnite,

con'sum-mate (kǒn'sǔ-māt; kǒn-sǔm'-āt), *v. t. & i.* To bring to, or arrive at, completion; finish; perfect; achieve.

con'sum-ma'tion (kǒn'sǔ-mā'shǔn), *n.* Act of consummating; state of being consummated; completion; perfection.

con-sump'tion (kǒn-sǔmp'shǔn), *n.* Act or process of consuming; state of being consumed; waste; destruction; wasting of the body, esp. from pulmonary tuberculosis; tuberculosis itself.

con-sump'tive (-tív), *a.* Of or pert. to wasting; affected with, or inclined to, consumption. — *n.* One affected with consumption. — **-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.*

con'tact (kǒn'tǎkt), *n.* A touching or meeting of bodies; the junction of two electrical conductors through which a current passes; a special part made for a temporary or momentary connection.

con-ta'gion (kǒn-tǎ'jǔn), *n.* Transmission of a disease by direct or indirect contact; a contagious disease; a medium to transmit disease, as a virus; poison; contagious influence, as of miasmata; communication of any influence to the mind or heart.

con-ta'gious (-jǔs), *a.* Communicable or spreading by contagion; conveying contagion; noxious. — **-gious-ly**, *adv.*

con-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* To hold within fixed limits; include; have capacity for; hold; take in; be equivalent to; restrain (one's self); be a multiple of, or be divisible by, (generally) without a remainder. — **Syn.** Have, keep, retain; inclose, embody, cover, comprehend, comprise, embrace. — **con-tain'er**, *n.*

con-tam'i-nate (-tām'ī-nāt), *v. t.* To soil, stain, or corrupt by contact; defile; pollute. — **Syn.** Sully; infect; poison; befoul, desecrate, debauch, dishonor, taint. — **-tam'i-na'tion** (-nā'shǔn), *n.*

con-temn' (-tēm'), *v. t.*; **-TEMNED'** (-tēmd'; formerly -tēm'nēd); **-TEMN'ING** (-tēm'ing; -tēm'ning). To view or treat with contempt; scorn.

con'tem-plate (kǒn'tēm-plāt; kǒn-tēm'plāt), *v. t.* To view or consider with continued attention; meditate on; have in view as contingent or probable, or as an end or intention; look forward to. — **Syn.** Behold, study, ponder, muse, reflect on; intend, design, plan, propose, purpose. — *v. i.* To think studiously; ponder; meditate.

con'tem-pla'tion (kǒn'tēm-plā'shǔn), *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation; expectation; intention.

con-tem'pla-tive (kǒn-tēm'plā-tív), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or addicted to, contemplation.

con'tem-pla'tor (kǒn'tēm-plā'tēr), *n.*

One who contemplates.

con-tem-po-ra'ne-ous (kǒn-tēm'pō-rā'nē-ús), *a.* Contemporary.

con-tem-po-ra-ry (-tēm'pō-rā-rí), *a.* Living, occurring, or existing, at the same time; contemporaneous; historically present; of the same age; coeval.

— *n.*; **pl.** **-ries** (-ríz). One contemporary with another.

con-tempt' (kǒn-tēmt'), *n.* Act of contemning; the feeling with which one regards something esteemed mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn; state of being despised; disgrace; an act or expression denoting contempt; willful disobedience to, or open disrespect of, a court of justice or a legislative body. — **Syn.** Derision, mockery, contumely.

con-tempt'i-ble (-tēmp'ti-b'l), *a.* Worthy of, or held in, contempt; despicable. — **Syn.** Vile, low, mean, base, sorry, insignificant inferior, beggarly, groveling, pitiful, paltry. — **-i-ble-ness**, *n.*

con-temp'tu-ous (-tēmp'tū-ús), *a.* Expressing contempt or disdain. — **Syn.** Haughty, arrogant, insolent, supercilious, contumelious, scornful, disdainful.

con-tend' (-tēnd'), *v. i.* To strive in opposition or rivalry; compete; strive in debate; argue. — *v. t.* To maintain; assert; argue. — **con-tend'er**, *n.*

con'tent (kǒn'tēnt; kǒn-tēnt'), *n.*; *usu-ally in pl.*, **CONTENTS**. That which is contained, as in a cask, bale, or room; the matter treated in a document or the like; constituent or significant part or element; real meaning; power of containing; capacity; hence, extent; size.

con'tent' (kǒn-tēnt'), *a.* Having the desires limited by what one has; satisfied; willing; assenting. — *n.* State of being content; habitual satisfaction or mental ease and quietude; that which makes one content. — *v. t.* To make content. — **Syn.** Suffice, appease, gratify, satisfy. — **-tent'ed** (-tēnt'ed), *p. a.*

con-ten'tion (-tēn'shǔn), *n.* Act or instance of contending; point or position taken in contending, or arguing.

— **Syn.** Struggle, contest, conflict, combat, quarrel, feud; controversy, dissension, litigation, variance, disagreement, debate; competition, rivalry, emulation, strife.

con-ten'tious (-shǔs), *a.* Given to, relating to, involving, or characterized by, contention. — **Syn.** Quarrelsome, pugnacious, dissentious, wrangling.

con-ten'tment (kǒn-tēnt'mént), *n.* Act or process of contenting; state or fact of being contented.

con-ter'mi-nous (kõn-tûr'mî-nûs), *a.* Having the same bounds, or limits.

con-test' (kõn-têst'), *v. t.* To contend about or for; oppose; dispute; strive earnestly to gain, hold, or maintain; litigate. — **Syn.** Controvert, debate, argue, contend. — *v. i.* To engage in contention; contend;—followed by *with*.

con'test (kõn'têst), *n.* Earnest struggle for superiority, victory, defense, etc.; competition; strife; argument; an encounter, as in arms. — **Syn.** Battle, dispute, altercation, contention, conflict, combat, fight, affray, fray.

con-test'ant (kõn-têst'tânt), *n.* One who contests.

con'tes-ta'tion (kõn'têst-tâ'shûn), *n.* Contention.

con'text (kõn'têkst), *n.* The part or parts of a discourse preceding, following, or intimately associated with, a "text," or passage, or a word. **con-tex'-tu-al** (kõn-têks'tû-dl), *a.*

con-tex'ture (kõn-têks'tûr), *n.* Arrangement and union of constituent parts; constitution; texture.

con-ti-gu'i-ty (kõn'ti-gû'î-tî), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tîz). State of being contiguous; a continuous mass; a stretch.

con-tig'u-ous (kõn-tîg'û-ûs), *a.* In contact; touching; near, though not in contact; adjoining. — **Syn.** Conterminous, abutting, adjacent.

con'ti-nence (kõn'ti-nêns), **con'ti-nen-cy** (-nên-sî), *n.* Self-restraint, esp. as to sexual indulgence.

con'ti-nent (-nênt), *a.* Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; self-restrained as to sexual indulgence. — *n.* That which contains anything; receptacle; a continuous extent or mass, esp. of land; mainland; one of the grand divisions of land on the globe, usually regarded as six (North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia). — **con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

con'ti-nen'tal (-nên'tal), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a continent; [*cap.*] of or pert. to the mainland of Europe; [*cap.*] of or pert. to the confederated American colonies in the time of the Revolution. — *n.* One belonging to a continent or the Continent; [*cap.*] a soldier in the Continental army.

con-tin'gence (kõn-tin'jêns), *n.* Contact; touching.

con-tin'gen-cy (-jên-sî), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-sîz). Quality or state of being contingent; that, as a result or an event, which is contingent; accident; chance. **con-tin'gent** (-jênt), *a.* Liable, but not

certain, to occur; possible; happening from unforeseen causes, or subject to unforeseen conditions; chance; dependent (on a preceding uncertain event or situation); conditional. — **Syn.** Provisional, casual, fortuitous. — *n.* That which is contingent; that which falls to one in a division or apportionment; esp., a quota of troops.

con-tin'u-al (-û-dl), *a.* Marked by continuity; continuous; occurring in steady and rapid succession; very frequent; often repeated. — **Syn.** Uninterrupted, unintermitted, unremitting, unbroken, connected, continued; uniform, regular, invariable; unceasing, ceaseless; eternal, endless, everlasting; undying, imperishable, enduring, permanent, constant, incessant, perpetual, perennial. — **con-tin'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

con-tin'u-ance (kõn-tin'û-âns), *n.* A continuing in a state or course; duration; stay; uninterrupted succession; continuation; *Law*, adjournment to a fixed future day; a sequel.

con-tin'u-ate (-ât), *a.* Uninterrupted. **con-tin'u-a'tion** (-â'shûn), *n.* Act or state of continuing; state of being continued; that which extends, increases, supplements, or carries on. — **Syn.** Continuance, continuity.

con-tin'ue (-tîn'û), *v. i.* To remain in a given place or condition; abide; stay; be durable; endure; last; be constant in any course; persist; persevere. — *v. t.* To protract or extend in duration; persist in; carry onward; extend; prolong; produce; of a legal proceeding, to keep on the calendar or undecided; retain; suffer or cause to remain.

con'ti-nu'i-ty (kõn'tî-nû'î-tî), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tîz). Quality or state of being continuous.

con-tin'u-ous (kõn-tîn'û-ûs), *a.* Having contiguity of parts; without break, cessation, or interruption; unbroken.

con-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* To twist; twist together; turn away; bend. — **Syn.** Wrest, deform, pervert, distort. — **con-tor'tion** (-tôr'shûn), *n.*

con-tor'tion-ist, *n.* An acrobat who contorts his body into unnatural postures.

con'tour' (kõn'tōōr'; kõn'tōōr'), *n.* The outline of a figure or body; a line or lines representing such an outline.

con'tour' line. A line connecting the points on a surface, as of a mountain, that have the same elevation.

con'tra- (kõn'trá-). A prefix from Latin *contra*, signifying *against*, *contrary*, *in opposition*, etc.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, rccênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ũse, ûnite,

con'tra-band (-bānd), *n.* Illegal or prohibited traffic; contraband goods; smuggled goods; contraband of war; *U. S.*, a negro slave who, during the Civil War, escaped to, or was brought within, the Union lines (such slaves having been held by General Butler to be contraband of war). — **contraband** *a.* war, that which, by international law, cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the other. — *a.* Prohibited or excluded by law or treaty.

con'tra-bass' (-bās'), *a.* Double bass; — applied to any instrument of the same deep range as the double bass. — *n.* The largest and deepest-toned instrument of the viol family.

con-tract' (kōn-trākt'), *v. t.* To establish or undertake by contract; betroth; affiancé; bring on; incur; acquire; draw together; reduce; lessen; draw together so as to wrinkle. — **Syn.** Abridge, epitomize, narrow. — *v. i.* To make a contract; be reduced; shrink.

con'tract (kōn-trākt'), *n.* An agreement, esp. one legally enforceable, between two or more persons to do or forbear something; bargain; compact; covenant; the written evidence of such an agreement; the formal agreement of marriage or of betrothal. — **Syn.** Arrangement, understanding, pact.

con-tract'ed (kōn-trākt'ēd), *p. a.* Subjected to contraction; drawn together; shrunken; wrinkled; shortened; narrow; illiberal; bargained for; betrothed.

con-tract'i-ble (-tī-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

con-trac'tile (kōn-trākt'tīl), *a.* Tending or able to contract; contractive. — **con'trac-tīl'i-ty** (kōn-trākt-tīl'i-tī), *n.*

con-trac'tion (kōn-trākt'shūn), *n.* Act or process of contracting; state of being contracted; the shortening of a word, or of two words, by omission of a letter or letters, or by reducing two or more syllables to one; result of such a shortening; as, *ne'er* for *never*; *don't* for *do not*.

con-trac'tive (-tīv), *a.* Tending to contract; pert. to or causing contraction.

con-trac'tor (-tēr), *n.* One who contracts to do anything for another, esp. to perform work or supply articles on a large scale at a certain price or rate; one that contracts, shortens, or narrows, as a muscle.

con'tra-dance', con'tra-danse' (kōn'-trā-dāns'). Vars. of **CONTREDANCE**.

con'tra-dict' (-dīkt'), *v. t.* To assert the contrary of; deny the truth of, as of a statement or a speaker; impugn. — *v. i.* To oppose in words; gainsay.

con'tra-dic'tion (-dīk'shūn), *n.* An assertion of the contrary; direct opposition; absolute logical incompatibility, as of a statement that a thing *is* and *is not* in the same way and at the same time; that which is contradictory.

con'tra-dic'tious (-shūs), *a.* Self-contradictory (*Archaic*); inclined to contradict or cavil.

con'tra-dic'to-ry (-tō-rī), *a.* Tending to contradict; of the nature of, or given to, contradiction.

con'tra-dis-tinc-tion (-dīs-tīnk'shūn), *n.* Act of contradicting; distinction by contrast; — chiefly in *in contradiction to*. — **-tinc'tive** (-tīnk'tīv), *a.*

con'tra-dis-tīn'guish (-tīp'gwīsh), *v. t.* To distinguish by a contrast of opposite qualities.

con'tra-in'di-cate (-īn'dī-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate a medical remedy or treatment contrary to (a particular remedy or treatment, as that indicated by the general symptoms).

con-tral'to (kōn-trāl'tō; -trāl'tō), *n.*; *pl. E.* -ros (-tōz), *It.* -ri (-tē). *Music.* The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; the alto or counter tenor, intermediate between tenor and soprano; the voice or singer performing this part.

con'tra-po-si'tion (kōn'trā-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.* A placing over against; opposition; antithesis.

con'tra-ri'e-ty (kōn'trā-rī'ē-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). State or quality of being contrary; thing contrary; an inconsistency; discrepancy.

con'tra-ri-ly (kōn'trā-rī-lī; kōn'trā-), *adv.* of **CONTRARY**.

con'tra-ri-ness (-nēs), *n.* Contrariety.

con'tra-ri-ous (kōn-trā-rī-ūs; -trār'i-ūs), *a.* Perverse. *Archaic.*

con'tra-ri-wise' (kōn'trā-rī-wīz'; kōn'trā-), *adv.* On the contrary; conversely; perversely; contrarily.

con'tra-ry (kōn'trā-rī; kōn'trā-), *a.* Opposed; contradictory; inconsistent; of wind, weather, etc., opposed to one's interests or desires; unfavorable; opposite in direction; given to opposition; perverse. — **Syn.** Adverse, repugnant, hostile, inimical, discordant. — *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). Either of two things or objects having contrary or opposite qualities; the opposite of what has been already said or posited.

con-contrast' (kōn-trāst'), *v. i.* To form a contrast. — *v. t.* To put in, or set off by, contrast.

con'trast (kōn'trāst), *n.* Opposition or unlikeness of associated things or quali-

ār̃n, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oīl; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ties, esp. as shown by juxtaposition or comparison a thing in such contrast.

con'tra-vene' (kôn'trá-vên'), *v. t.* To go or act contrary to; infringe, as a law; oppose in principle or effect; defeat. — **con'tra-ven'tion** (-vên'shôn), *n.*

con'tre-dance', con'tre-danse' (kôn'trê-dâns'), *n.* A dance based upon the country-dance, in which the partners are face to face, or in opposite lines.

con'tre-temps' (kôn'tr'-tân'), *n.; pl. -TEMPS* (F. -tân'). [F.] An untoward accident; hitch.

con-trib'ute (kôn-trib'út), *v. t.* To give in common with others. — *v. i.* To give a part to a common stock; lend aid to a common purpose.

con'tri-bu'tion (kôn'trí-bū'shôn), *n.* A levy or impost; tax; act of contributing; thing contributed.

con-trib'u-tive (kôn-trib'ú-tív), *a.* Contributing, or tending to contribute.

con-trib'u-tor (-tēr), *n.* One that contributes; one who writes articles for a newspaper or periodical.

con-trib'u-to-ry (-tô-rí), *a.* Contributing; subject to levy; of the nature of or forming a contribution. — *n.; pl. -RIES* (-ríz). One that contributes.

con'trite (kôn'trít), *a.* Broken down with grief and penitence; humbly penitent; proceeding from contrition. — **Syn.** Repentant, sorrowful. — **con'trite-ly**, *adv.* — **con'trite-ness**, *n.*

con'trit'ion (kôn-trish'ûn), *n.* State of being contrite. — **Syn.** Regret, compunction, self-reproach, penitence.

con-triv'a-ble (-trív'-á-b'l), *a.* See **-ABLE**.

con-triv'ance (kôn-trív'-âns), *n.* Act or faculty of contriving; disposition of parts or causes by design; adaptation; thing contrived or used in contriving; a device. — **Syn.** Plan, scheme, project, design, artifice, shift; invention.

con-trive' (-trív'), *v. t.* To form, fabricate, or make, by ingenuity; devise; effect; bring about by device, scheme, or stratagem. — **Syn.** Invent, discover, plan, design, project, plot. — *v. i.* To make devices; plan; scheme; plot.

con-trol' (-tról'), *v. t.* To check or regulate (payments, etc.); exercise restraining or directing influence over; hold from action; curb. — **Syn.** Restrain, rule, govern, guide, regulate, hinder, direct, counteract, subdue. — *n.* Power or authority to control; one that serves to control; reserve; restraint; a check; controller. — **-trol'la-ble** (-á-b'l), *a.*

con-trol'ler (-ēr), *n.* An officer for checking expenditure; a comptroller; one that controls or governs.

con'tro-ver'sial (kôn'trô-vûr'shál), *a.* Subject or relating to, or consisting of, controversy; disputatious.

con'tro-ver'sy (kôn'trô-vûr'sí), *n.; pl. -SIES* (-síz). Act or instance of controverting; esp., a discussion, dispute, or debate; sometimes, a quarrel. — **Syn.** Disputation, disagreement, altercation, contention, wrangle, strife.

con'tro-vert (kôn'trô-vûrt; kôn'trô-vûrt'), *v. t.* To debate, dispute, or oppose in words; contest; oppose.

con'tu-ma'cious (kôn'tū-mā'shūs), *a.* Exhibiting contumacy; obstinate. — **Syn.** Stubborn, unyielding, headstrong, perverse, disobedient; unruly, refractory, intractable, mutinous, seditious, riotous, insubordinate, rebellious.

con'tu-ma-cy (kôn'tū-mā-sí), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-síz). Quality or state of being contumacious; pertinacious resistance to authority.

con'tu-me'li-ous (-mē'li-ús), *a.* Exhibiting contumely; opprobrious.

con'tu-me-ly (kôn'tū-mē-lí), *n.; pl. -LIES* (-líz). Rudeness compounded of haughtiness and contempt; scornful insolence; disdain; an insult.

con-tuse' (kôn-tûz'), *v. t.* To bruise; injure or disorganize without breaking the skin. — **con-tu'sion** (-tū'zhôn), *n.*

co-nun'drum (kô-nûn'drám), *n.* A kind of riddle of which the answer is or involves a pun; a thing that puzzles.

con va-lesce' (kôn vá-lēs'), *v. i.* To recover health and strength, esp. gradually, after sickness. — **-les'cence** (-lēs'-ēns), *n.* — **-les'cent** (-ēnt), *a. & n.*

con-vec'tion (kôn-vēk'shôn), *n.* A conveying or transmitting; transfer or transmission, as of heat, by means of currents in liquids or gases.

con-vene' (kôn-vên'), *v. i. & t.* To come or bring together, as in one body; assemble. — **Syn.** Meet, congregate, collect, unite. — **con-ven'er** (-vên'ēr), *n.*

con-ven'ience (-vên'yēns), *pl. -CES* (-sēz), or, sometimes, **con-ven'ien-cy** (-yēn-sí), *pl. -CIES* (-síz), *n.* State or quality of being convenient, as of place, time, etc.; freedom from discomfort or trouble; personal ease; a convenient condition or time; that which promotes comfort or advantage; an appliance or utensil for personal ease or comfort.

con-ven'ient (-yēnt), *a.* Suited to or affording ease, comfort, or advantage; saving trouble. — **Syn.** Suitable, adapted, fitted, handy, commodious.

con'vent (kôn'vēnt), *n.* A community of recluses, as monks, friars, or, esp. (popularly), nuns, devoted to a religious

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ënd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

life under a superior; a monastery or, esp. (popularly), a nunnery.

con-ven'ti-cle (kǒn-vĕn'ti-'k'l), *n.* An assembly for religious worship, esp. a secret or illegal one.

con-ven'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of convening; a body of persons, as of delegates, members of a party, etc., met for a common purpose; agreement or an agreement; contract; covenant; general concurrence as the basis of any custom, opinion, or the like; hence, fixed custom or usage; conventionality; a rule or usage based on general agreement; a conventionalism.

con-ven'tion-al (-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, convention or a convention; growing out of, or depending on, custom or general agreement; formal; following the conventions of art, as in design.—**con-ven'tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **-al-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*

con-ven'tion-al-i-ty (-ăl'i-ti), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tiz). State or quality of being conventional, esp. in social intercourse; that which is established by conventional use; a conventional usage, practice, or thing.

con-ven'tu-al (-vĕn'tŭ-ăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a convent. — *n.* An inmate of a convent.

con-verge' (-vŭrj'), *v. i.* To tend to one point or line; incline and approach nearer together. — *v. t.* To cause to converge.

con-ver'gence (-vŭr'jĕns), *pl. -GENCES* (-jĕn-sĕz), **con-ver'gence-cy** (-jĕn-si), *pl. -GENCIES* (-siz), *n.* Act, condition, or quality of converging.

con-ver'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* Tending to one point or focus or line.

con-vers'a-ble (-vŭr'să-b'l), *a.* Capable of being readily conversed with; also, disposed to converse; pert. to, or suitable for, converse or social intercourse.

con-ver-sant (kǒn'vĕr-sănt), *a.* Having frequent or familiar intercourse; intimately acquainted; familiar by use or study; well informed. — **Syn.** Acquainted, learned, versed, practiced.

con-ver-sa'tion (-să'shŭn), *n.* Conduct or manner of living (*Archaic*); social interchange or intercourse; colloquial discourse; an instance of this; talk; occupation, as with an object of study; close intimacy. — **Syn.** Communion, conference, dialogue, colloquy, chat. — **con-ver-sa'tion-al** (-să'shŭn-ăl), *a.*

con-ver-sa'tion-al-ist, *n.* A conversationalist.

con-ver-sa'tion-ist, *n.* One who converses much or well.

con-ver-sa'zi-o-ne (kǒn'vĕr-săt/sĕ-ŏ'nă), *n.; pl. E. -ziones* (-năz), *It. -zioni* (-nĕ). [It.] A meeting, esp. in the evening, for conversation and social recreation.

con-verse' (kǒn-vŭrs'), *v. i.* To hold intercourse; deal; traffic; associate familiarly; interchange thoughts and opinions in speech; talk.

con'verse (kǒn'vŭrs), *n.* Intercourse; familiar discourse; conversation; talk.

con'verse, *a.* Turned about; reversed or opposite in order or relation; acting oppositely or contrarily. — *n.* In general, that which is related to something else in a way that is converse, or turned; the opposite; in logic, a proposition obtained by conversion; as, the *con-verse* of "None but the brave deserves the fair" is "None but the fair deserves the brave." *Converse* is not to be confused with *opposite* or *reverse*.

con'verse-ly (kǒn'vĕrs-lĭ; kǒn'vŭrs'-), *adv.* OF CONVERSE, *a.*

con-vers'er (kǒn-vŭr'sĕr), *n.* One who converses.

con-ver'sion (kǒn-vŭr'shŭn), *n.* Act of converting; state of being converted; a spiritual and moral change attending a change of belief.

con-vert' (-vŭrt'), *v. t.* To change (a proposition) so that the subject becomes the predicate; change or turn from one belief or course to another; produce spiritual conversion in (any one); change from one state to another; transform; transmute; divert from one use to another; appropriate dishonestly or illegally; exchange for an equivalent. — *v. i.* To be converted.

con'vert (kǒn'vŭrt), *n.* A person converted in opinion, belief, or practice.

con-vert'er (kǒn-vŭr'tĕr), *n.* One that converts.

con-vert'i-ble (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted. — **con-ver'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'i-ti), *n.* — **con-ver't'i-bly**, *adv.*

con'vex (kǒn'vĕks), *a.* Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form; regularly protuberant or bulging. — *n.* A convex body, surface, or part. — **con-vox'i-ty** (kǒn-vĕk'si-ti), *n.*

con-vox'o-. A combining form for *convex*; as in: **con-vox'o-con'cave** (kǒn-vĕk'sŏ-kŏn-kăv), *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other, as a lens. — **con-vox'o-con'vex**, *a.* Convex on both sides; double convex.

con-vey' (kǒn-vă'), *v. t.* To bear from one place to another; carry; transport; serve as a medium or conduit for; transmit; impart, as by language; transfer or deliver to another, as the title to

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, mentŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

coöperation. — **Syn.** Contribute, conduce, combine. — **co-op'per-a'tor**, *n.* **co-op'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A coöperating; concurrent effort or labor; the association, or collective action, of persons for their common benefit, esp. in an industry. — **-op'er-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* **co-or'di-nate** (-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* Equal in, or of the same, rank, order, or importance; not subordinate; pert. to or involving coördination or coördinates. — *n.* One that is coördinate; any of two or more magnitudes that determine position, as of points, with reference to certain fixed points, lines, or planes. — (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To make or become coördinate; adjust; harmonize. — **co-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **co-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.*

coot (kōōt), *n.* Any of certain ducklike birds of the rail family, with lobes along the sides of the toes; any North American species of surf duck, or scoter.

cop (kōp), *n.* A conical mass of thread, yarn, etc., wound on a spindle, tube, etc.

co-pai'ba (kō-pā'bā; -pī'bā), *n.* A stimulant and diuretic oleoresin got from several species of South American and African trees.

cop'al (kō'pāl), *n.* A resin from various tropical trees, used in making varnishes.

co-par'ce-na-ry (kō-pār'sē-nā-rī), *n.; pl. -ries* (-rīz). Joint heirship; copartnership; joint ownership.

co-par'ce-ner (-nēr), *n.* A joint heir.

co-part'ner (kō-pärt'nēr), *n.* Joint associate; partner; sharer. — **-ner-ship**, *n.*

cope (kōp), *v. i.* To contest hostilely; struggle; usually, to contend on equal terms or with some success; match; — with *with*.

cope, *n.* A kind of ecclesiastical hooded cloak; something likened to a cope, as a vault or canopy; the vault of heaven; vertex; height.

co'peck (kō'pēk), *n.* Var. of КОПЕЕК.

co-per'ni-can (kō-pūr'ni-kān), *a.* Of or pert. to Copernicus (1473-1543), who taught the relationship of sun and planets now accepted as the true one.

cope'stone' (kōp'stōn'), *n.* A stone for a coping; fig., finishing touch.

cop'i-er (kōp'ī-ēr), *n.* One who copies, as from an original; copyist; an imitator.

cop'ing (kōp'ing), *n.* The highest course of a wall, often with a sloping top.

co'pi-ous (kō'pī-ŭs), *a.* Having or yielding an abundance; abounding (*in*); full of thought, information, or the like; profuse in words; large in amount; plentiful; abundant. — **Syn.** Ample, plentiful, rich, exuberant, overflowing.

cop'per (kōp'ēr), *n.* A common metal, reddish in color, ductile, malleable, and very tenacious, and one of the best conductors of heat and electricity (Symbol, *Cu*, for *cuprum*); something made of copper; a copper (or bronze) coin; a copper vessel, esp. a large boiler.

cop'per-as (-ās), *n.* Ferrous sulphate, a green substance used in ink, in dyeing black, etc.

cop'per-head' (-hēd'), *n.* A poisonous snake of the eastern United States, allied to the rattlesnake, but without rattles; *U. S.* [*cap.*] a Northerner who sympathized with the South during the Civil War (a nickname).

cop'per-plate' (-plāt'), *n.* A plate of copper on which a design or writing is engraved or etched; an impression from such a plate; copperplate engraving or printing.

cop'per-y (-ī), *a.* Containing or like copper.

cop'pice (-īs), *n.* A thicket or grove of small trees; copse.

cop'ra (kōp'rā), *n.* Dried coconut meat, from which coconut oil is expressed.

copse (kōps), *n.* A coppice.

Copt (kōpt), *n.* An Egyptian of the native race descended from the ancient Hamites; a member of the Coptic Church, the native church of Egypt. — **Cop'tic** (kōp'tik), *a. & n.*

cop'u-la (kōp'ū-lā), *n.; E. pl. -LAS* (-lāz). A word (esp. a form of the verb *be*) used as expressing simply the relation between subject and predicate.

cop'u-late (-lāt), *v. i.* To unite, esp. in sexual intercourse. — **cop'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*

cop'u-la-tive (-lā-tiv), *a.* Serving to connect; in grammar, involving or containing connected clauses; of the nature of a grammatical copula (as, a *copulative* verb, that is, an intransitive verb taking a noun complement, as in, John *became* king; he *seemed* a hero). — *n.* A copulative word.

cop'y (kōp'ī), *n.; pl. COPIES* (-īz). An imitation or reproduction of an original work; that which is to be imitated or reproduced; pattern or example, as of penmanship; manuscript or printed matter to be set up in type; an individual one of a number of books, engravings, or the like, reproducing the same composition or work. — **Syn.** Transcript, counterfeit. — *v. t. & i.* To make a copy or copies of; write, print, engrave, or paint, after an original; reproduce; imitate.

cop'y-hold' (-hōld'), *n.* In England and

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oit; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, vhn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Ireland, tenure of lands by copy of the roll or record of a manorial court.

cop'y-ist (kŏp'ī-ist), *n.* Copier; imitator.

cop'y-right (-rit'), *n.* The exclusive right to reproduce, publish, and sell, etc., the matter and form of a literary or artistic work. — *v. t.* To secure a copyright on.

co-quet' (kŏ-kĕt'), *n.* A coquette; — formerly the common spelling. — *v. t. & i.* To treat or act as, or after the manner of, a coquette; flirt.

co'quet-ry (kŏ'kĕt-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). Conduct, art, or appearance of, or like that of, a coquette.

co-quette' (kŏ-kĕt'), *n.* A woman who seeks to attract men's admiration or affection for mere self-gratification, as to gratify vanity; a flirt.

cor-. Var. of com-.

cor'a-cle (kŏr'ā-k'l), *n.* A small boat made by covering a wicker frame with hide, oilcloth, etc.

cor'al (kŏr'āl), *n.* The calcareous or hornlike skeleton of any of various mostly compound marine animals, the individual polyps of which arise by budding; also, the entire animal. — *a.* Having a red color, like coral.

cor'al-line (-ā-līn; -līn), *a.* Composed of coral or corallines; also, coral-red.

cor'al-line, *n.* A kind of red calcareous alga; any coral-like animal.

cor'bel (-bĕl), *n.* A supporting projection from the face of a wall. — *v. t.* To furnish with, or support by, a corbel.

cor'bie (kŏr'bī), *n.* A raven or a carrion crow. *Scot.*

cord (kŏrd), *n.* A string or small rope; such string as a material; a hangman's rope; a tendon or nerve; a cubic measure used esp. for cut wood, now legally, *U. S.*, a pile 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. (128 cu. ft.); any moral influence by which one is held or drawn, as if by a cord. — *v. t.* To furnish, bind, or connect, with a cord or cords; pile up in cords.

cord'age (kŏr'dāj), *n.* Cords or ropes collectively; the ropes in a ship's rigging; the number of cords, as of wood, on a given area.

cor'date (-dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped.

cor'dial (kŏr'djāl; kŏrd'yāl), *a.* Tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate; hearty; sincere; warm. — **Syn.** Real, unfeigned; warm, ardent, zealous, vigorous. — *n.* Any invigorating and stimulating preparation; a liqueur.

cor-dial'i-ty (kŏr-jāl'ī-tī; kŏr'dī-āl'-), *n.* Cordial quality; heartiness.

cor'dil-le'ra (kŏr'dil-yā'rā; kŏr'dil'ēr-ā), *n.* A mountain range or system, orig.

one of the ranges of the Andes; sometimes, the main mountain axis of a continent. — **cor'dil-le'ran** (-rān), *a.* **cord'ite** (kŏr'dīt), *n.* A smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerin, guncotton, and mineral jelly.

cor'don (kŏr'dŏn), *n.* A line of sentinels, guards, or the like, or of military posts, around a place; a cord or ribbon worn as a badge or decoration.

cor'don-net' (kŏr'dŏ-nĕt'), *n.* Thread, or small cord, made of linen, cotton, or silk, used for tassels, embroidery, etc.

Cor'do-van (kŏr'dŏ-vān), *a.* Of or pert. to Cordova (Sp. Cordoba), Spain; [*l. c.*] made of the leather called cordovan. — *n.* [*l. c.*] A soft, fine-grained, colored leather, orig. made at Cordova; Cordovan leather; cordwain.

cor'du-roy' (kŏr'dū-roī'; kŏr'dū-roī'), *n.* A durable cotton fabric, with piled surface, like velvet, raised in ridges; *Colloq., pl.*, trousers or breeches of corduroy. — *a.* Made of or like corduroy; designating a road, bridge, or the like, formed of logs laid side by side transversely. — *v. t.* To form (a road, etc.) of logs laid transversely.

cord'wain (kŏrd'wān), *n.* Cordovan leather. *Archaic.*

cord'wain-er (-ēr), *n.* A worker in cordwain; shoemaker.

core (kŏr), *n.* The carpel, or hard central part, in fruits of the apple family; central part of anything, esp. as being a residue; a part enveloped in something different; essential part; portion of a mold which shapes the interior of a hollow casting. — *v. t.* To take out the core of. — **cor'er** (kŏr'ēr), *n.*

co're-op'sis (kŏr'ĕ-ŏp'sis; kŏr'ĕ-), *n.* Any of many plants (genus *Coreopsis*) of the aster family, including several garden plants having heads with bright yellow or crimson rays.

co're-spond'ent (kŏr'ĕ-spŏn'dĕnt), *n.* A joint respondent, as in a divorce suit.

co'ri-a'ceous (kŏr'ī-ā'shūs; kŏr'ī-), *a.* Leatherlike; tough.

co'ri-an'der (-ān'dēr), *n.* A certain herb of the celery family. Its aromatic seeds are stomachic and carminative.

Co-rin'thi-an (kŏ-rin'thī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Corinth, a city of ancient Greece, noted for its luxury and licentiousness; of, pert. to, or designating, the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek orders of columns and entablatures, characterized esp. by its bell-shaped capital enveloped with acanthus leaves. — *n.* A native or citizen of Corinth.

Corinthian brass or bronze. A cele-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

brated metal of antiquity, an alloy of gold, silver, and copper.

co'ri-um (kō'rī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). The derma, or deeper vascular and sensitive layer of the skin; also, the corresponding layer of the mucous membranes.

cork (kōrk), *n.* A tissue in the stems of most woody plants, making up the greater part of what is commonly known as bark; the thick light tissue of this kind in the cork oak of southern Europe and northern Africa; a piece of cork, or any of various objects made of cork. — *v. t.* To furnish, fit, or stop with cork or a cork; hold in reserve, as if sealed; restrain; confine (often with *up*).

cork'age (kōr'kāj), *n.* A charge for each bottle of wine uncorked and served, as at an inn, esp. when bought elsewhere.

cork'er (kōr'kēr), *n.* An unanswerable argument; person or thing of an extraordinary or remarkable kind. *Slang.*

cork'screw' (kōrk'skrō'), *n.* An instrument with a screw or a spiral for drawing corks from bottles.

cork'y (kōr'ki), *a.*; **CORK'I-ER** (-ēr); -I-EST. Of the nature of or like cork; dry; shriveled up.

corn (kōrm), *n.* A short, bulblike fleshy stem of a plant, as in the crocus.

cor'mo-rant (kōr'mō-rānt), *n.* Any species of a genus of voracious sea birds having under the beak a sac in which they hold captured fish; a greedy or gluttonous person.

corn (kōrn), *n.* A grain, as of powder (*Now Chiefly Dial*); a small, hard seed, esp. of a cereal grass, as wheat, rye, etc.; collectively, the seeds of any cereal grass used for food; grain; *U. S.*, usually, specif., Indian corn, or maize; any plant which produces corn. — *v. t.* To preserve and season with salt in grains; salt slightly, as in brine; as, to *corn* beef.

corn, *n.* A horny induration and thickening of the epidermis at some point, due to friction or pressure.

corn'cob' (-kōb'), *n.* The chaffy axis on which the kernels of Indian corn, or maize, are arranged. *U. S.*

corn cockle. An annual hairy weed of the pink family, having bright red flowers, common in grainfields.

cor'ne-a (kōr'nē-ā), *n.* The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball, which covers the iris and pupil.

cor'nel (kōr'nēl), *n.* Any shrub of the genus (*Cornus*) including the dogwoods.

cor-nel'ian (kōr-nēl'yān), *n.* A variety of chalcedony; carnelian.

cor'ne-ous (kōr'nē-ŭs), *a.* Horny.

cor'ner (-nēr), *n.* The point or place where two converging lines, sides, or edges meet; angle; a position from which retreat is impossible; a secluded place; nook; an edge or extremity; any quarter or part; the state of things produced by persons who buy up the whole or the available part of any stock or property, and thus compel those who need such stock or property to buy of them at their own price. — *v. t.* To drive into a corner; bring about a corner in.

corner stone. A stone in a corner, esp. such a stone at the foundation of a principal angle, laid at the formal inauguration of the erection of a building; something of fundamental importance.

cor'ner-wise' (-wiz'), *adv.* So as to form a corner; also, diagonally.

cor'net (kōr'nēt; kōr-nēt'), *n.* A brass wind instrument resembling the trumpet; a hollow cone formed of a sheet of paper rolled up, as to hold candy, etc.

cor'net-ist, *n.* A player on the cornet.

corn'flow'er (kōrn'flou'ēr), *n.* The corn cockle; the bluebottle.

cor'nice (kōr'nīs), *n.* In architecture, a horizontal member (typically molded and projecting) which crowns a composition, as a façade; the top course of the wall when treated as a crowning member.

Cor'nish (-nīsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Cornwall in England, its natives, or the Celtic dialect formerly spoken by them.

corn'starch' (-stārch'), *n.* Starch made from Indian corn, esp. a fine white flour used for puddings, etc. *U. S.*

cor'nu-co'pi-a (kōr'nū-kō'pī-ā), *n.* The horn of Amalthæa, or horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance; an abundance; a cornet or hollow cone.

cor'nus (kōr'nūs), *n.* Any of various shrubs, small trees, or herbs (genus *Cornus*), the dogwoods and cornels, chiefly of the north temperate zone.

corn'y (kōr'nī), *a.* Of or pert. to corn.

co-rol'la (kō-rōl'ā), *n.* The petals of a flower collectively.

cor'ol-la-ry (kōr'ō-lā-rī or, esp. in *British usage*, kō-rōl'ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A deduction, consequence, or additional inference, from a proved proposition; something that naturally follows; a result.

co-ro'na (kō-rō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-nāz). A crown; a circle sometimes seen around a luminous body, as the sun or moon, due to diffraction by suspended particles of ice or of moisture; a luminous envelope around the sun

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, ſhin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

seen only during a total eclipse; the projecting part of a classic cornice; the top or crown, as of a tooth or of a skull; an appendage at the top, as the pappus of the dandelion.

cor'o-nal (kôr'ô-nāl; kô-rô'nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a corona or crown.—(kôr'ô-nāl), *n.* A crown or coronet.

cor'o-na-ry (kôr'ô-nā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a crown.

cor'o-na'tion (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act or solemnity of crowning.

cor'o-ner (kôr'ô-nēr), *n.* A public officer whose chief duty is to inquire, by an inquest held before a jury, into the cause of any death supposedly not natural.

cor'o-net (-nēt), *n.* A crown worn as the mark of high rank lower than sovereignty; an ornamental fillet or wreath worn round the temples; the part of a horse's pastern where the skin adjoins the horn.

co-ro-ni-um (kô-rô-nī-ūm), *n.* A gaseous and probably nonterrestrial substance forming the chief constituent of the solar corona.

cor'po-ral (-pô-rāl), *n.* The lowest non-commissioned officer (see *ARMY*).

cor'po-ral, *a.* Bodily; personal.

cor'po-rate (kôr'pô-rāt), *a.* Combined into one body; united; legally incorporated; belonging to a corporation or incorporated body.

cor po-ra'tion (-rā'shūn), *n.* Any group of persons or objects treated as a unity with rights or liabilities, or both, distinct from those of the component persons or objects; a body politic or corporate authorized to act as a single person, and endowed with succession.

cor'po-ra-tor (-rā'tēr), *n.* A member of a corporation.

cor-po-re-al (kôr-pô-rē-āl), *a.* Of the nature of, consisting of, or pert. to, matter or a material body; physical.

cor'po-sant (kôr'pô-zānt), *n.* St. Elmo's fire.

corps (kôr; *pl.*, kôrz), *n. sing. & pl.* A body of persons organized or under common direction; a military division.

corpse (kôrps; *rarely* kôrs), *n.* The dead body of a human being.

cor'pu-lent (kôr'pû-lēnt), *a.* Bulky; very fat; obese. — **cor'pu-lence** (-lēns), *n.*

cor'pu-len-cy (-lēn-sī), *n.*

Cor'pus Chris'ti (kris'tī; -tī), *R. C. Ch.* A festival in honor of the Eucharist, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

cor'pus-cle (kôr'pûs-l), *n.* A minute particle; a protoplasmic cell, as those floating free in the blood, in lymph, or in

pus.—**cor-pus'cu-lar** (kôr-pûs'kû-lār), *a.* — **cor-pus'cule** (-kûl), *n.*

cor-ral' (kô-rāl'; *Sp.* kô-rāl'), *n.* An inclosure for confining or capturing animals or for defense and security. — (kô-rāl'), *v. t.* To confine in or as in a corral; form (wagons) into a corral.

cor-rect' (kô-rēkt'), *a.* Conforming to a just, acknowledged, or conventional standard, as of manners or morals, of style, etc.; conforming to truth; according with logical principles. — **Syn.** Right, proper, true, faultless, perfect, strict, definite, rigorous, scrupulous, particular, punctilious, prim, accurate, exact, precise, nice. — *v. t.* To make or set right; bring to the standard; remove the faults of; amend; reprove or punish for faults; chastise; neutralize. — **Syn.** Mend, emend, reform, improve.

cor-rec'tion (-rēk'shūn), *n.* Act of correcting; that which is substituted for something wrong; emendation. — **cor-rec'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* — **cor-rec'tive** (-tīv), *a. & n.* — **cor-rec't'ly**, *adv.*

cor-re-late' (kôr'ê-lāt'; kôr'ê-lāt , *v. i.* To have correlation. — *v. t.* To connect by disclosure of a mutual relation.

cor-re-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* A mutual or reciprocal relation, as of part to part or of a part to a whole act of bringing into or determining such relation.

cor-rel'a-tive (kôr-rē-lā-tīv), *a.* Mutually related. — *n.* One that stands in a reciprocal relation to something else.

cor-re-spond' (kôr'ê-spōnd'), *v. i.* To answer in character, function, amount, etc., or to suit or agree (with *with or to*); have intercourse, esp. by sending and receiving letters (with *with*). — **Syn.** Comport, accord, harmonize.

cor-re-spond'ence (-spōn'dēns), *n.* Act or state of corresponding; mutual adaptation, relation or agreement; intercourse by letters; also, the letters.

cor-re-spond'ent (-dēnt), *a.* Answering (to something) in fitness, quality, size, function, etc.; corresponding. — *n.* Something that corresponds; a correlative; one with whom intercourse is carried on by letters; a person who contributes news regularly to a periodical; one who has regular commercial relations with another, esp. at a distance.

cor-re-spond'ing (-spōn'ding), *p. a.* Correspondent; communicating by letters. — **cor-re-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

cor'ri-dor (kôr'ī-dôr; -dōr), *n.* A gallery or passageway connecting several apartments.

cor'ri-gi-ble (-ī-jī-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or submissive to, correction.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

cor-rob'o-rate (kô-rôb'ô-rât), *v. t.* To confirm; establish.—**cor-rob'o-ra'tion** (-râ'shŭn), *n.* — **cor-rob'o-ra-tive** (-rôb'ô-râ-tiv; -râ-tiv), *a. & n.* — **cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry** (-râ-tô-ri), *a.*

cor-rode' (kô-rôd'), *v. t.* To eat away by degrees; diminish gradually by chemical action or the like; consume; wear away. — **Syn.** Canker, rust, waste.

cor-ro'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* Act, process, or effect of corroding.

cor-ro'sive (-siv), *a.* Corroding, as an acid; fretting; vexing. — *n.* That which corrodes. — **cor-ro'sive-ly**, *adv.*

corrosive **sublimate**. See BICHLORIDE.

cor'ru-gate (kôr'ôô-gât), *a.* Wrinkled; furrowed. — (-gât), *v. t. & i.* To form or shape in wrinkles or folds; wrinkle; furrow. — **cor'ru-ga'tion** (-gâ'shŭn), *n.*

cor-rupt' (kô-rŭpt'), *a.* Changed from a sound to a putrid state; tainted; changed from a state of uprightness, correctness, truth, etc., to a bad state. — **Syn.** Adulterated, spoiled, polluted, contaminated, vicious, debased, vitiated, depraved, perverted. — *v. t. & i.* To putrefy; taint; change from good to bad; vitiate; debase; draw aside from rectitude and duty; pervert; falsify, as a text; spoil; consume. — **cor-rupt'i-ble** (-rŭpt'i-b'l), *a.* — **cor-rupt'i-bil-i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **cor-rupt'i-bly** (-bli), *adv.*

cor-rup'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of corrupting; state of being corrupt; decay; putrid matter; depravity. — **Syn.** Putrescence, pollution, defilement, contamination, adulteration, taint.

cor-rup'tive (-tiv), *a.* Corrupting, tainting, or vitiating. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.*

cor'sage (kôr'sâj; *F.* kôr'sâzh'), *n.* Waist or bodice of a woman's dress.

cor'sair (kôr'sâr), *n.* A privateer, esp. of the Barbary Turks or Saracens; hence, a pirate.

corse'let (kôrs'lét), *n.* Armor for the body; the thorax of an insect.

cor'set (kôr'sét), *n.* In the Middle Ages, a kind of outer garment with laced waist or bodice; often in *pl.*, a woman's inner laced bodice or waist; stays.

Cor'si-can (kôr'si-kân), *a.* Of or pert. to Corsica or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Corsica; the Corsican dialect of Italian.

cor'tège' (kôr'têzh'), *n.* [*F.*] A train of attendants; procession.

Cor'tes (kôr'tès), *n. pl.* In Spain and Portugal, the legislature.

cor'tex (kôr'têks), *n.; L. pl. CORTICES* (-tî-sêz). The bark of a plant; outer or superficial part of an animal organ, esp.

outer layer of gray matter of the brain. — **cor'ti-cal** (-tî-kâl), *a.*

cor'ti-cose (-kôs), *a.* Resembling bark; having a cortex.

co-run'dum (kô-rŭn'dŭm), *n.* Native alumina, the hardest mineral except the diamond. When pure and transparent it constitutes the sapphire, Oriental ruby, Oriental amethyst, etc.

cor'us-cate (kôr'ŭs-kât; kô-rŭs'kât), *v. i.* To glitter or gleam in flashes; sparkle. — **Syn.** Glisten, flash, scintillate.

cor'vet (kôr'vét), *n.* A war vessel ranking next below a frigate in the old sailing navies.

cor'vine (kôr'vin; -vîn), *a.* Of or pert. to the crow.

cor'ymb (kôr'imb; -im), *n.* A form of inflorescence in which the outermost flowers are the first to expand.

co'ry'phée' (kô'rê'fâ'), *n.* [*F.*] A leading ballet dancer.

cos-met'ic (kôz-mêt'ik), *a.* Beautifying. — *n.* Any external application intended to beautify the complexion or hair.

cos'mic (kôz'mik), *a.* Of or relating to the cosmos; expansively vast, catholic, and grandiose; harmonious; orderly.

cos-mog'o-ny (kôz-môg'ô-ni), *n.; pl. -NIES* (-nîz). The creation or origination of the world or universe, or a theory regarding this.

cos-mog'ra-phy (kôz-môg'râ-fî), *n.; pl. -PHIES* (-fiz). A general description of the world or of the universe; the science of the whole system of worlds.

cos-mol'o-gy (-môl'ô-jî), *n.* Metaphysics treating of the universe as an orderly system, or cosmos.

cos'mo-pol'i-tan (kôz'mô-pôl'i-tân), *a.* Belonging to all, or most of, the world; not local; at home in any country. — *n.* One who is cosmopolitan; cosmopolite.

cos-mop'o-lite (kôz-môp'ô-lît), *n.* A cosmopolitan person; a plant or animal found in most parts of the world.

cos'mo-ra'ma (kôz'mô-râ'mâ), *n.* An exhibition of views of various parts of the world.

cos'mos (kôz'môs), *n.* The universe conceived as an orderly and harmonious system; any harmonious and complex system complete in itself; order.

Cos'sack (kôs'âk), *n.* One of a warlike, pastoral people of Russia, skillful as horsemen, often employed in the Russian army.

cos'set (-êš), *n.* A pet lamb; hence, a pet. — *v. t.* To treat as a pet; pamper.

cost (kôst), *v. i.; pret. & p. p. COST; p. pr. & vb. n. COST'ING.* To require to be given or expended therefor, as in pur-

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fôôd, fôôt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

chase; be in price; require or cause to be borne or suffered. — *n.* The amount or equivalent paid, given, or charged, or to be paid or given, for anything; that which is sacrificed to get anything; loss; detriment; outlay.

cos'ta (kōs'tá), *n.*; *pl.* **COSTÆ** (-tē). A rib or a part likened to a rib. — **cos'tal** (-tāl), *a.* — **cos'tate** (-tāt), *a.* Ribbed.

cos'ter-mon'ger (-tēr-mūn'gēr), *n.* Apple seller; hawker of fruit or vegetables.

cos'tive (-tív), *a.* Retaining hardened fecal matter in the bowels; constipated or causing constipation.

cost'ly (kōst'li), *a.*; — **LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); — **LI-EST.** Of great cost; expensive. —

Syn. High-priced, extravagant, dear. **cost'ma-ry** (kōst'mā-rí), *n.* A garden plant nearly allied to tansy.

cos'tume (kōs'tūm; kōs-tūm'), *n.* Manner or kind of dress, arms, furniture, etc., of a place or period; dress in general, including ornaments and style of wearing the hair; a character dress of a particular period or locality; a suit or dress, esp. for a woman.

cos'tume' (kōs-tūm'), *v. t.* To provide with, or to put on, a costume.

cos-tum'er (kōs-tūm'ēr; kōs'tūm-ēr), *n.* One who makes or deals in costumes.

co'sy (kō'zī), *a.* Var. of cozy.

cot (kōt), *n.* A small house; cottage; a cover or sheath, as for a sore finger.

cot, *n.* A portable or small bed, as of canvas stretched on a frame.

cote (kōt), *n.* A shed or inclosure for small domestic animals.

co-tem'po-ra-ne-ous (kō-tem'pō-rā'nē-ūs), **co-tem'po-ra-ry**, etc. Vars. of CONTEMPORANEOUS, etc.

co'te-rie (kō'tē-rí; -rē; *F.* kō't'-rē'), *n.* A set or circle of persons who meet familiarly, as for social purposes; clique.

co-ter'mi-nous (kō-tūr'mī-nūs), *a.* Terminous.

co-til'lon (kō-tíl'yŭn), *n.* Orig., a lively French quadrille; any of various quadrilles; *U. S.*, a series of round dances interspersed with fanciful evolutions; a german; music for a cotillion.

cot'tage (kōt'áj), *n.* A small house; loosely, any dwelling house.

cot'tag-er (-áj-ēr), *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

cot'ter (-ēr), *n.* A cottager; cottier; in Scotland, a peasant occupying a small holding; an Irish cottier.

cot'ter, *n.* A pin to fasten together parts of a machine or structure.

cot'ti-er (-l-ēr), *n.* A cottager; specif., in Ireland, a tenant holding a small farm on a rack rent.

cot'ton (kōt'n), *n.* A soft, white, fibrous substance composed of the hairs clothing the seeds of various plants of the mallow family; the cotton plant or crop; fabric made of cotton; thread spun from cotton. — *v. i.* To agree; make friends (usually with *with*); take a liking to (*with to*). *Colloq.*

cotton batting. Cotton in sheets or rolls for quilting, upholstering, etc.

cotton gin. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton.

cot'ton-tail' (-tāl'), *n.* The common American rabbit.

cot'ton-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Any of several American poplars.

cot'ton-y (-ī), *a.* Covered with hairs, like cotton; downy; of or pert. to cotton; soft, like cotton.

couch (kouch), *n.* A structure for repose or sleep; any place for repose. — *v. t. & i.* To lay or lie on a bed or resting place; repose; deposit or lie in a bed or layer; lower; bend down; depress, as a part of the body, a lance, etc.; put into language; express; phrase; conceal.

couch'ant (kouch'ánt), *a.* Lying down; of an animal, squatting.

couch grass (kouch). Any of various grasses having creeping rhizomes by which they spread rapidly.

cou'gar (kōō'gār), *n.* A large tawny quadruped of the cat family, found from British America to Patagonia.

cough (kōf), *v. t.* To expel air, or obstructing or irritating matter, from the lungs or air passages, in a sudden, noisy manner. — *v. i.* To expel by coughing. — *n.* Act of coughing; the more or less frequent repetition of coughing, a symptom of disease.

could (kōōd), *pret. & dial. & obs. p. p.* of CAN. Was, should be, or would be, able; — used as an auxiliary.

cou'lee (kōō'li), *n.* A stream or sheet of lava; in western North America, the bed of a stream when deep and having inclined sides.

cou-lomb' (kōō-lōm'), *n.* The practical unit of quantity in electrical measurements; the quantity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

coul'ter (kōl'tēr). Var. of COLTER.

coun'cil (koun'sil), *n.* An assembly convened for consultation, advice, or agreement; a more or less permanent advisory or legislative body. — **coun'cil-man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mén).

coun'ci-lor (-sī-lēr), *n.* A member of a council, as of a council advisory to a chief magistrate.

coun'sel (-sēl), *n.* Mutual advising; de-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, tūite,

liberation together; exercise of deliberate judgment; prudence; advice; deliberate purpose; design; one who gives advice, esp. in legal matters; a barrister; collectively, the legal advocates united in managing a case.

coun^{se}l, *v. t.* To advise; recommend.

— *v. i.* To take counsel; deliberate.

coun^{se}l-or**** (-sē-lēr), *n.* One who counsels; adviser; a counsel, or barrister.

count**** (kount), *v. i.* To tell or name one by one, or by groups, in order to find the total; number; take into account; include in reckoning; name the numerals in regular succession up to and including (a specified numeral); consider. — *v. i.* To count articles; name numerals in order; reckon; rely (with *on* or *upon*); be of account or value. — *n.* Act of numbering; number ascertained by counting; reckoning; accounting; a particular allegation or charge, in a declaration or indictment, separately stating the cause of action or prosecution.

count, *n.* A nobleman on the continent of Europe, corresponding in rank to an English earl.

coun^{te}-nance**** (koun'tē-nāns), *n.* Look or expression of the face; the face; visage; approving bearing or facial aspect; favor; support; aid. — *v. t.* To give countenance to; favor.

coun^{ter} (koun'tēr), *n.* A device, as a piece of metal, ivory, etc., used in reckoning; an imitation or token coin of base metal; a coin; a table or board on which money is counted and over which business is transacted.

count^{er}, *n.* One that counts.

coun^{ter} (koun'tēr), *adv.* In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; contrary; contrariwise. — *a.* Contrary; opposite; opposed. — *n.* The opposite or contrary; the portion of a vessel's stern from the water line to the extreme outward swell or overhang of the body; breast of a horse.

coun^{ter}, *v. t.* To encounter, oppose, combat, or the like. — *v. i.* To make a counter move, attack, or the like; deliver a counter (blow). — *n.* A kind of circular parry in fencing; act of giving a blow when receiving or parrying one, as in boxing; the blow so given.

coun^{ter}- (koun'tēr-). A prefix denoting: action *opposite, reciprocal, retaliatory*, or *complementary* to (the action of the verb formed) or *opposition*, etc.

coun^{ter}-act**'** (koun'tēr-ākt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to.

coun^{ter}-bal**'**ance**** (-bāl'āns), *v. t.* To oppose with an equal weight or power;

countervail; balance. — *n.* A weight that balances another; a counterpoise; influence or power which offsets contrary influence or power.

coun^{ter}-check**'** (koun'tēr-chēk'), *n.* A check; stop; rebuke; anything to restrain a restraining force.

coun^{ter}-check**'** (-chēk'), *v. t.* To check by a return check.

coun^{ter}-claim**'** (koun'tēr-klām'), *n.* An opposing claim.

coun^{ter}-cur**'**rent**** (koun'tēr-kūr'ēnt), *n.* An opposite current.

coun^{ter}-feit**** (-fit), *a.* Given or assuming the appearance of something genuine or original; spurious. — **Syn.** Forged, fictitious, false. — *n.* That which is made in imitation with a view to deceive; forgery; an impostor; cheat. — *v. t.* To imitate, esp. for deceiving; make a counterfeit of. — *v. i.* To dissemble; pretend; make counterfeits, esp. of money. — **-feit'er** (-fit'ēr), *n.*

coun^{ter}-ir**'**ri**-**tant**** (-ir'i-tānt), *n.* An irritant to produce irritation so as to relieve an existing irritation elsewhere.

coun^{ter}-mand**'** (koun'tēr-mānd'; koun'tēr-mānd), *v. t.* To revoke (a former command); cancel (an order) by a contrary order.

coun^{ter}-mand**** (koun'tēr-mānd; koun'tēr-mānd'), *n.* A contrary order.

coun^{ter}-march**'** (koun'tēr-mārch'), *n.* A marching back; retrocession; a military evolution by which a body reverses its direction; reversal of conduct or action.

coun^{ter}-march**'** (koun'tēr-mārch'; koun'tēr-mārch'), *v. i. & t.* To execute a countermarch.

coun^{ter}-mine**'** (koun'tēr-mīn'), *n.* An underground gallery excavated to intercept and destroy an enemy's mine; a stratagem for defeating a stratagem.

coun^{ter}-mine**'** (-mīn'), *v. t. & i.* To oppose or frustrate by a countermine.

coun^{ter}-pane**'** (koun'tēr-pān'), *n.* A coverlet for a bed.

coun^{ter}-part**'** (-pārt'), *n.* A part or thing corresponding to another; a copy; facsimile; a person closely resembling another; a complement.

coun^{ter}-point**'** (-point'), *n.* A melody added to a melody as an accompaniment; the art of composite melody.

coun^{ter}-poise**'** (-poiz'), *n.* A counterweight; an equal opposing power or force; equilibrium. — *v. t.* To act against with equal effect or power; counterbalance; weigh (one thing) against another.

coun^{ter}-scarp**'** (-skārp'), *n.* Exterior slope of the ditch of a fortification.

urn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

coun'ter-sea' (koun'tēr-sē'), *n.* A sea running counter to the wind.

coun'ter-shaft' (koun'tēr-shāft'), *n.* An intermediate shaft for receiving and transmitting motion.

coun'ter-sign' (koun'tēr-sīn'; koun'tēr-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign on the opposite side of (a writing), as to authenticate. — *n.* Signature of a person to a writing already signed by another, as to authenticate it; a secret signal which must be given to pass a sentry or guard.

coun'ter-sink' (koun'tēr-sīnk'), *v. t.*; -SUNK' (-sŭnk'); -SINK'ING. To chamfer (a hole) to receive the head of a screw, bolt, etc.; cause (a screw, bolt, etc.) to sink even with or below the surface. — *n.* A countersunk hole; a tool for countersinking a hole.

coun'ter-vail' (-vāl'), *v. t.* To act against with equal force; compensate.

coun'ter-weight' (koun'tēr-wāt'), *n.* A counter-balancing weight.

count'ess (koun'tēs), *n.* The wife or widow of a (British) earl, or of a count (on the Continent); a lady having the same dignity in her own right.

count'ing-house' (koun'tīng-hous'), **count'ing-room'** (-rōom'), *n.* House or room where a merchant or manufacturer keeps his books and transacts business.

count'less, *a.* Innumerable.

coun'tri-fied (kŭn'trī-fīd), *p. a.* Having a rustic look and manners; rustic.

coun'try (-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). A region or tract of land; district; an inhabited region or the people of a region; territory of a nation; a state distinct as to name and people; the people; land of one's birth, allegiance, or citizenship; rural regions. — *a.* Native; rural; rustic; unpolished; not urbane.

coun'try-dance', *n.* A kind of dance in which some couples dance between parallel lines formed by others.

coun'try-man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. An inhabitant of a country; a compatriot; a rustic; farmer.

coun'try-seat' (-sēt'), *n.* A country residence of some pretensions.

coun'try-woman (-wōm'ān), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wŏm'ēn). A woman of the country, or of the same country.

coun'ty (koun'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Orig., an earldom; in Great Britain and Ireland, the chief administrative territorial division, or its inhabitants; in the United States, the largest division for local government in all States except Louisiana, where it is called *parish*.

coup (kōō), *n.* [F.] A sudden or unexpected stroke, device, or stratagem.

coup'pé' (kōō'pā'), *n.* [F.] A four-wheeled close carriage for two persons inside, with an outside seat for the driver.

cou'ple (kŭp'pl), *n.* That which links two things together; bond; tie; leash; two of the same kind together; pair; brace; a male and female associated together; esp., a man and woman married, betrothed, or partners at a dance. — *v. t.* To link or tie; join; *Colloq.*, to marry.

cou'pler (-lēr), *n.* One that couples, or connects, as a link.

cou'plet (-lēt), *n.* Two successive lines of verse that rhyme with each other; a pair; couple.

cou'pling (-ling), *n.* Act of one that couples; a contrivance to couple adjacent parts or objects.

cou'pon (kōō'pōn; F. kōō pōn'), *n.* A certificate of interest due, to be cut off and presented for payment; a section of a ticket, showing the holder to be entitled to something.

cour'age (kŭr'āj), *n.* That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear; valor. — *Syn.* Daring, fearlessness, resolution, hardihood, audacity, firmness, mettle, pluck, bravery, dauntlessness, intrepidity, fortitude.

cou-ra'geous (kŭ-rā'jūs), *a.* Characterized by courage; brave. — *Syn.* Gallant, bold, daring, valiant, valorous, intrepid, fearless, hardy, stout.

cou'ri-er (kōō'ri-ēr; kōōr'ī-ēr), *n.* A special, swift messenger; an attendant on travelers who looks out for their convenience at hotels and on the way.

course (kōrs), *n.* Act of running or moving; progress; passage; ground traversed; track; way; motion or sequence as to its direction, goal, or manner; method of procedure; conduct; behavior; a series of motions, acts, or practices in order or connectedly followed; succession of one to another in office or duty; order; turn; that part of a meal served at one time; lowest sail on any square-rigged mast; a point of the compass. — *Syn.* Route; career.

course (kōrs), *v. t.* To pursue; cause, as dogs, to pursue game; run through or over. — *v. i.* To take or follow a course; run as in a race or in hunting.

course'er (kōr'sēr), *n.* One who courses or hunts; *Poetic*, a swift or spirited horse; a racer or a war horse.

cours'ing, *n.* Pursuit of running game with dogs that follow by sight instead of by scent.

court (kōrt), *n.* An uncovered area partly or wholly inclosed by buildings

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

or walls, etc.; an inclosed open space like a short street; a space for playing one of various games with a ball, as tennis; a base division in such a court; residence or retinue of a person high in authority; a prince or sovereign and his officials as a political body; any formal assembling of the retinue of a sovereign; attention directed to a person in power; homage; the place where justice is administered; the persons duly assembled under authority of law to administer justice; a judicial tribunal, or those constituting it; the session of a judicial assembly. — *v. t.* To seek the favor of by attention or flattery; woo; solicit; seek; attract. — *v. i.* To play the lover; woo.

court card. Corrupt form of COAT CARD.

cour'te-ous (kūr'tē-ūs; kōrt'yūs), *a.* Of courtlike manners; characterized by courtesy. — **cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*

cour'te-san, or -zan (kōr'tē-zān; kūr'-), *n.* A court mistress; prostitute.

cour'te-sy (kūr'tē-si; kōrt'tē-si), *n.; pl. -SIES* (-siz). Politeness; civility; courtliness; act of civility or respect; indulgence; a curtsy; — **Syn.** Urbanity, complaisance, affability, courteousness, refinement. — *v. i.* To curtsy.

court'house' (kōrt'hous'), *n.* A building for courts and public meetings.

court'ier (kōrt'yēr), *n.* One in attendance at the court of a prince; one who courts favor; flatterer.

court'ly, *a.* Elegant; polite; flattering. — *adv.* Politely; elegantly.

court'-mar'tial (kōrt'mār'shāl), *n.; pl. COURTS-MARTIAL.* A court of military or naval officers for the trial of offenses against military or naval law. — *v. t.* To subject to trial by a court-martial.

court'-plas'ter, *n.* Sticking plaster of silk or other fabric.

court'ship (kōrt'shīp), *n.* Act of paying court; act of wooing.

court'yard' (-yārd'), *n.* A court or inclosure attached to a house, or palace.

cous'in (kūz'n), *n.* A kinsman (*Obs.*, exc. as below, or as fig.; as in, "our American cousins"); son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt (*own, first, or full, cousin, or cousin-german*); a relative descended the same number of steps by a different line from a common ancestor.

cous'in-ger'man (-jūr'mān), *n.; pl. COUSINS-GERMAN.* A first cousin.

cou-vade' (kōō-vād'), *n.* A custom, among primitive peoples, in accordance with which when a child is born the father takes to his bed as if he himself had suffered the pains of childbirth, or submits himself to fasting, etc.

cove (kōv), *n.* A retired nook; esp., a sheltered inlet.

cove, *v. t. & i.* To arch over.

cov'e-nant (kūv'ē-nānt), *n.* An agreement; stipulation; the promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures; the solemn compact between members of a church; an undertaking or promise of legal validity. — *v. i. & t.* To enter into, or promise by, a covenant. — **Syn.** Agree, contract, bargain, stipulate.

cov'e-nant-er (-nān-tēr), *n.* One who covenants; [*cap.*] an adherent of the National Covenant (1638) or the "Solemn League and Covenant" (1643) for the defense of Presbyterianism.

Cov'en-try (-ēn-trī), *n.* A town in Warwickshire, Eng. — **to send to, or be in, Coventry**, to exclude, or be excluded, from society or from the society or class to which one belongs.

cov'er (-ēr), *v. t.* To place a covering over; overspread; envelop; clothe; hide; conceal; brood or sit on; incubate; shelter, as from evil; protect; be sufficient for; include; embrace; pass over (a distance); bring or hold within range, as of a gun. — *n.* Something laid, set, or spread on, about, or over another thing; veil; screen; cloak; shelter; protection; covert for game; a tablecloth and the other table furniture; esp., table furniture for one person at a meal.

cov'er-ing (kūv'ēr-ing), *n.* Anything which covers or conceals, as a roof, a screen, wrap, lid, etc.

cov'er-let (-lēt), **cov'er-lid** (-lid), *n.* The uppermost cover of a bed or of any piece of furniture.

cov'ert (-ért), *a.* Covered over; secret; sheltered; retired; of a married woman, under cover, authority, or protection (of her husband). — **Syn.** Insidious, concealed, secret. — *n.* A place that covers and protects; a thicket affording cover for game. — **cov'ert-ly**, *adv.*

cov'er-ture (-ēr-tūr), *n.* Covering; defense; hiding; status of a woman during marriage.

cov'et (-ēt), *v. t. & i.* To wish for, or to wish, with eagerness or inordinate desire, esp. culpably; hanker after; crave.

cov'et-ous (-ē-tūs), *a.* Inordinately eager to obtain (esp. money); avaricious. — **cov'et-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

cov'ey (-i), *n.; pl. -EYS* (-īz). A brood of birds; a small flock; a company; bevy.

cow (kou), *n.; pl. cows* (kouz); *old pl., now chiefly poetic, KINE* (kīn). The mature female of any bovine animal, or of any other animal the male of which is called *bull*.

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cow (kou), *v. t.* To depress with fear.
cow'ard (kou'êrd), *a.* Destitute of courage; cowardly; due to, or expressive of, base fear. — *n.* A person who lacks courage; poltroon. — **Syn.** Craven, dastard, catiff.
cow'ard-ice (-êr-dîs), *n.* Want of courage; pusillanimity.
cow'ard-ly, *a.* Wanting courage; pusillanimous; befitting a coward; craven.
cow'bird (-bûrd'), *n.* A kind of small North American blackbird.
cow blackbird. A cowbird.
cow'boy (-boi'), *n.* A cattle herder, esp., *Western U. S.*, one of a class of mounted herdsmen.
cow'catch'er (-kâch'êr), *n.* A strong inclined frame in front of a locomotive to throw aside obstructions.
cow'er (-êr), *v. i.* To stoop by bending the knees; crouch; quail.
cow'herd (-hûrd'), *n.* One who tends cows at pasture.
cow'hide (-hîd'), *n.* The hide of a cow or leather from it; a coarse whip of rawhide or of braided leather.
cowl (koul), *n.* A monk's hood; a kind of elaborate chimney pot.
cow'lick (kou'lik'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up or awry, as if licked by a cow.
cow'pea (kou'pê'), *n.* A leguminous plant, more nearly related to the bean than to the pea; also, its edible seed.
cow'pox (-pôks'), *n.* A pustular disease of a cow's udder, which, by vaccination, protects man from smallpox.
cow'rie (-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A kind of marine gastropod shell, used as money in parts of Africa and Asia.
cow'slip (-slîp'), *n.* A kind of common primrose of Great Britain; *U. S.*, the marsh marigold.
cox'comb (kôks'kôm'), *n.* A strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which jesters wore in their caps; the jester's cap; a vain, showy fellow; fop.
cox'swain (kôk'swân; *naut.* kôk's'n), *n.* The steersman of a ship's boat, a racing shell, etc.
coy (koi), *a.* Shrinking from approach or familiarity; reserved; shy. — **Syn.** Modest, bashful, demure. — **coy'ly**, *adv.* — **coy'ness**, *n.*
coy-o'te (kî-ô'tê; kî'ôt), *n.* The prairie wolf of North America.
coz (kûz), *n.* Cousin. *Familiar.*
coz'en (kûz'n), *v. t. & i.* To cheat; deceive, usually paltrily. — **coz'en-age** (-âj), *n.* — **coz'en-er** (-êr), *n.*
co'zy (kô'zî), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zî-êr); -ZI-EST. Snug; comfortable. — *n.* A wadded covering for a teapot. — **co'zi-ly**, *adv.*

crab (krâb), *n.* A crustacean having a short, broad shell, a small abdomen curled up under the body, and short antennæ; [*cap.*] the zodiacal sign and constellation Cancer.
crab, *n.* A crab apple; a sour, or crabbed, ill-tempered person.
crab, *a.* Of or pert. to the crab apple or crab tree; sour; harsh-tasting; rough.
crab apple. A small, wild, sour apple; any of several cultivated apples having rather small acid fruit.
crab'bed (krâb'êd), *p. a.* Characterized by peevishness, moroseness, or sourness, cross; obscure or intricate; cramped; irregular, as writing.
crab tree. A crab-apple tree.
crack (krâk), *v. i.* To make a sharp, sudden sound in or as in breaking; break with or without quite separating into parts; of the voice, to become cracked. — *v. t.* To break or burst with a sharp sound; break or fracture (anything hard or brittle); rend or burst, as the heart with grief; craze; empty, as a bottle of wine, as if by cracking; open and drink; utter smartly and sentimentously, as a joke; cause to make a sharp noise; snap; of the voice, to impair the musical quality or clearness of; *Colloq.*, laud, extol, or praise (with *up*). — *n.* A sharp, sudden sound; shot, as with a rifle; *Colloq.*, a sharp resounding blow; *Colloq.*, instant, or time a crack lasts; a partial separation of parts; chink; crevice; rupture; flaw; breach or unsoundness; a broken tone of the voice, as when changing at puberty; mental flaw; a touch of craziness; one fit to boast of, as a vessel. — *a.* Fine; superior. *Colloq.*
crack'a-jack (krâk'a-jâk'), *n.* An individual of marked ability in some line (*Slang*); *U. S.*, popped corn, candied and pressed into cakes.
crack'-brained (krâk'brând'), *a.* Crazy.
crack'er (-êr), *n.* One that cracks; a firecracker; one of the lower class of whites of the southern United States, esp. Georgia and Florida, inhabiting the hills or backwoods (a nickname); *U. S.*, a thin, dry biscuit, usually crisp.
crack'le (-lî), *v. i.* To make small, sharp, sudden noises, frequently repeated; crepitate. — *n.* The noise of slight and frequent cracks or reports; crackling; a peculiar cracked surface, as in certain kinds of pottery, etc.
crack'ling (-lîng), *n.* The making of repeated small, sharp cracks, or reports; the crisp rind of roasted pork.
crack'nel (-nêl), *n.* A hard, brittle kind of cake or biscuit.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recént, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ûse, ûnite,

cracks'man (kräks'män), *n.* A burglar. *Slang.*

cradle (krä'd'l), *n.* A bed or cot for a baby, usually on rockers or pivots; place of origin or nurture; an attachment on a scythe to lay the grain in a swath; a rocking device used in washing out auriferous earth. — *v. t.* To lay to rest or rock in a cradle; nurse or train in infancy; mow with a cradle scythe. — *v. i.* To lie in or as in a cradle.

cradle scythe. Scythe having a cradle.

craft (kräft), *n.* Art or skill; an occupation requiring this; a manual art; a power; faculty; knack; cunning; art or skill; artifice; guile; those engaged in any trade, collectively; guild; a nautical vessel; vessels collectively.

crafts'man (kräfts'män), *n.; pl. -MEN (-mén).* One who practices some trade or manual occupation; an artificer.

craft'y (kräft'i), *a.; CRAFT'Y-ER* (-tí-ër); *-I-EST.* Skillful at deceiving others; cunning; wily. — **Syn.** Dexterous, artful, sly, deceitful, shrewd, cunning.

crag (kräg), *n.* A steep, rugged, broken cliff or projecting rock. — **crag'ged** (kräg'ëd), *a.* — **crag'gy** (-i), *a.*

crake (kräk), *n.* Any of various rails, especially of the short-billed kind.

cram (kräm), *v. t.* To press, esp. in thrusting one thing into another; stuff; fill to satiety with or as with food; *Colloq.*, prepare in a subject by hasty and superficial study; get a knowledge of by cramming. — *v. i.* To eat greedily and to satiety; stuff; *Colloq.*, to cram a subject. — *n.* A crammed state; crush; cramming; information so got. *Colloq.*

cramp (krämp), *n.* A device, usually of iron bent at the ends, to hold together blocks of stone, timbers, etc.; a frame for holding things together; that which confines; restraint; hindrance; cramped state or part; a constraint; spasmodic and painful involuntary contraction of a muscle; a paralysis of certain muscles due to excessive use. — *a.* Knotty; hard to understand or decipher; contracted; confined. — *v. t.* To cause to have a cramp; compress; restrain; hamper; fasten or hold with a cramp.

cran'ber-ry (krän'bër-i), *n.; pl. -RIES (-iz).* The bright red, acid berry produced by a certain plant of the heath family; also, the plant.

cran'ber-ry tree. A tree or shrub bearing white cymose flowers and red berries; called also *guelder-rose* and *snowball tree*.

crane (krän), *n.* Any of a small group of tall wading birds; *U. S.*, the great blue heron; a machine for handling

heavy weights, commonly by means of a swinging arm; any arm which swings about a vertical axis at one end, for supporting a weight. — *v. t.* To raise or lift by or as by a crane; stretch (the neck) as a crane does. — *v. i.* To stretch out one's neck.

crane's'-bill' (kränz'bíl'), *n.* Any species of geranium.

cran'ni-al (krän'ni-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to the cranium.

cran'ni-ol'o-gy (-öl'ò-jí), *n.* The science which deals with the shape, size, indications, etc., of skulls.

cran'ni-om'e-try (-òm'è-trí), *n.* The science or technic of the measurement of skulls. — **cran'ni-o-met'ric** (-ò-mèt'-rík), **cran'ni-o-met'ri-cal** (-rí-käl), *a.*

cran'ni-um (krän'ni-üm), *n.; pl. E. -NIUMS (-úmz), L. -NIA (-à).* The skull of a vertebrate; brainpan.

crank (kränk), *n.* A part or arm at right angles to a shaft to impart or receive motion; a twist or turn in speech, or anything fantastic in action, manner, or the like; *Colloq.*, a crotchet, caprice, or turn of the mind, or a person having a crank. — *v. t.* To bend into the shape of, or to move or operate by, a crank.

crank, a. Out of gear; loose; shaky; of a vessel, very easily inclined by any external force, as that of wind on sails.

crank pin, or crank'pin' (kränk'pín'), *n.* The cylindrical piece which forms the handle, or to which the connecting rod is attached, at the end of a crank.

crankshaft, or crank'shaft' (-shäft'), *n.* A shaft turning, or driven by, a crank.

crank'y (kränk'i), *a.; CRANK'Y-ER* (-i-ër); *-I-EST.* Ill-tempered; irritable; eccentric; crotchety; of a vessel, crank.

cran'ny (krän'i), *n. pl.; -NIES (-iz).* A small, narrow opening; crevice.

crape (kräp), *n.* A kind of thin, crimped stuff, usually of silk; a piece of crape, as for a mourning band. — *v. t.* To crimp or crinkle, as the hair.

crash (kräsh), *v. t. & i.* To smash; shatter. — *a.* A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once; shock of collision and breaking; ruin; failure.

crash (kräsh), *n.* Coarse, heavy linen cloth, as for towels.

crass (kräs), *a.* Gross; very stupid or unrefined. — **cras'si-tude** (-i-tüd), *n.*

crate (krät), *n.* A large wickerwork basket to transport china, crockery, etc.; a packing case, as of wooden slats, with interspaces. — *v. t.* To pack in a crate.

crater (krä'tër), *n.* The funnel-shaped opening of a volcano or geyser.

örn, üp, circäs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

craunch (kränch; krönch), *v. t. & i. & n.* Crunch.

cra-vat' (krä-vät'), *n.* A neckcloth, chiefly for men.

crave (kräv), *v. t.* To ask earnestly; beg; long for; require; need. — **Syn.** Seek, beseech, implore, entreat, solicit, request, supplicate, adjure. — *v. i.* To desire strongly.

cra'ven (krä'v'n), *a.* Cowardly; spiritless. — *n.* An avowed coward; recreant. — **Syn.** Poltroon, dastard, caitiff. — *v. t.* To make craven.

cra'ven-ly (-lī), *adv.* In a craven manner.

cra'v'er (kräv'ēr), *n.* One who craves.

craw (krō), *n.* Crop, as of a bird; stomach.

craw'fish' (-fish'), *n.* Any of numerous fresh-water crustaceans closely resembling the lobster, but much smaller.

crawl (krōl), *v. i.* To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground; of a person, to move slowly on hands and knees; creep; move or advance like a worm, as slowly, abjectly, etc.; feel as if, or be, swarming with crawling things. — *n.* Act or motion of crawling; creep.

cray'fish' (krä'fish), *n.* A crawfish.

cray'on (krä'ōn), *n.* A drawing implement of clay, plumbago, chalk, or the like; a crayon drawing.

craze (krāz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become insane. — *n.* A mania, or temporary passion or infatuation; craziness.

cra'zy (krä'zī), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zī-ēr); -ZI-EST. Full of cracks or flaws; unsound; liable to break down; broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; insane. —

crazy bone, a place at the back of the elbow which, when struck, causes a curious and painful tingling. — **crazy quilt**, a quilt made of pieces of silk or other material of irregular sizes and shapes, and various colors. — **cra'-zi-ly** (-lī), *adv.* — **cra'zi-ness**, *n.*

creak (krēk), *v. i.* To make a prolonged sharp squeaking sound. — *v. t.* To cause to creak. — *n.* The sound of creaking. — **creak'y** (-lī), *a.*

cream (krēm), *n.* The rich, oily part of milk; a fancy dish prepared from cream, etc., or so as to resemble cream; a creamlike emulsion or cosmetic; a sirupy cordial; the choicest part of a thing; color of cream; a light yellow. — **cream of tartar**, purified tartar. — *v. t.* To form, or become covered with, cream; mantle; froth. — *v. t.* To skim the cream from. — **cream'er**, *n.*

cream'er-y (-ēr-lī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). An establishment where butter and cheese are made or where milk and cream are sold or prepared for market;

a place or an apparatus in which milk is set for creaming.

cream'y (-lī), *a.*; **CREAM'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Containing or resembling cream; creamlike; luscious.

crease (krēs), *n.* Line or mark made by folding a pliable substance; any similar mark; in cricket, one of the lines defining the limits of the bowler and the batsman. — *v. t.* To make a crease in or on; wrinkle. — *v. i.* To become creased.

cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *v. t.* To bring into being; produce; produce as a work of thought or imagination; appoint.

cre-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of creating; fact of being created; that which is created. — **cre-a'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

cre-a'tive (-tīv), *a.* Having the power or quality of creating; originaive.

cre-a'tor (-tēr), *n.* One that creates; [*cap.*] the Supreme Being.

crea'ture (krē'tūr), *n.* Anything created; thing not self-existent; a living-created being; a thing that promotes man's comfort, esp. food or drink; humorously, liquor, esp. whisky; servile dependent.

crèche (krēsh), *n.* [F.] A day nursery; sometimes, a foundling hospital.

cre'dence (krē'dēns), *n.* Belief; credit; a small table beside the Communion table, holding the bread and wine before they are consecrated.

cre-den'tial (krē-dēn'shāl), *n.* That which entitles to credit or confidence; usually in *pl.*, testimonials.

cred'i-ble (krēd'i-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being credited or believed; trustworthy. — **-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*

cred'it (-līt), *n.* Reliance on the truth or reality of something; belief; faith; trustworthiness; reputation; esp., good reputation; that which procures, or adds to, reputation; trust given or received in commerce; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted; acknowledgment of payment by entering in an account; the side of an account on which such acknowledgments are entered; balance in a person's favor in an account. — *v. t.* To confide in the truth of; believe; bring honor or repute upon; of a book, give credit for; attribute or ascribe (*to or with*).

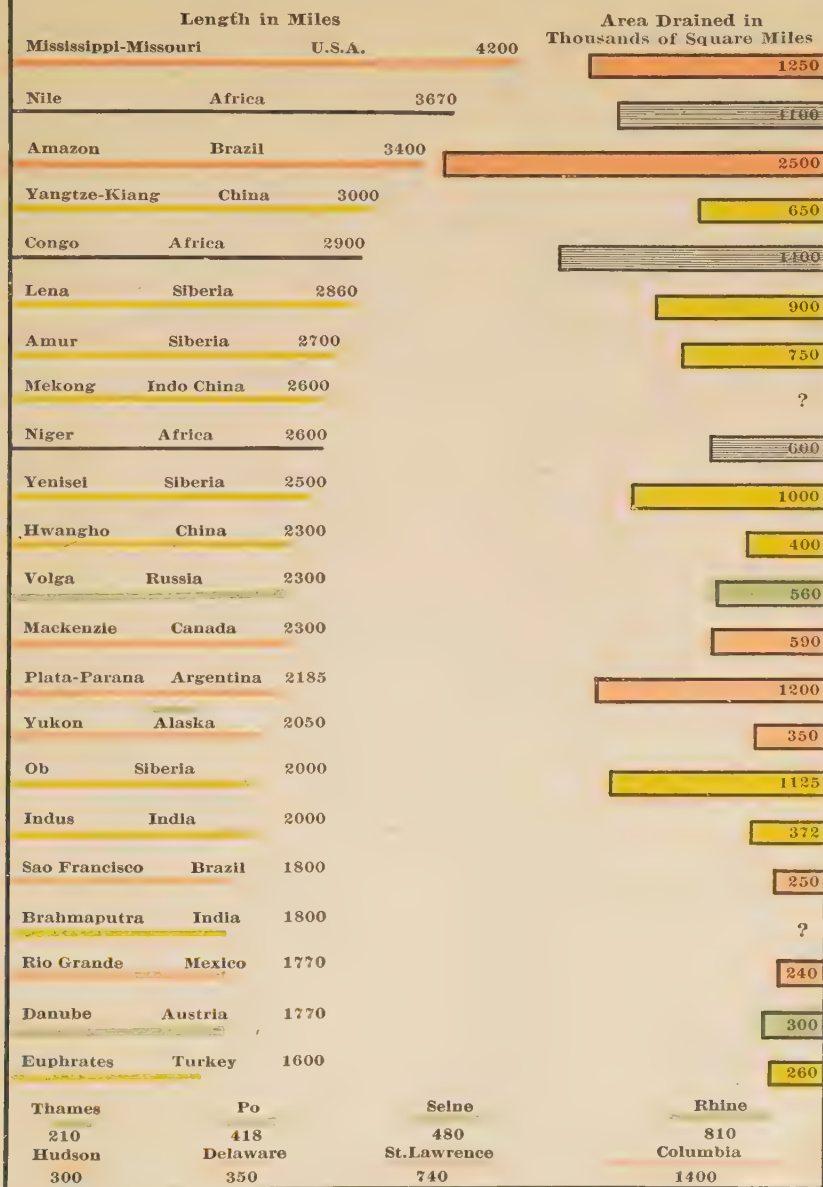
cred'it-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; estimable. — **cred'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

cred'i-tor (-i-tēr), *n.* One who gives mercantile credit; one to whom money is due; the credit side of an account.

cre-du'li-ty (krē-dū'li-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Belief; esp., a disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.

äle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

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THE RAILROAD MILEAGE OF THE WORLD

United States of America	241,199 Miles
Canada and Newfoundland	25,402
Mexico	15,281
Central America and West Indies	4,967
Argentina	17,793
Brazil	13,279
Rest of South America	9,188
Germany	37,996
Russia and Finland	37,008
France	30,686
Austria-Hungary	27,571
Great Britain and Ireland	23,350
Italy	10,538
Spain	9,317
Sweden	8,688
Belgium	5,288
Rest of Europe	17,001
British East India	32,092
Rest of Asia	31,236
Africa	22,900
Australasia with Hawaii	19,271

Railroad Mileage	
North America	286,829
South America	40,258
Europe	207,443
Asia	63,328
Africa	22,900
Australasia	19,271
Total	640,029

Telegraph	
North America	325,000
South America	75,000
Europe	550,000
Asia	150,000
Africa	50,000
Australasia	60,000
Total	1,210,000

cred'u-lous (krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* Inclined to believe, esp. on slight evidence.

creed (krĕd), *n.* An authoritative formula of the essential articles of Christian faith; esp., the Apostles' Creed; any formula of faith or of opinions.

creek (krĕk), *n.* A small inlet or bay extending farther inland than a cove; *U. S. & British Colonies*, a rivulet.

creel (krĕl), *n.* A wickerwork basket, as for fish.

creep (krĕp), *v. i.*; **CREPT** (krĕpt); **CREEP'-ING**. To move along with the body prone or close to the ground or floor; crawl; move slowly, stealthily, or timorously; of plants, to spread by prostrate or clinging stems; have a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin. — *n.* Act or sensation of creeping.

creep'er (krĕp'ēr), *n.* One that creeps; any of various (mostly small) birds, which creep about on trees, bushes, etc.; a creeping plant; any of various tools, implements, etc.

creep'y (krĕp'ī), *a.*; **CREEP'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Marked by creeping, or slow motion; having or producing a creeping sensation. — **creep'i-ness** (-ī-nĕs), *n.*

creese (krĕs), *n.* A dagger used by the Malays, having a serpentine blade.

cre-mate' (krĕ-măt'; krĕ'măt), *v. t.* To burn; incinerate, as a corpse. — **cre-ma'tion** (krĕ-mă'shŭn), *n.*

crem'a-to-ry (krĕm'ă-tō-rī; krĕ'mă-), *a.* Of or pert. to cremation. — *n.* A furnace or an establishment for cremating dead bodies or refuse.

crème (krâm), *n.* [F.] Cream;—used in names in cookery, etc.; specif., any of various sirupy liqueurs.

cre'na-te (krĕ'năt), *a.* Having a scalloped edge, as a leaf.

cren'el (krĕn'ĕl), *n.* An embrasure in a battlement.

cren'el-ate (-ăt), *v. t.* To furnish with battlements. — **-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

cre'ole (krĕ'ol), *n.* A person of French or Spanish descent born and raised in a colonial or remote region, esp. a tropical region [*usually cap.*]; a white descendant of the French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana and the Gulf States, preserving their speech and culture; the French patois spoken in Louisiana; a negro born in America; a person of mixed Creole and negro blood and speaking a dialect of French or Spanish. — *a.* [*Usually cap.*] Designating a Creole; of Creole blood and culture.

cre'o-sote (-ô-sôt), *n.* An oily, antiseptic liquid got by distillation of wood tar; a similar substance from coal tar.

crêpe (krâp; *E.* krâp), *n.* [F.] Crape.

crep'i-tate (krĕp'ī-tăt), *v. i.* To make a crackling sound; crackle. — **crep'i-ta'tion** (-tă'shŭn), *n.*

crê'pon (krâ'pôn; *F.* krâ'pôn'), *n.* [F.] A stuff resembling crape but firmer.

crept (krĕpt), *pret. & p. p.* of CREEP.

cre-pus'cu-lar (krĕ-pŭs'kŭ-lăr), *a.* Twilight; dim.

crēs'cent (krĕs'ĕnt), *n.* The increasing moon, or new moon, or a representation of it; a crescent-shaped object; the emblem of the Turkish empire. — *a.* Growing; shaped like the new moon.

cress (krĕs), *n.* Any of numerous plants of the cabbage or mustard family, with pungent leaves used in garnishing, etc.

crēs'set (krĕs'ĕt), *n.* An iron vessel for holding an illuminant, as burning oil.

crest (krĕst), *n.* A tuft or process on the upper part of the head, as the comb of a cock; decoration worn on a helmet, as by a knight; a helmet; high spirits; pride; courage; a crestlike part; crown; top, as of a hill. — *v. t.* To furnish with, or surmount as, a crest; top; crown; reach the crest of, as a wave.

crest'fall'en (krĕst'fôl'n), *a.* With a drooping crest; dispirited; dejected.

cre-ta'ceous (krĕ-tă'shŭs), *a.* Like, or abounding in, chalk.

Cre'tan (krĕ'tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Crete. — *n.* A native of Crete.

cre'tin (krĕ'tin), *n.* One afflicted with cretinism.

cre'tin-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Idiocy accompanied by physical deformity (esp. goiter), frequent in mountain valleys.

cre-tonne' (krĕ-tôn'; krĕ'tôn), *n.* A strong unglazed cotton cloth, often printed, as for upholstery.

cre-vasse' (krĕ-văs'), *n.* A deep crevice, as in a glacier; *U. S.*, a break in a levee.

crev'ice (krĕv'is), *n.* A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack.

crew (krō), *pret.* of crow.

crew, *n.* Any band or force of armed men; a company; assemblage; throng; those who man a ship or work together.

crew'el (-ĕl), *n.* Worsted yarn slackly twisted.

crib (krīb), *n.* A manger or rack for feeding animals; a hut or hovel, or a small narrow room; a small bedstead with high sides, for a child; a box, bin, or building for storing grain, salt, etc.; any of various devices of open or crate-like construction; a small theft; anything purloined; *School Cant*, an illegitimate aid to a student, as a translation. — *v. t. & i.* To provide with, or put in, a crib; *Colloq.*, to pilfer or plagiarize.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōd, fōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

crib'bage (krib'āj), *n.* A certain game of cards.

crick (krik), *n.* A painful spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the back.

crick'et (-ēt), *n.* A low stool.

crick'et, *n.* A kind of leaping insect allied to the grasshopper and locust, noted for the chirping notes of the male.

crick'et, *n.* A certain outdoor game played with bats, ball, wickets, etc. — *v. i.* To play cricket. — **crick'et-er**, *n.*

cried (krid), *pret. & p. p.* of **CRY**.

cri'er (kri'ēr), *n.* One who cries or makes proclamation.

crime (krīm), *n.* An omission of a duty commanded, or the commission of an act forbidden, by a public law; gross violation of human law; any aggravated offense against morality or public welfare. — **Syn.** Iniquity, wrong, sin.

Cri-me'an (kri-mē'ān; kri-), *a. & n.* See -AN.

crim'i-nal (krīm'i-nāl), *a.* Involving, or of the nature of, or relating to, crime; guilty of crime. — *n.* One who has committed a crime. — **crim'i-nal'i-ty** (-nāl'i-ti), *n.* — **crim'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

crim'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To incriminate; represent as criminal; censure.

crim'i-nol'o-gy (krīm'i-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* The study of crime or criminals.

crimp (krimp), *v. t.* To fold or plait in small undulations; gash, as the flesh of a fish to render it more crisp when cooked; entrap into military or sea service; impress. — *n.* Act or product of crimping; a small undulation or wrinkle or a series of them; one whose business it is to lure, entrap, or force men into nautical or, formerly, into military service. — **crimp'er**, *n.*

crim'son (krīm'z'n), *n.* A deep red color tinged with blue, one of the primary pigment colors; red in general; any pigment or dye which colors crimson. — *a.* Of the color crimson; deep red; bloody. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become crimson.

cringe (krinj), *v. i.* To shrink; cower; draw one's self together in fear or servility; wince; defer servilely; fawn. — *n.* Servile civility; fawning.

crin'gle (krin'g'l), *n.* An eye at or in the edge or corner of a sail.

crin'kle (krin'k'l), *v. i. & t.* To turn or wind in and out; move in waves; ripple; rustle. — *n.* A winding; wrinkle.

crin'o-line (krin'ō-līn; -lēn), *n.* A kind of stiff cloth; a woman's skirt of any stiff material; a hoop skirt.

crip'ple (krip'pl), *n.* A lame person; one partially disabled. — *a.* Lame; halting.

— *v. t.* To deprive of the proper use of a limb, esp. of a leg; lame; disable.

cri'sis (kri'sis), *n.; pl.* **CRISES** (-sēz). That change in a disease which indicates eventual recovery or death; decisive moment; turning point.

crisp (krisp), *a.* Curly; roughened into small curls, frets, waves, or folds; brittle; friable; having characteristics of crisp substances; sharp and clear; firm and fresh, as vegetables. — *v. t. & i.* To form into curls; ripple; make or become crisp, as in cooking. — **crisp'ly**, *adv.*

crisp'y (kris'pī), *a.; CRISP'I-ER* (-pī-ēr); -I-EST. Formed into short, close ringlets; curly; crisp; brittle.

criss'cross' (kris'krōs'), *n.* A crosslike mark made for a signature; a child's game played with crossed lines. — *a.* Crossed; marked by crossings. — *adv.* In a way to cross something else.

cri-te'ri-on (kri-tē'ri-ūn), *n.; pl.* **Ī**. -RIA (-ā), **E**. -RIONS (-ānz). A standard of judging; rule; test.

crit'ic (krit'ik), *n.* One who expresses a judgment on any matter with respect to its value, truth, beauty, etc.; esp., one skilled in judging the merits of literary or artistic works. — *a.* Critical. **crit'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Inclined or qualified to criticize; esp., captious; censorious; nicely judicious; of the nature of, or pert. to, criticism or critics; pert. to or indicating a crisis; decisive; crucial.

crit'i-cism (-i-siz'm), *n.* A critical judgment, or detailed examination and review; censure.

crit'i-cize (krit'ī-sīz), *v. i. & t.* To judge as a critic; esp., to find fault.

cri-tique' (kri-tēk'), *n.* A critical essay; careful analysis; criticism.

croak (krōk), *v. i. & t.* To make, or utter with, a hoarse, dismal sound; grumble; forbode (evil), esp. habitually. — *n.* The hoarse, harsh cry of a frog or a raven, or a similar sound.

cro-chet' (krō-shā'), *n.* A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle. — *v. t. & i.*; -CHETED' (-shād'); -CHET'ING (-shā'ing). To knit with a hooked needle.

crook (krōk), *n.* Soot; smut; coloring matter which rubs off from cloth. — *v. t. & i.* To soil with, or give off, crock.

crook, *n.* An earthen pot, jar, or pitcher.

crook'er-y (-ēr-ī), *n.* Earthenware.

crook'et (-ēt), *n.* An architectural ornament, often resembling curved foliage, on the sloping edge of a gable, spire, etc.

croo'o-dile (krōk'ō-dīl), *n.* Any of several large, thick-skinned, long-tailed, aquatic reptiles, of the tropics. — **croe'o-dil'i-an** (-dīl'ī-ān), *a.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

cro'eus (krō'kūs), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Crocus*) of bulbous plants of the iris family; a deep yellow powder; oxide of iron used as a polishing powder and pigment.

croft (krōft), *n.* A small inclosed field or agricultural holding, esp. one adjoining a house. *Great Britain.*

croft'er (krōft'ēr), *n.* One who rents and tills a croft. *Chiefly Scot.*

crom'lech (krōm'lēk), *n.* A dolmen; a circle of monoliths, usually inclosing a mound.

crone (krōn), *n.* A withered old woman.

cro'ny (krō'ni), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-niz). An intimate companion.

crook (krōk), *n.* Any bent or hooked appendage, part, or implement; a hook; a pothook; a shepherd's staff; crosier; act of crooking; state of being crooked; a bend or turn; *Cant.*, a sharper, swindler, thief, forger, or the like.—*v. t. & i.* To turn from a straight line; bend.

crook'ed (krōk'ēd), *a.* Curved; bent; false; dishonest; fraudulent. — **Syn.** Curved, oblique, aslant, askew, twisted, distorted, wry, awry, askew.

crook'neck' (-nēk'), *n.* Either of two varieties of squash with recurved necks.

croon (krōōn), *v. i. & t.* To hum or sing in a low tone. — *n.* Sound so made.

crop (krōp), *n.* A pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds; craw; handle of a whip; riding whip with a loop instead of a lash; of grain or fruit, that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, or of a single kind, or in a single season; product of the field; harvest; act or product of cropping; hair cut short; an earmark made by cropping. — *v. t.* To cut off the tops or tips of; bite, pull, or snip off; pluck; reap; clip the ears or, sometimes, hair, etc., of. — *v. i.* To appear, as from concealment (with *out*, *forth*, or *up*).

crop'per (krōp'ēr), *n.* One that crops, or snips off; *Colloq.* or *Slang*, a severe fall, as in **to come a cropper**.

cro-quet' (krō-kā'), *n.* A well-known game played with balls, mallets, and arches. — *v. t. & i.* To drive away (an opponent's ball) after placing one's own against it, by striking one's own ball.

cro-quette' (krō-kēt'), *n.* A fried ball of minced meat, rice, etc.

cro'sier (krō'zhēr), *n.* The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot.

cross (krōs), *n.* A gibbetlike structure, anciently used in crucifying malefactors; with *the*, the cross on which Christ was crucified; a representation of the cross as the symbol of Christ's death; the

ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity; something like, or suggestive of, a cross; affliction or trial as a test of Christian patience or virtue; trial; misfortune; two lines crossing, esp. as a signature; a crossing, or opposing; altercation; crossbreed; hybrid. — *v. t.* To put or lay across; lie or pass across; intersect; make the sign of the cross on or over; draw or write something, as a line, across; move across or past; meet or run counter to; encounter; interbreed; hybridize. — *v. i.* To lie or be athwart; move or pass, or extend, from side to side or place to place; meet and pass; interbreed; hybridize. — *adv. & prep.* Across. — *a.* Lying, falling, or passing athwart; transverse; contrary or adverse; peevish; ill-humored; involving mutual interchange; reciprocal. — **Syn.** Fretful, petulant, pettish.

cross'bar' (krōs'bār'), *n.* A transverse bar or piece; a transverse line or stripe.

cross'bill' (-bīl'), *n.* Any of several finches having mandibles strongly curved and crossing each other.

cross'bones' (-bōnz'), *n. pl.* Two leg or arm bones placed crosswise.

cross'bow' (-bō'), *n.* A medieval weapon formed of a bow set crosswise on a stock. — **cross'bow'man** (-mán), *n.*

cross'breed' (-brēd'), *n.* A breed or an individual produced from parents of different breeds or kinds; hybrid.

cross'-bun', *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross, — eaten on Good Friday.

cross'-ex-am'ine, *v. t. & i.* To examine or question, esp. as a check to a previous examination. — **-ex-am'i-na'-tion**, *n.*

cross'-eye', *n.* See STRABISMUS. — **cross'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.*

cross'-grained' (-grānd'), *a.* Having the grain or fibers diagonal, transverse, or irregular; perverse; contrary.

cross'hatch' (krōs'hāch'), *v. t. & i.* To cut, engrave, or furrow with two sets of parallel lines crossing one another.

cross'ing, *n.* A point of intersection; a place where anything is crossed; a paved walk across a street; contradiction; opposition.

cross'ly, *adv.*, **cross'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

cross'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A piece set crosswise.

cross'-pur'pose, *n.* A counter or opposing purpose; *pl.*, a game in which questions and answers are made to involve ludicrous combinations of ideas.

cross'-ques'tion, *v. t.* To cross-examine; question closely. — *n.* A question in cross-examination.

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cross reference. A reference from one part of a book to another part.

cross'road' (krōs'rōd'), *n.* A road that crosses a main road or runs across country between main roads; place where roads intersect (often in *pl.*).

cross'trees' (-trēz'), *n. pl.* Two horizontal pieces of timber or metal supported by trestletrees at a masthead, in order to spread the upper shrouds.

cross'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* In the form of a cross; also, athwart; across; perversely.

croch (krōch), *n.* A fork; a forked pole or stake to prop something; angle formed by the parting of two legs or branches; fork. — **croched** (krōcht), *a.*

croch'et (krōch'ēt), *n.* A small hook; a quarter note; a perverse fancy; whim.

croch'et-y (-ī), *a.* Given to, or full of, crochets; of the nature of a crochet.

Cro'ton bug (krō'tūn). A small, active, winged species of cockroach.

croton oil. A viscid, acrid oil got from a certain East Indian tree. It is a drastic cathartic and pustulant.

crouch (krouch), *v. i.* To bend or stoop low, with bent legs; bend servilely; cringe. — *v. t.* To bow or bend low.

croup (krōōp), *n.* The posterior part of the back of a quadruped, esp. the horse.

croup, n. An affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse, ringing cough and difficult breathing. — **croup'ous** (-ūs), **croup'y** (-ī), *a.*

crou'pi-er (krōō'pī-ēr; krōō-pēr'), *n.* One who presides at a gaming table and collects and, usually, pays the stakes; assistant chairman at a public dinner.

crow (krō), *v. i.; pret.* CREW (krōō), chiefly in first sense, or CROWED (krōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* CROW'ING. To make the loud shrill sound characteristic of a cock; utter an expression of joy, exultation, or defiance.

crow, n. Any of various large, usually entirely black, birds with harsh unmusical notes; the cry of the cock; crowing; a bar of iron with a beak, crook, or claw; esp., a crowbar.

crow'bar' (-bār'), *n.* A bar of iron, usually wedge-shaped at the working end, used as a lever, etc.

crow blackbird. Any of several black-plumaged grackles.

crowd (kroud), *v. i.* To push or drive on; hasten; urge forward; force one's self; collect in numbers; throng. — *v. t.* To shove or push; press or thrust, as into a smaller space or time; cram; fill or occupy to excess or obstruction. — *n.* A large number of persons or things, massed together; the people; populace.

crow'foot' (krō'fōōt'), *n.; pl., -FOOTS.* Any of various plants of a genus (*Ranunculus*) including species with lobed leaves fancifully suggestive of a crow's foot; a buttercup.

crown (kroun), *n.* A garland or fillet for the head, esp. as a reward of victory or a mark of distinction; something given for successful effort; reward; a royal headdress; dominion of a ruler; sovereignty; a sovereign (with *the*); top part, as of the head, of a tooth, of a cut gem, etc.; the head; anything which imparts beauty, dignity, or finish; highest state or quality of anything; any of several coins (orig., one bearing a crown), esp. an English one worth 5 shillings. — *v. t.* To invest with a crown; bestow something on as a reward; adorn; top, cap, or surmount, as with a crown; glorify.

crown glass. Window glass blown and whirled into a disk, with a central knot, the *bull's-eye*, left by the worker's rod; glass (alkali-lime glass) of the same composition.

crown prince. The heir apparent to a crown or throne.

crown princess. The wife of a crown prince.

crow's'-foot', *n.; pl. CROW'S-FEET.* One of the small wrinkles that appear with age at the outer corners of the eyes; a crowfoot.

crow's nest. A box or perch near the top of a mast, esp. in whalers, built for the man on the lookout.

cro'zier (krō'zhēr), *n.* Var. of CROSIER.

cruc'ial (krōō'shāl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a supreme trial or a final choice; decisive.

cruc'ial-ate (-shl-āt), *a.* Cross-shaped or marked with a cross.

cruc'ial-ble (-shl-b'l), *n.* A pot for melting and calcining metals, ores, etc.; a hollow beneath a furnace, to receive the melted metal.

cruc'if'er-ous (krōō-sif'ēr-ūs), *a.* Bearing a cross; pert. to or designating a family of herbs including the cabbage, mustard, and cresses.

cruc'if-ix (krōō'si-fiks), *n.* A representation of Christ on the cross; loosely, the cross itself.

cruc'if-ix'ion (-fik'shūn), *n.* Act of crucifying, esp. Christ; death on a cross; intense suffering; painful trial.

cruc'if-form (-fōrm), *a.* Cross-shaped.

cruc'if-ly (-fī), *v. t.; -FIED* (-fid); *-FY'ING.* To put to death by fastening to a cross of execution; subdue; mortify.

crude (krōōd), *a.* In a natural state; raw; unripe; immature; imperfect;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

wanting finish, grace, tact, taste, or other quality characteristic of maturity or culture. — **Syn.** Undigested, green, inexperienced, unrefined, raw. — **crude'-ly**, *adv.* — **crude'-ness**, *n.* — **cru'di-ty** (krōō'dī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz).

cru'el (krōō'ēl), *a.* Disposed to give pain; destitute of mercy or pity; savage; merciless; attended by pain, grief, or misery. — **cru'el-ly**, *adv.*

cru'el-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being cruel; a cruel deed.

cru'et (-ēt), *n.* A bottle; esp., a small glass bottle for vinegar, pepper, or the like, for the table; caster.

cruise (krōōz), *v. i.* To sail about or to and fro. — *n.* A sailing to and fro.

cruis'er (krōōz'ēr), *n.* One that cruises; a man-of-war less heavily armed and armored than a battleship.

cru'l'er (krül'ēr), *n.* A small sweet cake made of a rich egg batter, twisted and fried brown.

crumb (krüm), *n.* A small fragment or piece, as of bread; a little; bit; the soft part of bread. — *v. t. & i.* To break into crumbs, as bread.

crum'ble (krüm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To break into small pieces; fall to decay. — *n.* Crumbling or crumbled substance.

crum'bly (-bli), *a.* Easily crumbled; friable.

crum'my (krüm'ī), *a.*; -MI-ER (-ī-ēr); -MI-EST. Full of crumb or crumbs, or soft, as the crumb of bread.

crump'et (-pēt), *n.* A kind of cake cooked on a griddle.

crum'ple (-p'l), *v. t. & i.* To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; rumple. — *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or crease made by crumpling; a crumpled part.

crunch (krünch), *v. i. & t.* To chew, or to grind or press, with force and noise. — *n.* Act or noise of crunching.

crup'per (krüp'ēr; krōōp'ēr), *n.* A leather loop passing under a horse's tail to hold the harness saddle; croup.

cru-sade' (krōō-sād'), *n.* Any of the medieval military expeditions to recover the Holy Land from the Mohammedans; an enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm. — *v. i.* To engage in a crusade. — **cru-sad'er** (-sād'ēr), *n.*

cruse (krōōs; krōōz), *n.* A vessel for water, oil, etc.

crush (krüşh), *v. t.* To compress or bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze together so as to destroy the natural condition or shape; overwhelm as if by pressure or weight; force by pressure; press; squeeze; drink, as a bottle of wine. — *v. i.* To be or become crushed.

— *n.* Act of crushing; violent compression; violent crowding, or a great crowd. **crush hat.** A hat not injured by compressing, as a soft felt hat; opera hat. **crust** (krüst), *n.* The hardened surface part of bread; a piece of this or of any dry or hard bread; the cover or case of a pie; a hard external covering; shell. — *v. t. & i.* To incrust.

Crus-ta'-ce-a (krüs-tā'shē-ā), *n. pl.* A large class of, principally, aquatic animals comprising the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, barnacles, etc., commonly having the body covered with a firm crustlike shell. — **crus-ta'-cean** (-shän), *a. & n.* **crust'y** (krüs'tī), *a.*; **CRUST'-I-ER** (-tī-ēr); -I-EST. Having the nature of crust; having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner. — **crust'i-ly** (-tī-lī), *adv.*

crutch (krüch), *n.* A staff with a cross-piece at the top, used to support the lame; the part of a saddletree that supports the pommel, or a forked leg rest constituting the pommel of a sidesaddle; something resembling a crutch in shape or use. — *v. t.* To support on a crutch or crutches; prop up.

crux (krüks), *n.*; *pl.* E. CRUCES (-ēz), L. CRUCES (krōō'sēz). Anything very puzzling or difficult to explain.

cry (krī), *v. i.*; **CRIED** (krid); **CRY'ING**. To make a loud call or cry; shout; lament audibly; shed tears with or without sound; weep; of an animal, to utter its characteristic call. — *v. t.* To implore (chiefly in *to cry quarter*); utter loudly; shout; proclaim; affect or effect by weeping. — *n.*; *pl.* **CRIES** (krīz). A loud utterance expressing strong and usually somewhat sudden emotion; a loud calling out of words; common report; fame; a watchword or battle cry; a characteristic call of an animal; a fit of weeping.

cry'ing (krī'ing), *p. a.* That cries; calling for notice; notorious.

cry'o-lite (krī'ō-līt), *n.* A fluoride of sodium and aluminium, much used in making soda, aluminium, etc.

crypt (kript), *n.* A vault wholly or partly under ground; esp., a vault under the main floor of a church, as for burial.

crypt'ic (krip'tik), *a.* Hidden; secret.

crypt'-to-gam (-tō-gām), *n.* Any of a subkingdom (*Cryptogamia*) of plants embracing all not producing flowers or seeds. — **crypt'-to-gam'ic** (-gām'ik), *a.*

crypt-tog'a-mous (krip-tōg'ā-mūs), *a.*

crypt'-to-gram (krip'tō-grām), *n.* A writing in cipher.

crypt'-to-graph (-gräf), *n.* Cryptogram, or cipher.

crypt-tog'ra-phy (krip-tōg'rā-flī), *n.* Act

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

or art of writing in secret characters; secret characters, or cipher.

cryp'to-nym (krip'tō-nim), *n.* A secret name; a person's name known only to the initiated.

crys'tal (kris'tāl), *n.* Quartz transparent or nearly so, or a piece of it; anything resembling crystal, as clear water, etc.; a body formed by an element or compound solidifying so that it is bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, which are the external expression of a definite internal structure; glass of superior brilliancy; the glass over a watch dial. — *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, crystal; clear.

crys'tal-line (-in; -in), *a.* Consisting or made of crystal; resembling crystal; pure; transparent; of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a crystal or crystals.

crys'tal-lize (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To cause to form, or to become, crystalline; become settled and definite in form. — **crys'tal-liz/a-ble** (-iz'ā-b'l), *a.* — **crys'tal-liza'tion** (-i-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'shŭn), *n.*

crys'tal-log'ra-phy (-ōg'rā-fl), *n.* Science treating of the system of forms and the structure among crystals.

cub (kūb), *n.* The young of the fox, bear, wolf, lion, tiger, etc.; *Jocose or Contemptuous*, a boy or girl; esp., an awkward, ill-mannered boy.

cub'age (kūb'āj), *n.* Cubic content of a solid.

Cu'ban (kū'bān), *a. & n.* See -AN.

cub'by-hole' (kūb'i-hōl'), *n.* A snug place, as for hiding.

cube (kūb), *n.* The regular solid of six equal square faces; the third power of a number or quantity; product got by taking a number or quantity three times as a factor. — *v. t.* To raise to the third power; form the cube of.

cu'beb (kū'bēb), *n.* The small aromatic berry of a climbing shrub of the pepper family, native of Java and Borneo.

cube root. That factor of a quantity which when cubed produces the quantity; thus, 2 is the cube root of 8.

cu'bic (kū'bik), **cu'bi-cal** (-bi-kāl), *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube; three-dimensional; esp., as used with a unit of length, denoting the volume of a cube one edge of which has the length of that unit; as, a *cubic* foot; of third degree, order, or power.

cu'bit (kū'bit), *n.* A linear measure, orig. the length from the elbow to the end of the middle finger; in English measure, 18 inches.

cuck'ing stool (kūk'ing). A kind of chair in which scolds, dishonest trades-

men, etc., were strapped, to be pelted and hooted by the mob, or, sometimes, to be ducked.

cuck'old (kūk'ōld), *n.* A man whose wife is unfaithful to him. — *v. t.* To make a cuckold of (a husband).

cuck'oo (kōōk'ōō), *n.* A European bird that lays its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch; also, its call.

cuck'oo-pint' (-pint'), *n.* A common European arum, with a purple spadix.

cu'cum-ber (kū'kūm-bēr), *n.* The fruit of a vine of the same genus as the muskmelon, cultivated as a garden vegetable; also, the vine.

cud (kūd), *n.* A portion of food brought up into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, to be chewed a second time.

cud'dle (kūd'dl), *v. t. & i.* To embrace closely; fondle; nestle. — *n.* A close embrace; act of nestling.

cud'dy (kūd'dy), *n.* A small cabin; the galley of a small vessel; any small room.

cudg'el (kūj'ēl), *n.* A short club. — *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel.

cue (kū), *n.* A tail-like twist or plait of hair at the back of the head; queue; a tapering rod used to impel the balls in billiards, etc.; a file of persons waiting.

cue, n. The last words of a speech, or the end of an action, in a play, as indicating the time for the next actor; any catchword; hint; intimation; part to be performed; humor; attitude of mind.

cuff (kūf), *v. t. & i.* Buffet; slap.

cuff, n. An ornamental band covering the wrist, as a stiff linen band attached to the shirt sleeve.

cui-rass' (kwē-rās'), *n.* A piece of armor, covering the body; the breast-plate of such a piece.

cui-ras-sier' (kwē-rā-sēr'), *n.* A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass.

cui-sine' (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F.] The kitchen; culinary department; style of cooking.

cui'-de-sac' (kū'd'-sāk'; kūl'dē-sāk'), *n.; pl.* CULS-DE-SAC (kūl'-; kūlz'-). [F.] A passage with only one outlet, as a blind alley.

cu'li-na-ry (kū'lī-nā-rī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or suited for, the kitchen or cookery.

cull (kūl), *v. t.* To separate; select; choose and gather or collect, as flowers. — *n.* Something, esp. something inferior or worthless, culled out.

cul'ly (-lī), *n.; pl.* -LIES (-līz). A dupe.

culm (kūlm), *n.* Jointed stem of a grass.

cul'mi-nate (kūl'mī-nāt), *v. i.* To reach its highest altitude or the meridian; reach the highest point.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

cul'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of culminating; culminating position; summit; acme; crown; climax; zenith.

cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pā-b'l), *a.* Deserving censure or moral blame; censurable. —

cul'pa-bil'i-ty (-b'il'i-tī), *n.*

cul'prit (-prīt), *n.* One accused of, or arraigned for, a crime; one guilty of a crime or a fault.

cult (kŭlt), *n.* Worship; rites and ceremonies of a religion; great devotion to a person or thing, esp. such devotion viewed as a sort of intellectual fad.

cultch (kŭlch), *n.* Oystershells and other objects laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points for attachment of the oyster spawn; also, the spawn.

cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tī-vāt), *v. t.* To prepare, or to prepare and use, for raising crops; till; raise, or foster the growth of, by tillage or by labor and care; civilize; refine; devote time and thought to; foster; cherish; seek the society of. —

cul'ti-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.*

cul'ti-va'tor (kŭl'tī-vā'tēr), *n.* One who cultivates; an implement or machine used to loosen the earth and kill weeds around crops.

cul'ture (-tŭr), *n.* Cultivation; tillage; cultivation of bacteria, etc., for scientific study or medical use; product of such cultivation; act of improving or developing by education, etc., or enlightenment so acquired; refinement.

cul'tured (-tŭrd), *p. a.* Cultivated; refined.

cul'ver-in (-vē'r-in), *n.* Orig., a rude sort of musket; later (16th and 17th centuries), a long cannon.

cul'vert (-vērt), *n.* A transverse drain under a road, railroad, canal, etc.; an arched drain or sewer.

cum'ber (kŭm'bēr), *v. t.* To trouble; harass; perplex; hinder or embarrass; burden. — *n.* That which cumbers or obstructs. — *n.* State or quality of being cumbered; hindrance; trouble.

cum'ber-some (-sŭm), *a.* Burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; unwieldy.

cum'brous (-brŭs), *a.* Unwieldy; burdensome.

cum'in (kŭm'in), *n.* A dwarf plant of the celery family, native of Egypt and Syria, having pungent aromatic seeds.

cu'mu-late (kŭmŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To heap together; accumulate.

cu'mu-la-tive (-lā-tīv), *a.* Composed of accumulated parts or additions; subject to cumulation; that is to be added; of dividends, etc., accruing, if unpaid when due, so as to be added to what is to be paid in the future.

cumulative vote or system of voting.

A system which allows to each voter as many votes as there are persons to be voted for, and permits him to accumulate these votes upon one person.

cu'mu-lus (-lŭs), *n.; pl.* -LI (-lī). A heap; a kind of massy cloud form.

cu'ne-ate (kŭ'nē-āt), -**at'ed** (-āt'ēd), *a.*

Wedge-shaped. — **cu'ne-al** (kŭ'nē-āl) *a.* **cu'ne-i-form** (kŭ'nē-i-fōrm; kŭ'nē-i-fōrm'), *a.* Wedge-shaped; — esp. of characters anciently used in writing in Persia, Assyria, etc., or the writing itself. — *n.* Cuneiform characters.

cun'ner (kŭn'ēr), *n.* Any of several small, edible, dark-colored marine fishes.

cun'ning (-ing), *a.* Skillful; dexterous; wrought with or exhibiting skill or ingenuity; crafty, sly, or artful; *U. S.*, prettily or piquantly interesting. —

Syn. Deceitful, designing, tricky, politic, sharp, subtle, insidious, stealthy, foxy, wily. — *n.* Skill or dexterity (*Archaic*); faculty or act of using stratagem; deceit; craft. — **cun'ning-ly**, *adv.*

cup (kŭp), *n.* A small vessel used chiefly to drink from; the containing part of a drinking vessel that has a stem and a foot; a thing suggestive of a cup; a drinking vessel and its contents; a cupful; the wine of the Communion; something allotted to one as a portion to be received or endured; *pl.*, repeated potations; indulgence in intoxicating drinks. — *v. t.* To subject to cupping; receive, take, or place, in or as in a cup.

cup'board (kŭb'ērd), *n.* A closet with shelves for cups, etc.; any small closet.

cu'pel (kŭ'pēl), *n.* A small, shallow, porous cup, esp. of bone ash, used in assaying. — (kŭ'pēl; kŭ'pēl'), *v. t.* To refine in a cupel. — **cu'pel-la'tion** (kŭ'pē-lā'shŭn), *n.*

cup'ful (kŭp'fŭl), *n.; pl.* CUPFULS (-fŭlz). As much as a cup will hold; in cookery, a half pint.

cu-pid'i-ty (kŭ-pid'i-tī), *n.* Eager desire, esp. for wealth; avarice. — **Syn.** Lust, appetite, longing, greed, avidity.

cu'po-la (kŭ'pō-lā), *n.; pl.* -LAS (-lāz). A roof, less often a ceiling, hemispherical or nearly so; loosely, a small structure on top of a roof or building for a lookout, to complete a design, etc.

cup'ping (kŭp'ing), *n.* The drawing of blood to the surface of, or from, the body to relieve internal congestion.

cu'pre-ous (kŭ'prē-ŭs), *a.* Coppery.

cu'pric (-prīk), *a.* Of or containing copper, in its valence of two.

cu'prite (kŭ'prīt), *n.* Red oxide of copper, an important ore.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŭod, fŭot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inh; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cu'prous (kū'prūs), *a.* Of or containing copper, in its valence of one.
cu'prum (kū'prām), *n.* [L.] Copper; — the technical name.
cur (kūr), *n.* A mongrel dog; a worthless, snarling fellow. *Contemptuous.*
cur'a-ble (kūr'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cured. — **cur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), **cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **cur'a-bly**, *adv.*
cu'ra-cao' (kūrā-sō'; kōō'-), *n.* A liqueur flavored, chiefly, with the dried peel of bitter oranges.
cu'ra-cy (kūrā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). The office or employment of a curate.
cu-ra're (kōō-rā'rē), *n.* A resinoid arrow poison prepared by South American Indians; the plant yielding it.
cu'ras-sow (kūrā-sō; kūrās'ō), *n.* Any of several arboreal gallinaceous birds of South and Central America.
cu'rate (kūrāt), *n.* Orig., any clergyman; an assistant of a rector or vicar.
cur'a-tive (kūr'ā-tīv), *a.* Tending to cure. — *n.* A remedy.
cu-ra'tor (kūr-rā'tēr), *n.* A keeper or custodian, as of a museum.
curb (kūrb), *v. t.* To guide and manage, or restrain, as with a curb; confine; furnish with a curb. — *n.* A chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a bit, used to check the horse; restraint; check; an inclosing border, as of upright stones, along the outer limit of a sidewalk; the street as a market for stocks and bonds.
cur-cu'li-o (kūr-kū'lī-ō), *n.* Any snout beetle, esp. one that injures fruit.
curd (kūrd), *n.* The coagulated substance formed from milk.
cur'dle (kūr'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To change into curd; coagulate; congeal; thicken.
cur'dy (-dī), *a.* Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.
cure (kūr), *n.* Spiritual charge; care of souls; a curacy; medical care or treatment; act or means of healing; state of being healed; remedy; process or method of curing (fish, pork, etc.). — *v. t.* To heal; restore to health, soundness, or sanity; remove (an ailment) by remedial means; preserve, as by drying. — *v. i.* To restore health; become healed; become cured, as hay.
cu're' (kūrā'), *n.* [F.] A parish priest.
cur'few (kūr'fū), *n.* In the Middle Ages, a regulation that fires be covered or put out on the ringing of a bell at a fixed hour in the evening; the ringing or the time of ringing, or the bell itself; the ringing of an evening bell as a signal, as for children to retire from the streets.
Cu'ri-a (kūrī-ā), *n.* The papal court.

cu'ri-o (kūrī-ō), *n.*; *pl.* CURIOS (-ōz). A curiosity, or article of vertu.
cu'ri-os'i-ty (-ōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Inquiring disposition, often a meddling one; that which is curious, or fitted to excite or reward attention.
cu'ri-ous (kūrī-ūs), *a.* Exhibiting artful or elaborate work or construction; careful or anxious to learn; habitually inquisitive; prying; exciting attention or inquiry; strange; rare. — *Syn.* Inquiring, meddling, intrusive.
curl (kūrl), *v. t. & i.* To twist, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair; form into a curved shape; twist; coil. — *n.* A spiral lock of hair; ringlet; a spiral or winding form, as of smoke; coil; act of curling; state of being curled.
cur'lew (kūr'lū), *n.* Any of several birds of the snipe family with long downwardly curved bill.
curl'ing (kūr'ling), *n.* Act or state of one that curls; a game in which stones are hurled along ice toward a mark.
curl'y (kūr'li), *a.* CURL'I-ER (-lī-ēr); CURL'I-EST. Curling or tending to curl; having curls.
cur-mudg'eon (kūr-mūj'ūn), *n.* A niggard; miser.
cur'rant (kūr'ānt), *n.* A small seedless raisin, produced chiefly in the Levant; the acid berry of a shrub of the gooseberry family, used chiefly for jellies and jam; also, the shrub.
cur'ren-cy (-ēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). State of being current; general acceptance or reception; circulation, as of bank notes; a circulating medium of exchange, including coin, government notes, and bank notes.
cur'rent (-ēnt), *a.* Now passing, as time; of the present time; passing from one to another; circulating; commonly acknowledged or accepted; in vogue. — *n.* A flowing or passing; onward motion; a body of fluid moving; a stream; general course or movement; a movement of electricity analogous to the motion of a stream of liquid, or rate of such a movement. — **cur'rent-ly**, *adv.*
cur'ri-cle (-ī-k'l), *n.* A two-wheeled, two-horse chaise.
cur-ric'u-lum (kūr-rīk'ū-lūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LUMS (-lūmz), L. -LA (-lā). A specified or regular course of study, as in a university.
cur'ri-er (kūr'ī-ēr), *n.* One who curries and dresses leather after it is tanned.
cur'rish (kūr'ish), *a.* Pert. to or like a cur; quarrelsome; base; ignoble.
cur'ry (kūr'ī), *v. t.*; -RIED (-īd); -RY-ING. To dress the hair or coat of (a horse, ox,

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recănt, makěr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse, ănte,

etc.) with a currycomb and brush; dress or prepare (leather) by scraping, cleansing, beating, smoothing, and coloring; beat (a person); bruise; drub. — **to curry favor**, to seek or gain favor by flattery or attentions.

cur'ry (kūr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-īz). A kind of highly spiced condiment from India; a stew, as of fowl, cooked with curry.

cur'ry-comb (-kōm'), *n.* A kind of comb used in grooming a horse. — *v. t.* To comb with a currycomb.

curse (kûrs), *v. t.*; **CURSED** (kûrst) or **CURST**; **CURS'ING**. To call on divine or supernatural power to send injury upon; swear at; blaspheme; bring great evil on; harass; torment. — *v. i.* To utter curses; swear. — *n.* A prayer or invocation for injury to come upon one; malediction; oath; that which is cursed or accursed; evil that comes as if in response to imprecation, or as retribution; the cause of great harm, evil, or misfortune. — **Syn.** Imprecation, execration, anathema.

cur'sed (kûr'sēd; *the pret. and p. p. are ordinarily pron'd kûrst*), *p. a.* Being under a curse; damned; deserving a curse; execrable; hateful.

cur-so'ri-al (kûr-sō'ri-āl), *a.* Adapted to running.

cur'so-ry (kûr'sō-rī), *a.* Characterized by haste; superficial; careless. — **Syn.** Hasty, passing; unmethodical, disconnected, irregular, fitful; rambling.

curt (kûrt), *a.* Short; abbreviated; short or brief in language; esp., short to a fault; rudely concise. — **curt'ly**, *adv.*

cur-tail' (kûr-tāl'; *formerly kûr'tāl*), *v. t.* To cut off the end, or any part, of; shorten; abridge. — **cur-tail'ment**, *n.*

cur'tain (kûr'tin; -t'n), *n.* A hanging screen, usually admitting of being drawn back or up at pleasure; that part of a bastioned front of a fortification connecting two neighboring bastions. — *v. t.* To furnish or inclose with a curtain or curtains.

curtain lecture. A querulous lecture by a wife to her husband within the bed curtains, or in bed.

cur'tate (-tāt), *a.* Comparatively short or shortened.

cur'te-sy (-tē-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). The life estate or the tenure which a husband has in the lands of his deceased wife.

cur'ti-lage (-tī-lāj), *n.* A yard within the fence about a dwelling.

curt'sey. Var. of **CURTSY**.

curt'sy (kûrt'sī), *pl.* -SIES (sīz). A var. of **COURTESY**. *Rare, exc. specif.*: An act of civility performed by women,

consisting of a slight depression of the body with bending of the knees. — *v. i. & t.*; **CURT'SIED** (-sīd); **-SY-ING**. To make a curtsy (to).

cu'r'ule (kūr'ool), *a.* In ancient Rome, designating a form of seat appropriated to the highest dignitaries; privileged to sit in a curule chair; of the highest rank.

cur'va-ture (kūr'vā-tūr), *n.* Act of curving; state of being curved; a bend.

curve (kûrv), *a.* Bent continuously without angles; curved. — *n.* A curving; that which is curved; flexure. — *v. t. & i.* To bend; crook; swerve, as a ball.

cur'vet (kūr'vêt; kûr'vêt'), *n.* A certain leap of a horse; a prank; frisk.

cur'vet' (kûr'vêt'; kûr'vêt'), *v. i.* To make a curvet; leap; bound; frisk.

cur'vi-lin'e-al (kûr'vī-līn'ē-āl), **cur'vi-lin'e-ar** (kûr'vī-līn'ē-ār), *a.* Made up of, or bounded by, curved lines.

cush'at (kûsh'ât; kōosh'ât), *n.* The wood pigeon of Europe.

cush'ion (kōosh'ūn), *n.* A soft pillow or pad to rest on or against; a pillow used in making lace; an elastic medium as of air or steam, for reducing shock.

— *v. t.* To seat or place on or cushion; furnish with cushions.

cusp (kûsp), *n.* A pointed end; peak, as either point of the crescent moon, the crown of a tooth, etc.

cus'pid (kûs'pid), *n.* A canine tooth.

cus'pi-dal (-pī-dāl), *a.* Like, in nature of, or furnished with, a cusp.

cus'pi-date (-pī-dāt), *a.* Having or cusps.

cus'pi-dor (-dōr; -dôr), *n.* A sweetener.

cus'tard (-tārd), *n.* A sweetener of milk and eggs, baked or boiled.

custard apple. A small West Indian tree; its yellowish fruit, with insipid edible pulp; sweetsop; passion fruit.

cus-to'di-al (kûs-tō'dī-āl), *a.* Relating to custody.

cus-to'di-an (-ān), *n.* One who has custody, as of a public building; keeper.

cus'to-dy (kûs'tō-dī), *n.* A keeping or guarding; judicial or penal safe-keeping; imprisonment; charge; restraint.

cus'tom (kûs'tūm), *n.* A course of action characteristically repeated; a usage or practice; the body of conventions which regulate social life; social habit; long-established practice considered as unwritten law; *pl.*, duties, tolls, or imposts imposed on commodities imported or (rarely) exported; habitual buying of goods; business support or patronage. — *a.* Made or done to order; dealing in things made to order, or doing work only when it is ordered.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġk; then, thin; nature, verdure; Ꝛ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cus'tom-a-ry (-ă-rî), *a.* Agreeing with, or established by, custom; habitual.

cus'tom-er (-êr), *n.* One who regularly or repeatedly buys from, or deals in business with, a tradesman or business house; a purchaser; also, a fellow; chap.

cus'tom-house' (kûs'tûm-hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and vessels entered or cleared.

cut (kût), *v. t.; pret. & p. p. CUT; p. pr. & vb. n. CUTTING.* To penetrate, divide, or sever with or as with an edged instrument; cleave; gash; slash; make less or reduce, as if by cutting off some part; intersect; cross, as lines; form by cutting, as a garment, etc.; strike sharply as in cutting, as with a whip; hurt the sensibilities of; *Colloq.*, ignore socially; *Colloq.*, absent one's self from; *Colloq.*, perform, as a caper, etc. — *v. i.* To do the work of an edged tool; admit of incision or severance, as by a cutting instrument; use a cutting instrument; go across something; make a short cut (usually with *across*); make a stroke, as with a sword or whip; cut the — **to cut up**, to play pranks.

— *n.* An opening made with an instrument; cleft; gash; slash; a notched notch, passage, or channel; a groove; a straight or easy way; course; manner in which a thing is cut or formed; style; fashion; a thing which is cut or cut off; a severed part; an engraved block or plate for printing; or the impression therefrom; a blow with a knife edge, etc.; act of removing a part, as in writing, or reducing or dividing a piece of a knife; the part removed; a wound which wounds the feelings; a time appointed for a meeting; one of several pieces, as of wood, as used in drawing lots.

cut-a-way (kû-tă-nê-ăs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the skin; affecting the skin.

cut-a-way' (kût'ă-wă'), *a.* Having a part cut off or away; as, a cutaway coat, one whose skirts are cut away in front. — *n.* A cutaway coat. *Colloq.*

cute (kût), *a.* Clever or shrewd (*Colloq.*); attractive by reason of daintiness or picturesqueness, as a child — **cute'ly**, *adv.* — **cute'ness**, *n.*

cut glass. Glass shaped or ornamented by cutting, or grinding, and polishing.

cut'ti-cle (kû'ti-k'l'), *n.* A skin or membrane; in vertebrates, the epidermis.

cut'lass (kût'lăs), *n.* A short, heavy, curved sword, used esp. by sailors.

cut'ler (-lêr), *n.* One who makes, deals in, or repairs, cutlery.

cut'ler-y (-î), *n.* Edged or cutting instruments, collectively.

cut'let (-lêt), *n.* A small piece of meat, as of veal, cut from the ribs or leg, for broiling or frying.

cut'-out', *n.* *Elec.* A circuit breaker.

cut'purse' (kût'pûrs'), *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them (an act common when men were purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

cut'ter (kût'êr), *n.* One that cuts; a broad, square-sterned boat for stores and passengers, used by ships of war; a one-masted vessel rigged much like a sloop, and having a deep, often heavily weighted, keel; *U. S.*, a small armed steam vessel in the Revenue Cutter service; a small, light sleigh.

cut'throat' (kût'thrôt'), *n.* A murderer; assassin. — *a.* Murderous; cruel.

cut'ting (kût'îng), *n.* Act or process of one that cuts; something cut, cut off, or cut out. — *a.* Adapted to cut; chilling; piercing; severe; sarcastic.

cut'tle-fish' (-l-fîsh'), *n.* A ten-armed cephalopod allied to the squids, but having a calcareous internal shell, known in commerce as **cuttle bone**.

cut'wa'ter (kût'wô'têr), *n.* The fore part of a ship's stem.

cut'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* A caterpillar which eats off young plants by night, usually at the ground.

cy'a-nate (sî'ă-năt), *n.* A salt or ester of cyanic acid.

cy-an'ic (sî-ăn'îk), *a.* Pert. to or containing cyanogen; pert. to or having a blue color.

cy'a-nide (sî'ă-nîd; -nîd), *n.* A compound of cyanogen with an element or radical; esp., potassium cyanide.

cy-an'o-gen (sî-ăn'ô-jên), *n.* A radical composed of carbon and nitrogen, in hydrocyanic acid and the cyanides, forming some intensely blue compounds; a certain colorless, inflammable, poisonous gas.

cy'a-no'sis (sî'ă-nô'sîs), *n.* A condition in which, from insufficient aeration of the blood, the surface of the body becomes blue.

cyc'la-men (sîk'lă-mên), *n.* Any of various plants (genus *Cyclamen*) of the primrose family, having pretty, nodding, white or pink flowers.

cy'cle (sî'k'l), *n.* An imaginary circle in the heavens; a celestial sphere; an interval or period of time occupied by one round or course of events recurring in the same order in a series; a complete course of operations returning to the original state; circle; round; an age;

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

long period; the circle of subjects connected with the exploits of a hero or heroes; bicycle, tricycle, or similar vehicle. — *v. i.* To pass through a cycle; recur in cycles; ride a cycle. — **cy'cler** (-klēr), *n.* — **cy'clist** (-klist), *n.*

cy'lic (sīk'lik; sī'klik), *a.* Of or pert. to a cycle or circle; moving in cycles.

cy'cloid (sī'kloid), *n.* A curve traced by a point on the radius of a circle rolling in a plane along a line in the plane. — *a.* Circular. — **cy'cloi'dal**, *a.*

cy'clom'e-ter (sī-klōm'ē-tēr), *n.* A device to record a wheel's revolutions, and, hence, distance traversed.

cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* A violent storm characterized by high winds rotating about a calm center which is of low atmospheric pressure but moves onward, often at twenty or thirty miles an hour; in general, a condition of the atmosphere characterized by a central area of pressure much lower than that of surrounding areas, and a system of winds blowing inward and around (clockwise in the southern hemisphere and oppositely in the northern), as in the hurricane, typhoon, and tropical storms; *Middle U. S.*, a tornado. — **cy-clon'ic** (sī-klōn'ik), *a.*

cy'clo'no-scope (sī-klō'nō-skōp), *n.* An apparatus to assist in locating the center of a cyclone.

Cy'clo-pe'an (sī'klō-pē'ān), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Cyclopes, a mythical race of giants; huge; massive.

cy'clo-pe'di-a (-pē'di-ā), *n.* Encyclopedia. — **pe'dic** (-pē'dik; -pē'dik), *a.*

cy'clo-ra'ma (-rā'mā), *n.* A pictorial view extended circularly, so that the spectator is surrounded as if by things in nature.

cy'clo-style (sī'klō-stīl), *n.* A kind of manifolding apparatus using a pen containing at its end a small wheel which punctures the paper.

cyg'net (sig'nēt), *n.* A young swan.

cy'l'in-der (sil'in-dēr), *n.* The surface traced by one side of a rectangle rotated round the parallel side as axis; the volume generated by a rectangle so rotated; any body having the form of a cylinder, as the piston chamber in an engine, etc. — **cy-lin'dric** (sī-lin'drik), **-dri-cal** (-dri-kāl), *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cym'bal (sim'bāl), *n.* One of a pair of brass half globes or flat plates for clashing together.

cyme (sim), *n.* Any flat or convex inflorescence of the type of the forget-me-not. — **cy'mose** (sī'mōs; sī-mōs'), *a.*

Cym'ric (kīm'rik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the Celtic tribes of Wales or their speech, or peoples speaking Celtic of the same branch as Welsh. — *n.* The Welsh language or group of languages.

cyn'ic (sīn'ik), **cyn'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling the doctrines of, the Cynics [*cap.*]; of, designating, or of the character of, a cynic; misanthropic. — **cyn'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cyn'ic, *n.* One of a Greek school of philosophers who taught that virtue is the only good, and that its essence is self-control and independence [*cap.*]; popularly, one morose and contemptuous of others' opinions; a misanthrope. — **cyn'i-cism** (sīn'i-siz'm), *n.*

cy'no-sure (sī'nō-shōor; sīn'ō-), *n.* The constellation Ursa Minor, or Lesser Bear, containing the North Star [*cap.*]; a center of attraction or attention.

cy'pher (sī'fēr), *n.* Cipher.

cy'press (sī'prēs), *n.* A tree of the pine family having dark evergreen scalelike leaves and symmetrical habit; its wood.

Cyp'ri-an (sīp'ri-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Cyprus, the island, as the reputed birthplace of Aphrodite; also, lewd or licentious. — *n.* One of the people of Cyprus; a lewd woman.

cyst (sist), *n.* A closed abnormally developed sac containing fluid or semifluid morbid matter. — **cyst'ed**, *a.*

cyst'ic (sis'tik), *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, a cyst; of or pert. to the gall bladder or urinary bladder.

cys-tot'o-my (sis-tōt'ō-mī), *n.* Operation of cutting into the bladder, esp. to remove stones.

cy-tol'o-gy (sī-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* Biology treating of cells.

cy'to-plasm (sē'tō-plāz'm), *n.* Cell protoplasm exclusive of the nucleus.

czar (zār; tsār), *n.* A king; an emperor; specif., the popular title of the emperor of Russia.

czar'e-vitch (zār'ē-vich; tsār'-), *n.* A son of a czar of Russia; — formerly a title, now replaced by *grand duke*.

cza-rev'na (zā-rēv'nā; tsā-), *n.* A daughter of a czar of Russia; — formerly a title, now replaced by *grand duchess*.

cza-ri'na (zā-rē'nā; tsā-), *n.* The wife of the czar of Russia.

Czech (chēk), *n.* An individual of the most westerly branch of the Slavs, chiefly inhabiting Bohemia and Moravia; language of the Czechs; Bohemian.

ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin, nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

D

D (dē); *pl.* D's, Ds (dēz). The fourth letter of the English alphabet. As a numeral, D stands for 500.

dab (dāb), *v. t. & i.* To strike or touch gently, as with a soft or moist substance; tap. — *n.* A gentle blow; a peck, thrust, or sharp slap; a flattish soft or moist mass; a small amount, portion, or the like.

dab, *n.* An expert: *Colloq.*

dab'ble (dāb'li), *v. t.* To wet by splashing or by little dips or strokes; spatter. — *v. i.* To paddle or splash in water; work superficially. — **dab'bler** (-lēr), *n.*

dab'chick' (-chik'), *n.* The little grebe, or the piebald grebe, both remarkable for quickness in diving.

dab'ster (-stēr), *n.* An expert; a dabbler at anything. *Dial. or Colloq.*

dace (dās), *n.* Any of various fishes of the carp family.

dachs'hund' (dāks'hōont'; dāks'hōond), *n.* One of a certain long, squatty breed of hounds.

da-coit' (dā-kōit'), *n.* One of a class of murderous robbers, in India, who act in gangs.

dac'tyl (dāk'til), *n.* A foot of three syllables (—), one long (or in modern verse accented) followed by two short, (or unaccented); as, *L. tēgmīnē*, *E. mer'ciful*. — **dac'tyl'ic** (dāk-til'ik), *a.*

dac'ty-lol'o-gy (dāk'ti-lōl'ō-jī), *n.* Art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the manual alphabets of deaf-mutes.

dad (dād), *n.* Father. *Familiar.*

dad'dy (dād'dī), *n.* Dad. *Familiar.*

daddy longlegs. The harvestman (an arachnid); — popular name.

da'do (dā'dō; dā'-), *n.* *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). That part of a pedestal between base and surbase; lower part of the wall of an apartment when especially decorated.

dæ'dal (dē'dāl), *a.* Cunningly formed; ingenious; intricate; variegated; rich.

dæ'mon (dē'mōn), **dæ-mon'ic**, etc. Vars. of DEMON, etc.

daf'fo-dil (dāf'fō-dil), *n.* A species of narcissus, with large yellow flowers.

daf'fo-dil'ly (dāf'fō-dil'li), **daf'fy-down-dil'ly** (dāf'fī-doun-). *Dial.* or poetic vars. of DAFFODIL.

daft (dāft), *a.* Foolish; imbecile; insane.

dag'ger (dāg'ēr), *n.* A short weapon used for stabbing; something formed like, or suggestive of, a dagger; as, in printing, a mark of reference [†].

dag'gle (dāg'li), *v. t. & i.* To clog or soil with mud or mire; trail about in mud or the wet; bedraggle with wet.

Da'go (dā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). [*Also l. c.*] A person of Spanish, Portuguese, or, now usually, Italian, descent. *Slang, U. S.*

da-guerre'o-type (dā-gēr'ō-tip), *n.* An early kind of photograph produced on a silver surface, or the process used.

da'ha-be'ah (dā'hā-bē'ā), *n.* A long lateen-rigged house boat, used on the Nile, often equipped with an engine.

dahl'ia (dāl'yā; *also often* dāl'yā or dāl'yā), *n.* Any of several tuberous-rooted plants (genus *Dahlia*) of the aster family, much cultivated; a plant, flower, or tuber of this genus.

dai'ly (dā'li), *a.* Happening, belonging to, done, or issued, each or every day.

— *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). A daily newspaper. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.

dai'mio (dī'myō), *n.*; *pl.* DAIMIO or -MIOS (-myōz). One of the feudal nobles of Japan under the old régime.

dain'ty (dān'ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Something that arouses favor or pleasure; now esp., a delicacy. — *a.*; -TI-ER (-ti-ēr); -TI-EST. Delicious to the palate; toothsome; of a delicate beauty or charm; having or exhibiting delicate taste; nice; fastidious, esp. as to food or material comforts. — *Syn.* Delicate, exquisite, choice, rare. — **dain'ti-ly** (dān'ti-li), *adv.* — **dain'ti-ness**, *n.*

dai'ry (dā'ri; dār'i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A place, as a room or building, where milk is kept and made into butter or cheese: business of producing milk, butter, and cheese; a dairy farm, or the cows of a farm. — **dai'ry-maid'**, *n.* — **dai'ry-man** (-mān), *n.*

da'is (dā'is; dās), *n.* A raised platform in a hall or large room.

dai'sy (dā'zi), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zīz). A low European plant of the aster family, having heads with small white or pink rays and yellow disks (called, in U. S., *English daisy*); a rather tall leafy-stemmed plant of the same family, having larger heads with long white rays (called also *oxeye daisy*).

dale (dāl), *n.* A vale; valley.

dalles (dālz), *n. pl.* A rapid, esp. one in a rocky gorge. *Northwestern U. S. & Canada.*

dal'li-ance (dāl'li-āns), *n.* Act of dallying; trifling; amorous or wanton play.

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dal'ly (däl'lī), *v. i.*; -LIED (-īd); -LY-ING. To act playfully; to sport; esp., to play amorously; trifle, play or be light (with a person or matter); waste time; idle.

Dal-ma'tian (däl-mā'shān), *a. & n.* See -AN.

dal-mat'ic (-măt'ik), *n.* In the Western Church, a vestment of deacons and bishops, resembling the alb; a similar robe for state occasions.

dal'ton-ism (döl'tūn-iz'm), *n.* Color blindness; esp., red color blindness.

dam (dām), *n.* A barrier to prevent the flow of a liquid; a bank or wall across a watercourse; a barrier to keep out water, fire, or gas. — *v. t.* To provide with, or restrain by or as by, a dam.

dam, *n.* Female parent, esp. of a quadruped.

dam'age (dām'āj), *n.* Loss or detriment due to injury; hurt; harm; *pl.*, the legally estimated reparation in money for detriment. — *v. t.* To occasion damage to; harm; impair.

Dam'a-scene (dām'ā-sēn; dām'ā-sēn'), *a.* Of or pert. to Damascus; [*l. c.*] of or pert. to damask or damascening. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Damascus; [*l. c.*] Damascene work.

dam'a-scene' (dām'ā-sēn'; dām'ā-sēn'), *v. t.* To decorate, as iron, steel, etc., with a peculiar marking produced in the manufacture, or with designs inlaid in another metal, or etched, etc.

da-mas'cus (dā-mās'kūs), *n.* Short for **Damascus blade**, a blade of damask steel; or for **Damascus steel**, damask steel.

dam'ask (dām'ask), *n.* Silk woven with an elaborate pattern of flowers, etc.; linen with a pattern made by difference in direction of threads of uniform color; damask steel, or its peculiar markings; a deep rose color. — *a.* Pert. to, or coming from, Damascus; made of, or provided with, damask; made of or resembling damask steel; of or designating the color of a damask rose. — **damask steel**, or **Damascus steel**, an elastic steel of the kind originally made at Damascus, ornamented with wavy lines, formerly valued for sword blades. — *v. t.* To damascene; to weave or adorn with ornamentation characteristic of damask.

dam-as-keen', *v. t.* Var. of DAMASCENE.

dame (dām), *n.* Orig., a woman of rank, station, or authority, as the wife of a lord, the mistress of a household, etc.; hence (*Obs.* or *Archaic*, exc. in personifications), a title equivalent to *Lady*, *Madam*, *Mistress*, *Miss*, used in address; a matron; elderly woman.

damn (dām), *v. t.*; DAMNED (dāmd), DAMN'ING (dām'ing; dām'ning). To doom to eternal punishment; condemn as invalid, illegal, wicked, or faulty; condemn as a failure; pronounce adverse judgment on (a work of art); bring ruin upon; swear at, using "damn." — *v. i.* To curse; swear.

dam'na-ble (dām'nā-b'l), *a.* Deserving to be condemned or reprobated; worthy of imprecation; execrable.

dam-na'tion (dām-nā'shūn), *n.* Act of damning; state of being damned; a cause of being damned. — **dam'na-to-ry** (dām'nā-tō-rī), *a.*

dam'num (dām'nūm), *n.*; *pl.* -NA (-nā). [*L.*] In law, harm; loss; detriment.

dam'o-sel', **dam'o-zel'** (dām'ō-zēl'), etc. Vars. of DAMSEL. *Archaic.*

damp (dāmp), *n.* A gaseous product formed in coal mines, etc.; moisture; humidity; dejection; depression. — *a.* Moist; humid. — *v. t.* To affect with or as with a noxious exhalation; choke; stifle, as a fire or a sound; depress; deaden; restrain, as action; render damp; moisten. — **damp'ness**, *n.*

damp'en (dām'p'n), *v. t.* To depress or deaden; make damp, or moist.

damp'er (-pēr), *n.* One that damps, or checks; a valve or plate to regulate the draft in a stove, etc.; a contrivance, as in a pianoforte, to deaden vibrations.

dam'sel (dām'zēl), *n.* A young maid or a young man of gentle birth (*Obs.* or *Poetic*); a young unmarried woman; a girl; maiden.

dam'son (-z'n), *n.*, or **damson plum**. A small dark purple plum, originally from Asia Minor; the tree producing it.

dance (dāns), *v. i.* To perform a regulated series of steps and movements of the body, commonly to music; tread, skip, or move nimbly or merrily. — *v. t.* To perform, or take part in, as a dancer; cause to dance; cause to be or to effect by dancing. — *n.* A measured leaping, tripping, or stepping in unison with music or rhythmic beats; a round of dancing; a social assembly for dancing; a ball; a tune for dancing. — **danc'er** (dān'sēr), *n.*

dan'de-li'on (dān'dē-lī'ŭn), *n.* A well-known weed of the chicory family.

dan'der (-dēr), *n.* Anger or temper; — as to have one's *dander* up. *Colloq.*

dan'dle (dān'd'l), *v. t.* To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant; fondle; toy with; pamper. — **dan'dler**, *n.*

dan'druff (-drŭf), *n.* A scurf that forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

örn, ūp, circās, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

dan'dy (dăn'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES. One who gives undue attention to dress; fop; *Slang or Colloq.*, anything especially excellent of its class. — **dan'dy-ish**, *a.*

Dane (dăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Denmark, or a person of Danish descent; a certain very large, muscular breed of dog.

dan'ger (dăn'jēr), *n.* Exposure or liability to loss, pain, or other evil; risk; a case or cause of danger. — **Syn.** Peril, jeopardy, hazard.

dan'ger-ous (dăn'jēr-ūs), *a.* Attended with danger; perilous. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

dan'gle (dăp'g'l), *v. i.* To hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion; be a hanger-on or dependent. — *v. t.* To cause to dangle. — **dan'gler** (-glēr), *n.*

Dan'ish (dăn'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to the Danes or their language or country. — *n.* The language of the Danes.

dank (dăp), *a.* Damp; wet; esp., disagreeably moist. — **dank'ish**, *a.*

dan'seuse' (dăn'sūz'), *n.*; *pl.* -SEUSES (F. -sūz'). [F.] A professional female dancer.

dap'per (dăp'ēr), *a.* Little and active; spruce; trim.

dap'ple (-l), *v. t.* To variegate with spots. — *n.* Dappled state or appearance; spotting; clouding; a dappled animal, as a horse.

dar'bies (dăr'bīz), *n.*; *sing.* -BY (-bī). Manacles. *Can't.*

lare (dăr), *v. i.*; *pret.* DURST (dūrst) or DARED (dărd); *p. p.* DARED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* DAR'ING. To have sufficient courage for a purpose; not to be afraid; venture. — *v. t.* To have courage for; venture to do, meet, or undertake; challenge. — *n.* Act of daring; challenge.

dare'-dev'il, *n.* A recklessly bold fellow. — *a.* Reckless.

dar'ing (dăr'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of DARE. — **dar'ing-ly**, *adv.*

lark (dărk), *a.* Destitute, or partially destitute, of light; not receiving, reflecting, or radiating light; destitute of moral or spiritual light; wicked; destitute of sunniness or cheer; gloomy; not clear to the understanding; obscure; hidden; reticent; secretive; destitute of knowledge; ignorant. — **Syn.** Unintelligible, mysterious, enigmatical, rec-ondite, abstruse, indistinct, faint; ambiguous, uncertain, opaque, dim. — *n.* Absence of light; darkness; a dark place or time; night; nightfall; a dark color or shade; state of being secret or obscure; underhand secrecy; ignorance.

Dark Ages (ă'jēz). The Middle Ages.

dark'en (dăr'k'n), *v. i.* To grow dark;

become obscure. — *v. t.* To make dark or black; to dim; blind; cloud, obscure, or perplex; cast a gloom on; make foul; sully.

dark horse. In racing, and hence in political cant, a little-known competitor that unexpectedly wins. *Colloq.*

dark'ish, *a.* Somewhat dark.

dark'ly, *adv.* In a dark manner; in the dark; secretly; with a dark color; with a dark look or manner; obscurely; mysteriously; dimly; uncertainly.

dark'ness (dărk'nēs), *n.* State or quality of being dark; blackness; gloom; dark quality in color; state of ignorance or error; wickedness; state of trouble; privacy; secrecy; obscurity; blindness.

dark'y, *pl.* DARKIES (-kīz), **dark'ey** (dăr'kī), *pl.* -EYS (-kīz), *n.* Anegro. *Colloq.*

dar'ling (dăr'ling), *n.* One dearly beloved. — *a.* Dearly beloved; favorite.

darn (dăr), *v. t.* To mend with interlacing stitches. — *v. i.* To do darning. — *n.* Act or result of darning; place darned.

dar'nel (dăr'nēl), *n.* An annual grass having awned flowering glumes, a common weed in fields of grain.

dart (dărt), *n.* A short lance or javelin; any sharp-pointed missile weapon, as an arrow; anything resembling a dart, as an insect's sting; a darting movement. — *v. t.* To throw with a sudden effort, as a dart; hurl; shoot. — *v. i.* To move like a dart.

Dar-win'i-an (dăr-wīn'ī-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the naturalist Charles Robert Darwin (1809-82), his theories, or his followers. — *n.* An advocate of Darwinism.

Dar'win-ism (dăr'wīn-lz'm), *n.* The theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants by natural selection and survival of the fittest, propounded by Charles Robert Darwin, and first announced in 1858.

dash (dăsh), *v. t.* To strike violently or crushingly; shatter; crush; knock, throw, hurl, or thrust (something away or out, or against, upon, or into something else) violently or suddenly; hurl against so as to splash; throw on roughly, as color on a canvas; splash or give a splashed appearance to; ruin; bring to naught; put to shame; abash; depress; form, write, or sketch rapidly or carelessly. — *v. i.* To rush; hurl itself or one's self so as to strike violently. — *n.* Violent collision of two bodies; crash; a sudden or discouraging check; abashment; the striking or breaking of a liquid in violent motion, or the sound of this; a small quantity dashed, or appearing as if

ăle, senăte, căre, âm, đccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recănt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ûnite,

dashed, into or on anything; touch; tinge; a stroke or line made as with a pen, or a mark resembling it, as a punctuation mark [—] used to denote a sudden pause, an omission, etc.; a sudden onset or rush; energy in style or action; spirit.

dash'board' (dăsh'bôrd'), *n.* A screen on the fore part of a vehicle, to intercept mud, etc.

dash'y (-î), *a.*; **DASH'I-ER** (-î-ēr), **-I-EST**. Characterized by dash or dashes; esp., ostentatiously fashionable; showy.

das'tard (dăs'tărd), *n.* A coward; poltroon; esp., one who slyly does malicious acts. — *a.* Cowardly; dastardly.

das'tard-ly, *a.* Characteristic of a dastard; marked by arrant cowardice.

da'ta (dă'tă), *n., L. pl.* of **DATUM**.

date (dăt), *n.* The fruit of a species of palm tree, of northern Africa and western Asia; also, the tree.

date, *n.* That statement affixed to a writing, coin, etc., which specifies the time, and often the place, of making; given point or period of time; duration; age; time to which anything is referred as present, as to usage, style, knowledge, etc. (chiefly in **out of date**, obsolete or antiquated, and **up, or down, to date**, up to the modern or present standard of style); *Colloq.*, an appointment for a specified time. — *v. t.* To express the time of execution in (as, to *date* a letter, bond, etc.); ascertain, estimate, or give the date or period of; reckon as to duration. — *v. i.* To reckon chronologically; be dated or bear date (usually with *from*).

da'tive (dă'tiv), *a.* Designating the case of a noun which expresses the relation of indirect or remoter object, generally indicated in modern English by *to* or *for* with the objective. — *n.* The dative case, or a word in it.

da'tum (-tŭm), *n., pl.* **DATA** (-tă). Something given or admitted, as a principle or fact on which an inference is based.

da-tŭ'ra (dă-tŭ'ră), *n.* The thorn apple (genus *Datura*).

daub (dôb), *v. t.* To cover, coat, or smear with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster, mud, etc.; plaster; besmear; paint unskillfully. — *n.* Material, as plaster, used to daub masonry walls, etc.; anything daubed on; a smear; an act or case of daubing; picture unskillfully painted.

daugh'ter (dô'tēr), *n.* A human female considered with reference to her parents or either of them; a female descendant; a woman of a given country, faith, etc.; a daughter-in-law; anything regarded

as feminine, and considered with reference to its origin.

daugh'ter-in-law', *n., pl.* **DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW**. The wife of one's son.

daunt (dânt; dônt), *v. t.* To repress or subdue the courage of; cow; intimidate.

daunt'less, *a.* Not to be daunted.

dau'phin (dô'ffin), *n.* From 1349 to 1830, the title of the eldest son of the king of France.

dav'en-port (dăv'ên-pôrt), *n.* A kind of small writing desk; a kind of large square settle or divan.

dav'it (dăv'it; dă'vit), *n.* A spar used as a crane to hoist the anchor flukes to the top of the bow; one of a pair of curved arms having a tackle to hoist or lower boats, stores, etc.

Da'vy Jones's locker (dă'vĩ jôn'zĩz). The ocean, or ocean bottom, esp. as the final resting place of those drowned or buried at sea.

Da'vy lamp'. See **SAFETY LAMP**.

daw (dô), *n.* A jackdaw; a simpleton.

daw'dle (-d'ł), *v. i. & t.* To waste time, or to waste, in trifling employment; trifle. — **daw'dler** (dô'dlēr), *n.*

dawn (dôn), *v. i.* To begin to grow light in the morning; begin to appear, develop, or give promise; begin to make a sensible mental impression (*on* or *upon*).

— *n.* Daybreak; first appearance; rise. **day** (dă), *n.* The time of light between one night and the next; the light; sunshine; period of the earth's, or, *Astron.*, of any heavenly body's, revolution on its axis; the mean, or average, solar day of 24 hours, used in the ordinary reckoning of time; those hours allotted by usage or law for work; the conflict or contention of the day (as, to win the *day*); specified time or period; age. — **days of grace**, the days immediately following the day when a bill or note becomes due on its face, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in. Most of the United States have abolished them.

day'book' (-bôók'), *n.* A book in which events or transactions of the day are recorded; a journal.

day'break' (-brăk'), *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning, or the time of it; dawn.

day'dream' (-drēm'), *n.* A pleasant reverie; hence, a delusional experience, as of unsubstantial happiness.

day laborer. One who works by the day; unskilled laborer.

day'light' (-lit'), *n.* Light of day; daytime.

day'spring' (dă'spring'), *n.* Beginning of the day; dawn.

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inĭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

day'-star', *n.* The morning star.

daze (dāz), *v. t.* To stupefy with excess of light, with a blow, with grief, etc.; stun; dazzle. — *n.* State of being dazed.

daz'zle (dāz'z'l), *v. t.* To be overpowered by light; excite admiration by brilliancy; "shine." — *v. t.* To confuse the vision of by excess of light, by moving lights, etc.; bewilder or surprise with brilliancy or display of any kind. — *n.* Act of dazzling; state of being dazzling.

dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* A subordinate officer of varying functions in Christian churches. — **dea'con-ess**, *n. fem.* — **dea'con-ry** (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz).

dead (dēd), *a.* Deprived or destitute of life; extinct; extinguished; disused; obsolete; resembling the dead as being devoid of motion, activity, energy, sensation, consciousness, power, or effect; wanting liveliness, fire, spirit, or the like; entire; absolute; sure as death; quite certain; also, exact; direct. — **Syn.** Inanimate, deceased, extinct. — *n.* One who is dead; usually, collectively (with *the*), those who are dead; the most quiet or deathlike time. — *adv.* Absolutely; utterly; with sudden and entire, or almost entire, stoppage of motion or action; directly; exactly.

dead'en (dēd'n), *v. t.* To make as dead; impair in vigor or sensation; blunt; lessen the velocity of; make vapid or spiritless, as wine; deprive of gloss or brilliancy; render impervious to sound.

dead'eye (-ī'), *n.* A wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, with holes to receive the lanyard, as in fastening a shroud to a chain plate on a vessel's side.

dead'head' (-hēd'), *n.* One who receives free tickets for theaters, etc. *Colloq.*

dead letter. That which has lost its force or authority; a letter which is undeliverable because of defective address, lack of postage, or contravention of some regulation.

dead'light' (-lit'), *n.* A strong shutter to fit a port in a vessel.

dead'lock' (-lōk'), *n.* A complete obstruction of action.

dead'ly (-lī), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lī-ēr); -LI-EST. Causing, or capable of causing, death; mortal; fatal; aiming or willing to destroy; implacable; like or pert. to death; deathly. — *adv.* In a manner or degree resembling, or as if due to, death.

dead'ness (-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being dead. — **Syn.** Lifelessness; inertness, languor; spiritlessness, coldness, indifference; flatness, insipidity.

deaf (dēf), *a.* Wanting, or deprived of,

the sense of hearing; unwilling to hear; determinedly inattentive. — **deaf'ly**, *adv.* — **deaf'ness**, *n.*

deaf'en (dēf'n), *v. t.* To make deaf; make (a sound) inaudible; drown; deaden, as a wall.

deaf'en-ing, *n.* A rendering impervious to sound, as a floor; the material with which spaces are filled in this process.

deaf'-mute', *n.* A person both deaf and dumb.

deal (dēl), *n.* A portion; share; an indefinite amount; *Colloq.*, a good or great share.

deal, *v. t.*; **DEALT** (dēlt); **DEAL'ING**. To give in portions or as one's portion; distribute; apportion; bestow; deliver, as blows. — *v. i.* To contend (*with*); treat (*with*) in opposition; have to do, be concerned, or be occupied (*with* or *in*); conduct one's self; behave; do a distributing or retailing business (*in*). — *n.* Act of dealing; apportionment; *Colloq.*, an act of buying and selling; a bargain; *Cant, U. S.*, a secret arrangement, as in political bargains.

deal, *n.* A board of fir or pine, cut to any of several specified sizes; pine or fir wood; deals collectively.

deal'er (-ēr), *n.* One who deals; a trader; one who buys and sells goods without altering their condition.

deal'ing, *n.* Intercourse; traffic (usually in *pl.*); method of business or manner of conduct.

dean (dēn), *n.* A head over ten monks in a monastery; in a collegiate or cathedral church, the head of the chapter; the chief administrative officer, under the president, of a college or university faculty or department; the chief or senior of a body of men, as of a diplomatic corps (so called by courtesy).

dean'er-y (dēn'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Office, jurisdiction, or official residence, of a dean.

dear (dēr), *a.* Highly valued or esteemed; loved (in forms of address merely an expression of politeness; as, *dear sir*); costly; expensive; high-priced; heart-felt; earnest. — *n.* A dear one; darling. — *adv.* Dearly; at a high price; fondly.

— **dear'ly**, *adv.* — **dear'ness**, *n.*

dearth (dūrth), *n.* Scarcity which renders dear; want; lack; esp., famine.

death (dēth), *n.* Cessation of all vital functions without capability of resuscitation; act or fact of dying; cessation of spiritual life; personified [*often cap.*], the destroyer of life; state of being dead; anything so dreadful as to be like death; total privation or loss; extinction; an-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce. ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

nihilation; murder; cause or occasion of loss of life. — **Syn.** Decease, demise.
death cup. A common very poisonous mushroom, a species of amanita.
death'less (dēth'lēś), *a.* Not subject to death; immortal.
death'like', *a.* Like death; deathly.
death'ly, *a.* Deadly; mortal; like death. — *adv.* Deadly.
death rate. The relation or ratio of the number of deaths for a given period to the population.
death's-head' (dēths'hēd'), *n.* A human skull as the emblem of death.
death'watch' (dēth'wōch'), *n.* Any of several small insects that make, with the head, a ticking sound superstitiously thought to presage death; guard set over a criminal before his execution.
de-ba'cle (dē-bā'k'l; -bāk'li), *n.* A breaking up of ice in a stream, or the rush of water, etc., that follows; a violent and destructive flood; a sudden break-up; stamped; rout.
de-bar' (dē-bār'), *v. t.* To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar; exclude; deny; — usually with *from*. — **de-bar'ment**, *n.*
de-bark' (-bārk'), *v. t. & i.* To disembark. — **de-bar-ka'tion** (dē-bār-kā'shūn), *n.*
de-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.* To reduce to a lower state or grade of worth, dignity, purity, etc.; degrade; depreciate.
de-bat'a-ble (-bāt'ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to be debated; disputable.
de-bate' (-bāt'), *v. i.* To dispute; deliberate; consider; discuss or examine by argument. — *v. t.* To strive to maintain by reasoning; dispute; discuss the arguments on both sides of (a question). — *n.* Contention in words or arguments; discussion; controversy.
de-bauch' (-bōch'), *v. t.* To lead away from purity, virtue, or excellence; corrupt; pollute; seduce. — *v. i.* To indulge to excess in sensual pleasures, esp. in eating and drinking. — *n.* An act or occasion of debauchery; debauchery.
deb'au-chee' (dēb'ō-shē'), *n.* One given to debauchery.
de-bauch'er-y (dē-bōch'ēr-ī), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Excessive indulgence of the sensual appetites; corruption of fidelity or virtue.
de-ben'ture (dē-bēn'tūr), *n.* A certificate serving as a voucher for a debt.
de-bil'i-tate (-bīl'ī-tāt), *v. t.* To weaken. — **de-bil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*
de-bil'i-ty (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Weakness; feebleness.
deb'it (dēb'it), *n.* An entry, in an account, of something owed; the left-

hand, or debtor, side of an account. — *v. t.* To charge with, or as, a debt.
deb'o-nair' (dēb'ō-nār'), *a.* Of good disposition; kindly; affable and courteous; characterized by grace and light-heartedness. — **deb'o-nair'ly**, *adv.*
de-bouch' (dē-bōōsh'), *v. i.* To march out from a confined spot, as a wood, into open ground; emerge; issue.
dē'bris' (dā'brē'), *n.* [F.] Rubbish, esp. such as results from destruction; ruins; in geology, accumulation of detached fragments.
debt (dēt), *n.* That which is due from one person to another; obligation; liability; a sin; trespass.
debt'or (-ēr), *n.* One who owes a debt; the debit side of an account, or an entry there made.
dē'but' (dā'bū'; dē-bū'), *n.* [F.] A beginning; hence, a first appearance before the public, as of an actor; specifically, entrance into society.
dē'bu'tant' (dā'bū'tān'; dēb'ū-tānt'), *n. masc., dē'bu'tante'* (-tānt'; -tānt'), *n. fem.* [F.] One making a début.
dec'ade (dēk'ād), *n.* A group of ten; esp., ten years.
de-ca'dence, **de-ca'den-cy** (dē-kā'-dēns, -dēn-sī; dēk'ā-), *n.* A falling away; decay; decline.
de-ca'dent (dē-kā'dēnt; dēk'ā-), *a.* Characterized by decadence. — *n.* One that is decadent; a symbolist.
dec'a-gon (dēk'ā-gōn), *n.* A polygon, esp. a plane polygon, of ten angles and ten sides. — **de-cag'o-nal** (dē-kāg'ō-nāl), *a.*
dec'a-gram (dēk'ā-grām), *n.* A metric measure of weight equal to 10 grams, or 0.3527 oz.
dec'a-he'dron (-hē'drōn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drōnz), L. -DRA (-drā). A polyhedron of ten faces. — **-he'dral**, *a.*
de-cal'co-ma'ni-a (dē-kāl'kō-mā'nī-ā), *n.* Art or process of transferring pictures and designs, as from specially prepared paper, to china, glass, etc.
dec'a-li'ter (dēk'ā-lē'tēr), *n.* A metric measure of volume containing 10 liters, or 61.025 cu. in.
Dec'a-logue (-lōg), *n.* [Sometimes *l. c.*] The Ten Commandments.
dec'a-me'ter (dēk'ā-mē'tēr), *n.* A metric measure of length equal to 10 meters, or 32.809 feet.
de-camp' (dē-kāmp'), *v. i.* To break up a camp, esp. secretly; generally *disparaging or humorously*, to depart suddenly; run away. — **de-camp'ment**, *n.*
de-cant' (dē-kānt'), *v. t.* To pour off gently, as liquor, so as not to rattle.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

de-cant'er (dē-kān'tēr), *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or to receive decanted liquors.

de-cap'i-tate (-kăp'i-tăt), *v. t.* To behead. — **-cap'i-ta'tion** (-tă'shŭn), *n.*

dec'a-pod (dĕk'ă-pŏd), *a.* Having ten feet or legs. — *n.* One of an order (*Decapoda*) of crustaceans which includes the shrimps, lobsters, crabs, etc.

dec'a-ster (dĕk'ă-stēr), *n.* A metric measure of capacity containing 10 cu. meters, or 13.08 cu. yds., or 353.15 cu. ft.

dec'a-syl'la-ble (dĕk'ă-sil'ă-b'l), *n.* A line of ten syllables.

de-cay' (dĕ-kă'), *v. i.* To pass gradually from a sound or prosperous state to one of imperfection, adversity, or dissolution; decline; fail; decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity, or in health or vigor; rot. — **Syn.** Deteriorate, wither, waste, spoil, decompose, putrefy. — *n.* Gradual failure; corruption; rottenness; decline; decrease in numbers, volume, or intensity; ruin; dilapidation; a decline in health; a disease; esp., phthisis.

de- cease' (-sēs'), *n.* Death (of a human being). — *v. i.* To die.

de-ce'dent (dĕ-sē'dĕnt), *n.* A deceased person.

de-ceit' (-sēt'), *n.* An attempt or disposition to deceive; a trick; fraud. — **Syn.** Imposture, trickery; double-dealing, dissimulation; craft, artifice, treachery, wiliness, cunning; sophistry, intrigue, tergiversation, deception, duplicity, guile, chicanery.

de-ceit'ful (-fŏl), *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent; insincere. — **Syn.** Deceptive, misleading, fallacious. — **de-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **de-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.*

de-ceiv'a-ble (-sĕv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being deceived. — **de-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-ceive' (-sĕv'), *v. t.* To lead into error; impose upon; mislead. — **de-ceiv'er**, *n.*

De-cem'ber (-sēm'bēr), *n.* The last month of the year, having 31 days.

de-cem'vir (-vēr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -virs (-vērz), L. -viri (-vī-rī). One of a body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome; a member of any body of ten men in authority.

de-cem'vi-rate (-vī-răt), *n.* The office or term of office of the Roman decemvirs; a body of ten rulers.

de-cen-cy (dĕ'sĕn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Quality or state of being decent in words or behavior; proper formality; modesty; that which is decent, or proper.

de-cen'na-ry (dĕ'sĕn'ă-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). A period of ten years.

de-cen'ni-al (-ăl), *a.* Consisting of, or happening every, ten years. — **de-cen'-ni-al**, *n.*

de'cent (dĕ'sĕnt), *a.* Suitable in words, behavior, etc.; becoming; fit; modest; *Archaic*, comely or shapely; moderate, but competent; respectable; fairly good.

de- cen'tral-ize (dĕ-sĕn'trăl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of centralization.

de-cep'tion (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act of deceiving; fact of being deceived; that which deceives or is intended to deceive; artifice; cheat; fraud.

de-cep'tive (-tīv), *a.* Tending to deceive.

dec'i-are' (dĕs'ī-ăr'; dĕs'ī-ăr'), *n.* A metric measure of surface equal to one tenth of an are, or 10 sq. meters, or 11.96 sq. yds.

de-cide' (dĕ-sid'), *v. t. & i.* To determine; settle; conclude.

de-cid'ed (dĕ-sid'ĕd), *p. a.* Free from ambiguity; clear; free from doubt or wavering; determined. — **-ed-ly**, *adv.*

de-cid'u-ous (-sid'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* Falling off at maturity, or at certain seasons, as the antlers of deer, or leaves, etc.; having leaves of this type.

dec'i-gram (dĕs'ī-grām), *n.* A metric weight, equal to .1 gram, or 1.5433 grains.

dec'i-li'ter (-lĕ'tēr), *n.* A metric measure of volume, containing .1 liter.

de-cil'ion (dĕ-sil'yŭn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 33 zeros annexed (in French and American notation) or with 60 zeros annexed (in English notation).

dec'i-mal (dĕs'ī-măl), *a.* Numbered or proceeding by tens, each unit being ten times the unit next smaller. — **decimal fraction**, a fraction in which the denominator is some power of 10, usually signified by a point or dot (**decimal point**) placed at the left of the numerator, as $.2 = \frac{2}{10}$, $.25 = \frac{25}{100}$. — **d. system**, a system of decimal notation. — *n.* A decimal fraction. — **dec'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

dec'i-mate (-măt), *v. t.* To take the tenth part of; select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of; destroy a considerable part of. — **dec'i-ma'tion** (-mă'shŭn), *n.*

dec'i-me'ter (dĕs'ī-mĕ'tēr), *n.* A metric measure of length, equal to .1 meter, or 3.937 in.

de-ci'pher (dĕ-sī'fēr), *v. t.* To translate from secret characters, or ciphers, into intelligible terms; find out the meaning of; make out, as words partly obliterated. — **de-ci'pher-a-ble**, *a.*

de-ci'sion (-sīzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of deciding; settling by a judgment; settlement, conclusion; a report of a conclusion, esp. of the legal determination of a question or cause; quality of being

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, đccount, recĕnt, makĕr; ıce, ılł;  ld,  bey,

 rm,  sk, sof ;  ve,  vent,  nd,  rb,  dd, s ft, c nnect;  se,  nite,

decided; ready determination. — **Syn.** Firmness, constancy, steadfastness, fortitude, courage, resoluteness, resolve, mettle, nerve, resolution, pluck, grit.

de-ci'sive (-sī'siv), *a.* Able to decide a question; final; conclusive; marked by prompt decision. — **de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.*

dec-i'stere (dēs'ī-stēr), *n.* A metric measure of capacity equal to .1 cu. meter.

deck (dĕk), *v. t.* To dress; array; adorn; furnish with a deck, as a vessel. — *n.* A floorlike platform of a ship; a flat space or floor likened to a ship's deck; a pack of playing cards.

de-claim' (dĕ-klām'), *v. i. & t.* To speak or deliver rhetorically; make, or utter in, a formal speech; harangue.

dec'la-ma'tion (dĕk'lā-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of declaiming; rhetorical delivery; a set speech or harangue.

de-clam'a-to-ry (dĕ-klām'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Pert. to declamation; pretentiously rhetorical; bombastic; noisy.

dec'la-ra'tion (dĕk'lā-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of declaring; that which is declared or proclaimed, or the instrument containing it. — **Syn.** Proclamation, exposition, announcement, avowal, assertion.

de-clar'a-tive (dĕ-klār'ā-tīv), **de-clar'a-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Making declaration; explanatory; affirmative.

de-clare' (-klār'), *v. t.* To make known explicitly and plainly; proclaim; make declaration of; assert; affirm; make full statement of (goods, etc., subject to duties, etc.) as being in one's possession or ownership. — **Syn.** Aver, asseverate, maintain, protest; advertise, herald, blazon, bruit, announce.

de-cle'n'sion (-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* Descent; slope; deterioration; decline; act of declining; refusal; inflection of nouns, adjectives, etc., according to the grammatical cases; the inflectional class of a word declined by cases.

de-clin'a-ble (-klĭn'ā-bl'), *a.* See **-ABLE**.

dec'li-na'tion (dĕk'li-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of declining; deviation or swerving; decay or decline; refusal or withdrawal; declension; angular distance north or south from the celestial equator; angle made by the magnetic needle with the true north and south line.

de-cline' (dĕ-klĭn'), *v. i.* To turn aside; deviate; stray; draw toward a close, decay, or extinction; fail; sink; diminish; bend or lean downward; hang down; sink or stoop (to); turn away; refuse. — *v. t.* To bend downward; depress; put or turn aside; refuse; reject; avoid; inflect (a noun or adjective).

—**Syn.** Reject, repudiate, repel, decline, refuse. — *n.* A falling off; diminution or decay; period when a thing nears extinction; a gradual sinking and wasting away; any wasting disease; esp., pulmonary consumption; declivity.

de-cliv'i-tous (-kliv'ī-tūs), *a.* Moderately steep.

de-cliv'i-ty (-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). Deviation from the horizontal; gradual descent; slope; a descending surface.

de-coct' (-kōkt'), *v. t.* To prepare by boiling; digest, as in hot water.

de-coc'tion (-kōk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of decocting; extract got from a body by boiling it in water.

de/co-her'er (dĕ/kō-hēr'ēr), *n.* A device for restoring a coherer to its normal condition after it has been affected by an electric wave.

de-col'late (dĕ-kōl'āt), *v. t.* To behead. — **de'col-la'tion** (dĕ/kō-lā'shŭn), *n.*

dē'col-le-té' (dā/kō'l'-tā'), *a.* [F.] Leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered; wearing a décolleté gown.

de'com-pose' (dĕ/kōm-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* To separate into the constituent parts; to resolve into original elements or into simpler compounds; decay. — **de-com-po-si'tion** (dĕ-kōm'pō-zish'ŭn), *n.*

de'com-pound (dĕ/kōm-pound'), *v. t.* To compound with a compound; decompose. — *a.* Compound of what is already compounded.

dec'o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* To deck; adorn; embellish; award a decoration of honor to.

dec'o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of adorning; decorating; an embellishment; ornament; a mark of honor.

Decoration Day. Memorial Day. *U. S.*

dec'o-ra-tive (dĕk'ō-rā-tīv), *a.* Suited to decorate; adorning.

dec'o-ra'tor (-rā'tēr), *n.* One who decorates; an artist or artisan whose business is the decoration of houses, esp. in the interior.

de-co'rous (dĕ-kō'rŭs; dĕk'ō-rŭs), *a.* Suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper. — **Syn.** Decent, fitting, seemly; sober, demure, sedate, staid.

de-cor'ti-cate (dĕ-kōr'tī-kāt), *v. t.* To divest of the bark, husk, or coating.

de-co'rum (dĕ-kō'rŭm), *n.; pl. E. -RUMS* (-rŭmz), *L. -RA* (-rā). Propriety of manner or conduct; dignity; seemliness; a seemly and fitting act. — **Syn.** Decency, loftiness, stateliness, majesty; fitness, appropriateness; modesty.

de-coy' (dĕ-koi'), *n.* A place into which wild fowl, esp. ducks, are enticed; any-

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

thing intended to lead into a snare; lure; bait; a fowl, or likeness of one, used to entice birds within gunshot; one employed to lead a person into a position where he may be swindled or the like.—*v. t.* To lead into danger by artifice; entrap; insnare; allure; entice.—*Syn.* Lure, inveigle.

de-crease' (dê-kreš'), *v. i. & t.* To diminish gradually, in size, degree, number, duration, etc., or in strength or quality.—*Syn.* Lessen, decline, wane, fall off, shrink, waste, abate, subside, diminish.

de-crease' (dê-kreš'; dê'krēs), *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay; amount of diminution.

de-cree' (-krē'), *n.* An authoritative order or decision; edict.—*Syn.* Law, regulation, ordinance.—*v. t. & i.* To command authoritatively; appoint by decree; ordain.

dec're-ment (dêk'rê-měnt), *n.* Decrease; diminution.

de-crep'it (dê-krep'it), *a.* Broken down with age; feeble; infirm; worn out.

de-crep'i-tate (dê-krep'i-tât), *v. t.* To roast or calcine so as to cause crackling.

de-crep'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* State of being decrepit.

de-cre'tal (-krê'tål), *a.* Pertaining to or containing a decree.—*n.* An authoritative ecclesiastical order or decree, esp. one issued by a pope.

dec're-to-ry (dêk'rê-tô-rî; dê-krê'tô-rî), *a.* Of the nature of, or established by, a decree.

de-cri'al (dê-kri'ål), *n.* A decrying.

de-cry' (dê-kri'), *v. t.* To cry down; censure as faulty, mean, or worthless.—*Syn.* Discredit, run down, condemn, traduce; belittle, undervalue, lower, downgrade, disparage.—**de-cri'er**, *n.*

de-cum'bent (dê-kũm'běnt), *a.* Lying down; prostrate; trailing.

dec'u-ple (dêk'ũ-p'l), *a.* Tenfold.—*n.* A number ten times repeated.

de-cus'sate (dê-kũs'ât; dêk'ũs-), *v. t.* To cross at an acute angle; intersect in the form of X.—**de'cus-sa'tion** (dê'kũ-sâ'-shũn), *n.*

ded'i-cate (dêd'ĩ-kât), *v. t.* To set apart and consecrate; devote solemnly; devote, as one's self, to a duty or service; inscribe by way of complement, as a book.—**ded'i-ca'tor** (-kâ'tēr), *n.*

ded'i-ca'tion (-kâ'shũn), *n.* Act of dedicating; an address, as to a patron or friend, prefixed to a book or the like.—**ded'i-ca-to-ry** (dêd'ĩ-kâ-tô-rî), *a.*

de-duce' (dê-dũs'), *v. t.* To obtain or arrive at, as an opinion or a truth, as the result of reasoning; derive; infer

(with *from* or *out of*).—**de-duc'i-ble** (-dũs'ĩ-b'l), *a.*

de-duct' (-dũkt'), *v. t.* To take away in numbering or calculating; subtract.

de-duc'tion (-dũk'shũn), *n.* Act or process of deducing; act of deducting, or taking away; subtraction; that which is deducted; abatement; that which is deduced; inference; conclusion.

de-duc'tive (-tĩv), *a.* Pert. to deduction; deducible.

deed (dêd), *n.* That which is done; act; action; illustrious act; exploit; feat; a sealed instrument in writing, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer, bargain, or contract; performance; action, esp. as contrasted with words.—*v. t.* To convey, or transfer, by deed. *U. S.*—**deed'less**, *a.*

deem (dēm), *v. t. & i.* To think; esteem; suppose; opine.

deep (dēp), *a.* Extending comparatively far below the surface; of great, or a specified, perpendicular dimension (measured downward); extending far back, or a specified distance, from the front or outer part; hard to comprehend; profound; mysterious; serious; grave; intense; heavy; penetrating; skilled; sagacious; of colors, strong or intense; of low tone; extreme; excessive; of persons, acting, feeling, etc., profoundly; immersed; absorbed; involved.—*n.* That which is deep; esp., the sea or ocean; abyss; the middle, or intense, part; that which is profound or incomprehensible.—*adv.* To a great depth; profoundly; far on (in time).—**deep'ly** (-lĩ), *adv.*

—**deep'ness**, *n.*

deep'en (-n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become deep or deeper.

deep'-laid, *a.* Laid deeply; formed with cunning and sagacity.

deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* Any of numerous ruminant mammals distinguished chiefly by the peculiar type of horns, called *antlers*, borne by the males and shed and renewed annually. The flesh of deer is called *venison*.

deer'hound' (dēr'hound'), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; specifically, one of a Scottish breed of large hounds having a rough coat, usually gray or tawny.

de-face' (dê-fās'), *v. t.* To destroy or mar the face or appearance of; disfigure.—*Syn.* Mar, injure, spoil, ruin, distort, deform.—**de-face'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*—**de-fac'er** (-fās'ēr), *n.*

de-fal'cate (dê-fāl'kât), *v. i.* To embezzle money held in trust.—**def'al-ca'tor** (dêf'ål-kâ'tēr; dê-fāl-), *n.*

de-fal'ca'tion (dê-fāl-kâ'shũn; dêf'ål-),

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā, ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

n. An abstraction or misappropriation of money, etc., in breach of trust; embezzlement.

de-fa-ma'tion (děf'á-mā'shǔn; děf'á-), *n.* Act of defaming another; calumny; libel; slander. — **de-fam'a-to-ry** (dě-fām'á-tō-rī), *a.*

de-fame' (dě-fām'), *v. t.* To harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of; speak evil of maliciously; render infamous; bring into disrepute.

de-fault' (-fōlt'), *n.* A failing or failure; neglect to do what duty or law requires; fault; offense. — **in default of**, in case of failure or lack of. — *v. i.* To fail in fulfilling an agreement or obligation, esp. a financial obligation; fail properly to account for property held in trust; fail to appear in court. — *v. t.* To fail to perform or pay. — **de-fault'er**, *n.*

de-fea'sance (-fē'zǎns), *n.* A rendering null or void; a condition the fulfillment of which voids an instrument.

de-feat' (-fēt'), *v. t.* To render null and void; frustrate; balk; overcome; vanquish. — **Syn.** Baffle, disappoint. — *n.* Frustration by nullifying or preventing success; overthrow, as of an army.

def'e-cate (děf'ē-kāt), *v. t.* To clear from impurities; purify; refine. — *v. i.* To cast off impurities; become pure; void excrement. — **def'e-ca'tion**, *n.*

de-feet' (dě-fēkt'), *n.* Want of something necessary to completeness; deficiency; failing; fault; imperfection.

de-fec'tion (-fēk'shǔn), *n.* Failing; failure; failure in duty or allegiance; desertion; apostasy; backsliding.

de-fec'tive (-tīv), *a.* Incomplete; imperfect; faulty; of a word, lacking one or more of the usual forms of inflection. — *n.* One that is defective.

de-fence'. Var. of DEFENSE.

de-fend' (-fēnd'), *v. t.* To repel danger or harm from; protect; maintain against force or argument; uphold; oppose or resist, as a claim at law; contest, as a suit. — **Syn.** Shield, cover, shelter, screen, secure, watch, keep, save, protect, guard, preserve. — **de-fend'er**, *n.*

de-fend'ant (-fēn'dánt), *a.* Defending. — *n.* One required to make answer in a legal action.

de-fense' (-fēns'), *n.* Act of defending; state of being defended; that which defends or protects; guard; protecting plea; vindication; justification; the defendant's denial, answer, or plea in a legal action; art or skill in defending.

de-fen'si-ble (-fēn'si-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defended, or of offering defense. — **de-fen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

de-fen'sive (-siv), *a.* Serving to defend or protect; carried on by resisting attack or aggression; in a state or posture of defense. — *n.* That which defends; a defensive position. — **-sive-ly**, *adv.*

de-fer' (-fūr'), *v. t.* To put off; postpone; withhold. — **Syn.** Delay, adjourn, stave off, retard, put off, procrastinate.

de-fer', *v. t. & i.* To submit for determination; yield to the opinion or wishes of another, or to authority (with *to*).

def'er-ence (děf'ēr-ēns), *n.* Act of deferring; courteous or complaisant regard for another's wishes. — **Syn.** Submission, complaisance, consideration; regard, esteem, honor, respect.

def'er-en'tial (-ēn'shǎl), *a.* Characterized by deference.

de-fer'ment (dě-fūr'mēnt), *n.* Delay.

de-fi'ance (-fi'áns), *n.* Act of defying; challenge; contempt of opposition.

de-fi'ant (-ánt), *a.* Full of defiance; bold; insolent. — **de-fi'ant-ly**, *adv.*

de-fi'cien-cy (-fish'én-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-síz). State or quality of being deficient; inadequacy; failure; defect.

de-fi'cient (-ént), *a.* Lacking some element of completeness; insufficient; defective; incomplete.

def'i-cit (děf'ī-sīt), *n.* A falling short, esp. of income.

de-fi'er (dě-fi'ēr), *n.* One who defies.

def'i-lade' (děf'ī-lād'), *v. t. & i.* To arrange (fortifications) so as to protect the lines from enfilading fire and the interior from plunging or reverse fire. — *n.* Act or process of defilading.

de-file' (dě-fil'), *v. t. & i.* To march off in a line, file by file.

de-file' (dě-fil'; dē-fil), *n.* A long pass or gorge.

de-file' (dě-fil'), *v. t.* To make foul; pollute; corrupt the chastity of; violate; make ceremonially unclean; soil; tarnish, as reputation. — **de-file'ment**, *n.*

de-fin'a-ble (-fin'á-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-fine' (-fin'), *v. t.* To determine the boundaries or limits of; fix or prescribe clearly and authoritatively; fix the meaning of; explain; interpret.

def'i-nite (děf'ī-nīt), *a.* Having certain or distinct limits; limited; fixed; precise; exact; determining; as, the definite article. — **def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.*

def'i-ni'tion (-nish'ún), *n.* Act of defining; act of making definite or clear; capability of an optical instrument to form sharply defined images; distinctness, as of an optical image; a description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term.

űrn, űp, cűrcűs, menű, fűűd, fűűt, out, oil; chair; go; sing, inűk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ք=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

de-fin'i-tive (dē-fin'ī-tīv), *a.* Determinate; positive; final; express; limiting; determining. — *n.* A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of a common noun, such as the definite article and some pronouns.

def'la-grate (dēf'lā-grāt), *v. t. & i.* To burn with sudden and sparkling combustion; burn or vaporize suddenly.

de-flate (dē-flāt'), *v. t.* To reduce from inflation by releasing the air or gas.

de-flect' (-flēkt'), *v. t. & i.* To turn aside; bend; deviate.

de-flec'tion (-flēk'shŭn), *n.* Act of turning, or state of being turned, aside; a turning from a straight line or from a usual or proper position or course; a bending, esp. downward; deviation.

de-flow'er (dē-flou'ēr), *v. t.* To violate (a virgin); ravage; desecrate; spoil; strip of flowers.

de-for'est (-fōr'ēst), *v. t.* To clear of forests. — **de-for'est-a'tion**, *n.*

de-form' (-fōrm'), *v. t.* To disfigure; deprive of beauty, grace, or perfection. — **de-for-ma'tion** (dēf'ōr-mā'shŭn), *n.*

de-formed' (dē-fōrmd'), *p. a.* Mismatched; disfigured.

de-form'i-ty (dē-fōr'mī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). State of being deformed; distortion; something that deforms.

de-fraud' (dē-frōd'), *v. t.* To deprive of some right, interest, or property, by deceit; cheat; — with *of*. — **de-fraud'er**, *n.*

de-fray' (-frā'), *v. t.* To pay or discharge, as a debt, costs, etc. — **de-fray'al**, *n.*

deft (dēft), *a.* Apt; dexterous; neat in action. — **deft'ly**, *adv.* — **deft'ness**, *n.*

de-funct' (dē-fŭnkt'), *a.* Dead; deceased. — *n.* A dead person; usually, one recently deceased.

de-fy' (-fī'), *v. t.* To provoke to combat or strife; challenge; set at defiance; of things, to withstand completely.

de-gen'er-a-oy (dē-jēn'ēr-ā-sī), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, degenerate; deterioration.

de-gen'er-ate (-āt), *a.* Having become worse than one's kind or one's former state; degraded; low. — *n.* One having the characteristics of degeneracy, esp. by birth. — (-āt), *v. i.* To become or grow worse than one's kind, or than one was originally; deteriorate.

de-gen'er-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A growing or a being worse; degeneracy; debasement; condition of a tissue or an organ in which its vitality has become diminished or perverted; progressive deterioration, as a return to a less highly organized condition in the evolution of animals or plants.

deg'lu-ti'tion (dēg'lōō-tīsh'ŭn; dē-/glōō-), *n.* Act, process, or power of swallowing.

deg'ra-da'tion (dēg'rā-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of degrading; state of being degraded. — **Syn.** Dismissal, deposition; abasement, disgrace; degeneration.

de-grade' (dē-grād'), *v. t.* To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; deprive of office, dignity, or position; reduce in character or reputation; lessen the value of; lower the physical, moral, or intellectual character of; debase; disgrace; wear down by erosion. — **Syn.** Humiliate, humble, dishonor, abase. — **de-grad'ed** (-grād'ēd), *p. a.*

de-gree' (-grē'), *n.* A step or station in a series; point or stage of advancement or retrogression; relative quantity, quality, or intensity; one of the three grades (positive, comparative, and superlative) in comparing an adjective or adverb; relative rank or attainment, development, etc.; grade; academical rank; a remove in the chain of relationship; a 360th part of the circumference of a circle or of a round angle; one of a series of divisions marked on a mathematical or other instrument; in algebra, rank as defined by the sum of exponents.

de-hisce' (dē-his'), *v. i.* To gape open; to open by dehiscence.

de-his'cence (-his'ēns), *n.* A gaping open; act of opening along a definite line to discharge contents.

de-his'cent (-ēnt), *a.* Characterized by dehiscence.

de-horn' (dē-hōrn'), *v. t.* To deprive of horns.

de-i-fy (dē'ī-fī), *v. t.; -FIED* (-fid); **-FY'ING**. To make a god of; apotheosize; treat as an object of supreme regard. — **de-i-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.*

deign (dān), *v. i.* To think worthy; vouchsafe; condescend.

de'ism (dē'iz'm), *n.* Belief in a personal God, with disbelief in Christian revelation; doctrine that God exists apart from the physical universe. — **de'ist**, *n.* — **de-is'tic** (dē-is'tīk), **-ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.*

de-i-ty (dē'ī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Divine nature or rank; divinity; godhead; a god or goddess. — **the Deity**, God; the Supreme Being.

de-ject'ed (-jēk'tēd), *p. a.* Cast down; depressed; sad. — **de-ject'ed-ly**, *adv.*

de-jec'tion (-jēk'shŭn), *n.* Lowness of spirits; depression; melancholy.

dē'jeu'ner' (dā'zhū'nā'), *n.* [F.] A breakfast; sometimes, a luncheon.

de-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* A light woolen, or woolen and cotton, dress fabric.

ăle, senâte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăř; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

de-lay' (-lā'), *v. t. & i.* To put off; postpone; defer; retard; linger; tarry. — **Syn.** Keep back, stop, stay, arrest; check, impede, hinder, obstruct, confine, detain. — *n.* Act of deferring; stop; detention. — **de-lay'er**, *n.*

de'le (dē'lē), *imperative sing.* of *L. delere* to destroy. Erase; remove; — a direction to cancel something in type. It is usually expressed by a form of *d*, thus: *δ*. — *v. t.* To erase; cancel.

de-lec'ta-ble (dē-lēk'tā-b'l'), *a.* Highly pleasing; delightful. — **de-lec'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **de-lec'ta-bly**, *adv.*

de-lec'ta-tion (dē-lēk-tā'shūn), *n.* Great pleasure; delight.

del'e-gate (dēl'ē-gāt), *n.* One sent and empowered to act for another; deputy; representative. — (-gāt), *v. t.* To send as one's representative; commission; depute; intrust to another's care or management; commit.

del'e-ga'tion (-gā'shūn), *n.* Act of delegating; one or more persons commissioned to represent others, as in a convention; a body of delegates.

de-lete' (dē-lēt'), *v. t.* To delete.

del'e-te'ri-ous (dēl'ē-tē-rī-ūs), *a.* Hurtful; noxious; pernicious.

de-le'tion (dē-lē'shūn), *n.* Act of deleting; thing deleted; extinction.

delf (dēlf), *n.* Delftware.

delft'ware' (dēlf'twār'), or **delft**, *n.* Pottery made at Delft (formerly *Delf*), in Holland; brown pottery covered with an opaque, decorated white glaze; in England, popularly, common glazed pottery for table use, etc.

de-lib'er-ate (dē-līb'ēr-āt), *a.* Carefully considered; not sudden or rash; weighing facts and arguments; careful in determining; not hasty or sudden; slow. — (-āt), *v. t.* To weigh in the mind; reflect on; ponder. — *v. i.* To take counsel; reflect; weigh matters in deciding. — **-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **-ate-ness**, *n.*

de-lib'er-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of deliberating; quality of being deliberate.

de-lib'er-a-tive (-līb'ēr-ā-tīv), *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, deliberation; deliberating. — **de-lib'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

del'i-ca-cy (dēl'i-kā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). A luxury; dainty, as for food; nicety or fineness of form or constitution; tenderness; frailty or weakness; nicety of touch; quality or state of requiring delicate or tactful management; nice perception; accuracy; sensitiveness; nice propriety; refinement; a refinement; nicety. — **Syn.** Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, tact, discrimination; precision, exactness; acuteness, acumen; subtlety.

del'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* Characterized by softness or effeminacy; tender; frail; characterized by nice appreciation or discrimination; exquisitely sensitive; fastidious; refined; considerate; of instruments, showing slight changes; pleasing to a nice or cultivated taste; of a mild or subtle quality; of a quality opposed to coarse, rough, gross, etc.; fine; marked by or requiring ingenuity or fine skill. — **del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

del'i-ca-tes'sen (-kā-tēs'én), *n. pl.* Prepared foods, such as cooked meats, preserves, pickles, relishes, etc.

de-li'cious (dē-līsh'ūs), *a.* Affording exquisite pleasure or entertainment; delightful; very pleasing to the taste. — **de-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

de-light' (-līt'), *n.* A high state of pleasurable feeling; extreme satisfaction; joy; anything that gives delight; faculty or quality of delighting; charm. — *v. t.* To give delight to; please highly. — *v. i.* To be greatly pleased or rejoiced (with an infinitive or *in*).

de-light'ed, *p. a.* Highly pleased. — **Syn.** Glad, pleased, gratified.

de-light'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Giving delight.

de-lim'it (-līm'it), *v. t.* To demarcate; bound. — **de-lim'i-ta'tion** (-līm'i-tā'shūn), *n.*

de-lin'e-ate (dē-līn'ē-āt), *v. t.* To represent by sketch, design, or diagram; sketch out; portray; set forth in words; describe. — **de-lin'e-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

de-lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* A representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, sketches, etc.; a sketch; verbal description; portrait; outline.

de-lin'quen-cy (-līn'kwén-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Failure, omission, or violation, of duty; fault; misdeed; offense.

de-lin'quent (-kwént), *a.* Failing in, or neglectful of, duty. — *n.* One delinquent; offender; transgressor.

del'i-quesce' (dēl'i-kwēs'), *v. i.* To become liquid gradually by absorbing moisture from the air, as salt. — **del'i-ques'cence** (-kwēs'éns), *n.* — **del'i-ques'cent** (-ént), *a.*

de-lir'i-ous (dē-līr'i-ūs), *a.* Having a delirium; light-headed; raving.

de-lir'i-um (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* *Ē. -iūms* (-ūmz), *L. -ia* (-ā). A more or less temporary state of mental disturbance, characterized by delusions, hallucinations, disordered speech, etc.; strong excitement; wild enthusiasm; madness. — **Syn.** Insanity, frenzy, fury, mania.

delirium tremens (trē'mēnz). Violent delirium induced by excessive and prolonged use of intoxicants, and char-

urn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

acterized by terrifying hallucinations and by tremor of the hands and tongue.

de-liv'er (dê-liv'ēr), *v. t.* To set at liberty; save; rescue from evil; give or transfer; part with (to); surrender; resign; disburden (a woman) of young (often with *of*); disburden (one's self) in words; utter; communicate; impart; give forth in action or exercise; discharge (a blow, etc.). — **de-liv'er-er**, *n.*

de-liv'er-ance (-āns), *n.* A delivering; state of being delivered; rescue; release; thing delivered; opinion or decision expressed publicly.

de-liv'er-y (dê-liv'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). A delivering or being delivered; rescue; release; parturition; utterance; manner of speaking; act or manner of throwing or the like; thing delivered.

dell (dēl), *n.* A small, retired valley; vale.

Del'phi-an (dēl'fī-ān), **Del'phic** (-fīk), *a.* Pert. to Delphi in ancient Greece, or its oracle, the utterances of which were delivered by a priestess seated on a tripod above a chasm whence issued noxious vapors; oracular.

Del-sarte' (dēl-sārt'), *n.*, or **Delsarte system**. A system of calisthenics.

del'ta (dēl'tā), *n.* The fourth letter, Δ, δ, of the Greek alphabet; something Δ-shaped; an alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river.

del'toid (-toid), *a.* Shaped like a capital delta; triangular.

de-lude' (dê-lūd'), *v. t.* To lead from truth or into error; impose upon. — **Syn.** Mislead, deceive, beguile, cajole, cheat, dupe. — **de-lud'er** (-lūd'ēr), *n.*

del'uge (dēl'ūj), *n.* A washing away; flood; [*cap.*] the great flood in Noah's time; something that overwhelms, or causes great destruction. — *v. t.* To overflow; inundate; overwhelm.

de-lu'sion (dê-lū'zhn), *n.* A deluding; state of being deluded; a misleading of the mind; false belief; misconception. — **Syn.** Illusion, hallucination.

de-lu'sive (-siv), *a.* Apt or fitted to delude; deceptive. — **de-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

de luxe' (F. dē lūks'). [*F.*] Lit., of luxury; sumptuous.

delve (dēlv), *v. t.* To dig. — *v. i.* To labor with or as with a spade; seek laboriously (in books, etc.) for information.

dem'a-gog'ic (dēm'-ā-gōj'ik), *a.* Pert. to a demagogue; factious.

dem'a-gogue (dēm'-ā-gōg), *n.* An insincere politician or popular orator or leader who stirs up popular prejudice to gain office or influence. — **dem'a-gogism** (-gōg-iz'm), *n.* — **-gogue-ry** (-gōg-ri; -ēr-ī), *n.* — **-gog-y** (-gōj-ī; -gōg-ī), *n.*

de-mand' (dê-mānd'), *v. t.* To ask or call for with authority or peremptorily; claim as due; inquire authoritatively or earnestly; question; call for; require; need; summon. — *v. i.* To make a demand; inquire. — *n.* Act of demanding; requisition; desire to possess; manifested want; call (for a commodity); quantity of an article demanded at a given price; that which one demands or has a right to demand; claim. — **de-mand'a-ble**, *a.* — **de-mand'er**, *n.*

de'mar-ca'tion (dē'mār-kā'shūn), *n.* A marking by bounds; ascertaining and fixing of a limit; separation; distinction.

de-mean' (dê-mēn'), *v. t.* To debase, lower, or degrade (one's self).

de-mean', *v. t.* To behave (one's self).

de-mean'or (-ēr), *n.* Behavior; carriage.

de-ment'ed (-mēn'tēd), *p. a.* Insane.

de-men'ti-a (-shī-ā), *n.* Insanity, usually that characterized by more or less apathy or indifference.

de-mer'it (-mēr'it), *n.* That which deserves blame; fault.

de-mesne' (-mān'-; -mēn'), *n.* Possession (of land) as one's own; a lord's chief manor place, with its adjoining lands; region in general; place.

dem'i- (dēm'ī-). A prefix signifying literally *half-*, *semi-*, and, hence, often *brief*, *shorter*, or *decidedly less than is usual, full, or normal*.

dem'i-god' (dēm'ī-gōd'), *n.* An inferior deity; hero.

dem'i-john (-jōn), *n.* A kind of large bottle, usually inclosed in wickerwork.

dem'i-monde (dēm'ī-mōnd; dē-mē'-mōnd'), *n.* Women of doubtful reputation; hence, the class of society to which they belong.

de-mise' (dê-mīz'), *n.* The conveyance of an estate, usually by will or lease; transfer of the crown or sovereignty to a successor, as by death or abdication; decease of a royal or princely person; grandiloquently, decease. — *v. t. & i.* To convey or pass by will or lease; lease; transmit, esp. sovereignty, or pass by succession or inheritance.

de-mis'sion (-mish'ūn), *n.* Relinquishment; abdication.

de-mi'-tasse' (dē-mē'tās'; E. dēm'ī-tās'), *n.* [*F.*] A small cup for, or of, black coffee.

dem'i-volt (dēm'ī-vōlt), *n.* A half vault of a horse with the forelegs raised.

de-mo'bi-lize (dē-mō'bi-līz; -mōb'ī-), *v. t.* To disband, as troops. — **de-mo'-bi-li-za'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

de-moc'ra-cy (dē-mōk'rā-sī), *n.*; *pl.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

-CIES (-síz). Government by the people; government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised by representation, as in a republic; a community or state so governed; [*cap.*] *U. S.*, the principles and policy of the Democratic party, so called; also, that party, or its members.

dem'o-crat (dém'ô-krät), *n.* An adherent of democracy; [*cap.*] *U. S.*, a member of the Democratic party. —

dem'o-crat'ic (-krät'ík), **dem'o-crat'-i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* — **-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Democratic party. One of the two great political parties in the United States since 1828.

dem'oi-selle' (dém'wà-zél'; *F.* dē-mwà'-zél'), *n.* A young lady; damsel.

dem'mol'ish (dē-möl'ish), *v. t.* To throw or pull down; hence, to ruin; destroy.

dem'o-li'tion (dém'ô-lish'ún), *n.* Act of demolishing or state or fact of being demolished.

de'mon (dē'môn), *n.* A supernatural being intermediate between a man and a deity; hence, a familiar spirit or genius; an evil spirit; devil.

de-mon'e-tize (dē-môn'ē-tíz; -mún'-), *v. t.* To deprive of standard value as money. — **de-mon'e-ti-za'tion** (-tíz-zā'shún; -tí-zā'shún), *n.*

de-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'ní-āk), *n.* One supposedly possessed by an evil spirit.

de-mo'ni-ac (dē-mō'ní-āk), **de-mo-ni'-a-cal** (dē-mō-ní-ā-kál; dēm'ô-), *a.* Influenced, produced, or possessed, by a demon; pert. to, or characteristic of, a demon; devilish. — **-ni'-a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

de-mon'ic (dē-môn'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to a demon or demons.

de'mon-ism (dē'môn-iz'm), *n.* Belief in demons; demonology.

de'mon-ol'a-try (-ôl'ā-trí), *n.* Worship of ghosts, spirits, and demonic powers.

de'mon-ol'o-gy (-ô-jí), *n.* The study of demons, or popular beliefs in demons; belief in demons. — **-ol'o-gist** (-jíst), *n.*

de-mon'stra-ble (dē-môn'strā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being demonstrated.

dem'on-strate (dém'ôn-strāt; dē-môn'-strāt), *v. t.* To make evident; prove; to exhibit by way of proof or example.

dem'on-strat'ion (dém'ôn-strā'shún), *n.* Act of demonstrating; proof; a proof; an expression, as of the feelings, by outward signs; manifestation; show; a public display by way of proof, example, or instruction; an exhibition of military force, or a movement indicating an attack; a procession, mass meeting, etc., to manifest interest in a public matter.

de-mon'stra-tive (dē-môn'strā-tív), *a.*

Making evident; exhibiting clearly; of a word, serving to designate or point out the thing referred to or intended; expressing, or apt to express, much; given to the display of feeling or sentiment. — *n.* A word having a demonstrative function.

dem'on-strator (dém'ôn-strā'tēr), *n.* One who makes, or joins in, a demonstration; one who demonstrates.

de-mor'al-ize (dē-môr'ál-iz), *v. t.* To corrupt; pervert or deprave; render untrustworthy in discipline, efficiency, spirit, etc.; disorganize; confuse. — **de-mor'al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shún; -i-zā'-shún), *n.*

de-mul'cent (dē-mül'sént), *a.* Softening; mollifying; soothing. — *n.* A substance capable of soothing an inflamed or abraded mucous membrane, or of protecting it from irritation.

de-mur'(-mūr'), *v. i.* To scruple or object; take exception. — *n.* Objection; scruple; demurrer.

de-mure' (-mūr'), *a.* Of sober or serious mien; staid; grave; affectedly modest, serious, or grave; sedate — **de-mure'ly**, *adv.* — **de-mure'ness**, *n.*

de-mur'rage (-mūr'āj), *n.* Detention of a vessel, a railroad car, etc., by the freighter beyond the time allowed for loading, unloading, etc.; allowance made for such detention.

de-mur'rer (-mūr'ēr), *n.* One who demurs.

de-mur'rer, *n.* A pleading which, assuming the truth of the matter alleged by an opponent, sets up that it is insufficient in law, or that there is some other patent defect in the pleadings constituting a legal reason for staying or dismissing the action; an objection; a demur.

de-my' (dē-mí'), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-míz'). One having a scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford; a size of paper, about 16 by 21 inches.

den (dēn), *n.* A lair, esp. of a beast of prey; a cavern as a place of resort or concealment; a squalid place of resort; haunt; any snug retreat, as for reading.

de-na'ri-us (dē-nā'ri-ús), *n.*; *pl.* -RII (-i-i). A Roman silver coin, the "penny" of the New Testament; a Roman gold coin of the same weight.

de-na'tion-al-ize (dē-nāsh'ún-ál-iz), *v. t.* To deprive of national rights or character. — **-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shún; -i-zā'-), *n.*

de-nat'u-ral-ize (-nāt'ū-rál-iz), *v. t.* To render unnatural; change in nature; denature.

de-na'ture (-nā'tūr), *v. t.* To change the nature of; to render unfit for eating or

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

drinking, without impairing usefulness for other purposes.

den'dri-form (dĕn'drĭ-fôrm), *a.* Resembling a tree in form or structure.

den'drite (-drit), *n.* An arborescent figure in a mineral or stone; the stone or mineral so marked.

den'droid (-droid), *a.* Arborescent.

den-drom'e-ter (dĕn-drôm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

den'gue (dĕn'gā), *n.* An epidemic disease, chiefly tropical, marked by fever, eruptions, and severe pains; breakbone fever.

de-ni'al (dĕ-nĭ'āl), *n.* Refusal to grant; an instance of such denying; refusal to admit the truth, or assertion of the untruth, of a thing stated; contradiction; refusal to acknowledge; disavowal; disowning; a cross or affliction.

de-ni'er (dĕ-nĭ'ēr), *n.* One who denies.

den'im (dĕn'im), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton drilling.

den'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-zĕn), *n.* An inhabitant; one admitted to residence in a foreign country; esp., an alien admitted to rights of citizenship. — *v. i.* To constitute a denizen; provide with denizens.

de-nom'i-nate (dĕ-nôm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To give a name to; call. — *a.* Having a specific name; concrete; thus, 7 feet is a *denominate* quantity, but 7 is a mere abstract quantity or number.

de-nom'i-na-tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of denominating; a name, designation, or title; esp., a general name for a class; a class or society having a specific name; sect; one of a series of related units or values denoted by special names.

de-nom'i-na-tion-al (-āl), *a.* Pert. to a denomination, esp. a sect; sectarian. —

de-nom'i-na-tion-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.*

de-nom'i-na-tive (-nā'tĭv), *a.* Conferring a denomination, or name; derived from a substantive or an adjective. — *n.* A denominative word.

de-nom'i-na-tor (-nā'tĕr), *n.* One that denominates, or gives a name; the part of a fraction below the horizontal line, in simple fractions showing into how many equal parts the unit is divided.

de-not'a-ble (dĕ-nôt'ā-b'l), *a.* See *-ABLE*; *DENOTE*, *v. t.*

de-no-ta-tion (dĕ-nô-tā'shŭn), *n.* A sign, indication, or token; name; designation; meaning or signification.

de-not'a-tive (dĕ-nôt'ā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to denote.

de-note' (dĕ-nôt'), *v. t.* To mark out plainly; indicate; betoken; signify.

dē-noue'ment (dā-nōō'mān; dā-nōō'-

mān'), *n.* [F.] The unraveling or solving of a plot, esp. the plot of a drama or a romance; catastrophe; outcome or solution, as of a situation or a mystery.

de-nounce' (dĕ-nouns'), *v. t.* To threaten by some outward sign or expression; give notice of the termination of (a treaty, etc.); invoke censure on; stigmatize; accuse. — **de-nounce'ment** (-nouns'mĕnt), *n.* — **de-nounc'er** (-noun'sĕr), *n.* **dense** (dĕns), *a.* Having its parts crowded together; compact; close; of ignorance, etc., impenetrable; of persons, stupid. — **dense'ly**, *adv.* — **dense'ness**, *n.*

den'si-ty (dĕn'si-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz), Quality or state of being dense; ratio of mass to bulk or volume; ratio of the mass of a volume of a substance to the mass of an equal volume of a standard substance, as water, hydrogen, or air.

dent (dĕnt), *n.* Slight depression, as from a blow or pressure; indentation. — *v. t.* To make a dent on; indent. — *v. i.* To become indented.

dent, *n.* A toothlike notch, as of a card, gear wheel, etc.; in *pl.*, the projections between a series of such notches.

den'tal (dĕn'tāl), *a.* Pert. to the teeth or to dentistry; of certain consonants, as *t, d, n*, articulated with the tip of the tongue applied to the back of the upper front teeth, or to the gum above. — *n.* A dental consonant.

den'tate (-tāt), *a.* Having a toothed margin or toothlike projections.

den-tic'u-late (dĕn-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Having very small toothlike projections, as a leaf; cut into dentils.

den-tic'u-la-tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being denticulate; also, a diminutive tooth or toothlike projection.

den'ti-form (dĕn'tĭ-fôrm), *a.* Tooth-shaped.

den'ti-frice (-frĭs), *n.* A tooth powder, paste, or wash.

den'til (-tĭl), *n.* A small rectangular block in a series projecting like teeth, as on the under side of a cornice.

den'ti-lin'gual (dĕn'tĭ-lĭn'gwāl), *a.* Pronounced with the place of articulation between the tongue and teeth, as *th*. — *n.* A dentilingual consonant.

den'tine (-tĭn), *n.* The calcareous material composing most of a tooth; ivory.

den'ti-phone (-tĭ-fōn), *n.* An instrument which, placed against the teeth, conveys sound to the auditory nerve, to enable the deaf to hear.

den'tist (-tĭst), *n.* One whose profession it is to treat the teeth; a dental surgeon.

den'tist-ry (-tĭs-trĭ), *n.* Art or profession of a dentist.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makē; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

den-ti'tion (dĕn-tish'ŷn), *n.* Development of teeth; teething; number, kind, and arrangement of teeth of an animal.

den'u-date (dĕn'ŷ-dāt; dĕ-nŷd'āt), *v. t.* To denude. — **den'u-da'tion** (dĕn'ŷ-dā'shŷn; dĕ-nŷ-), *n.*

de-nude' (dĕ-nŷd'), *v. t.* To divest of all covering; strip; lay bare by erosion.

de-nun'ci-a'tion (dĕ-nŷn'si-ā'shŷn; -shĭ-ā'shŷn), *n.* Act of denouncing; announcement, threat, or warning, as of impending evil; public accusation; arraignment; that by which anything is denounced; a threat of evil; menace.

de-nun'ci-a-tive (-nŷn'shĭ-ā-tĭv; -sĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Denunciatory; apt to denounce.

de-nun'ci-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, characterized by, or given to, denunciation; accusing; threatening.

de-ny' (dĕ-nĭ'), *v. t.* To declare not to be true; contradict; disclaim connection with or responsibility for; disown; reject as false; refuse to grant or gratify, as a request, or one making a request. — **Syn.** Gainsay, dispute, contest, contravene, controvert, refute.

de'o-dand (dĕ'ō-dānd), *n.* A thing to be given or forfeited to God; in England, a thing which having caused the death of a person is forfeited to the crown to be applied to pious uses.

de'o-dar' (-dār'), *n.* An East Indian species of cedar.

de-o'dor-ant (dĕ-ō'dĕr-ānt), *a.* Destroying, esp. offensive, odors. — *n.* A deodorizer.

de-o'dor-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To deprive of, esp. offensive, odor. — **-o'dor-iz'er**, *n.*

de-ox'i-dize (-ōk'si-dĭz), *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen; reduce from the state of an oxide.

de-part' (dĕ-pārt'), *v. i.* To go forth or away; leave; pass away; die; turn aside.

de-part'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* A part or subdivision; a distinct division of something, as of action, study, etc.; sphere; province; subdivision of business or official duty; territorial division; district. — **de'part-men'tal** (dĕ'pārt-mĕn'tāl), *a.*

de-par'ture (dĕ-pār'tŷr), *n.* A departing, or going away; a setting out or beginning; death; decease; deviation; distance due east or west made by a ship.

de-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To hang down; be pending, or undetermined; rely for support; be conditioned or contingent (*on* or *upon*); trust or rely (*on* or *upon*).

de-pend'a-ble (-pĕn'dā-b'l), *a.* Trustworthy.

de-pend'ence (-dĕns), *n.* Act or state of depending; suspension; state of being

conditioned or contingent on something else; subjection; inability to provide for one's self; that which depends; thing subordinate or contingent; reliance; trust; that on which one relies.

de-pend'en-cy (-dĕn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sĭz). State of being dependent; dependence; that which depends; a subject territory, esp. a distinct province.

de-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Hanging down; relying on something else for support; conditioned; subordinate. — *n.* That which depends; dependency; one sustained by another, or relying on another for support or favor.

de-pict' (-pĭkt'), *v. t.* To represent by a picture; portray in words; describe. — **de-pic'tion** (-pĭk'shŷn), *n.*

dep'i-late (dĕp'i-lāt), *v. t.* To strip of hair. — **dep'i-la'tion** (-lā'shŷn), *n.* — **de-pil'a-to-ry** (dĕ-pil'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* & *n.*

de-plete' (dĕ-plĕt'), *v. t.* To empty or unload, as by bloodletting or by purging; exhaust, as of strength. — **de-ple'tion** (-plĕ'shŷn), *n.* — **ple'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* & *n.*

de-plor'a-ble (-plōr'ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being deplored; lamentable; sad; grievous. — **de-plor'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-plore' (-plōr'), *v. t.* To feel or express deep grief for; lament; mourn; bewail.

de-ploy' (dĕ-ploi'), *v. t.* & *i.* To extend the front of a body of troops; spread out in front. — *n.* A deploying; state of being deployed. — **-ploy'ment**, *n.*

de-po'lar-ize (dĕ-pō'lār-ĭz), *v. t.* To deprive of polarization.

de-pone' (dĕ-pōn'), *v. t.* & *i.* To deposit; to wager; testify on oath; depose.

de-po'nent (-pō'nĕnt), *n.* One who testifies under oath, usually in writing; a deponent verb. — *a.* Of a verb, having the form of the passive voice with an active meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs.

de-pop'u-late (-pōp'ŷ-lāt), *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part. — **de-pop'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŷn), *n.*

de-port' (-pōrt'), *v. t.* To behave; banish; transport; exile.

de'por-ta'tion (dĕ'pōr-tā'shŷn; dĕp'ōr-), *n.* A deporting; state of being deported; removal, from a country, of an alien as inimical to the public welfare.

de-port'ment (dĕ-pōrt'mĕnt), *n.* Manner of deporting one's self; behavior; demeanor; bearing. — **Syn.** Port, air, mien.

de-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* To remove from a throne or other high station; deprive of office; say under oath, esp. by affidavit. — *v. i.* To make deposition; testify.

de-pos'it (-pōz'it), *v. t.* To lodge for safe-keeping or as a pledge; intrust; put

ŷrn, ŷp, circŷs, mĕntŷ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdŷre; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

on deposit in a bank; lay down; place; let fall or throw down (as sediment). — *n.* Something intrusted to another; money lodged with a banker, subject to order; a pledge or security; that which is deposited, or laid or thrown down; a depositary; state of being deposited.

de-pos'i-ta-ry (dē-pōz'ī-tā-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). The one receiving a deposit; a storehouse; depositary.

dep'o-si'tion (dēp'ō-zish'ūn; dē'pō-), *n.* Act of deposing; an opinion, example, or statement laid down or asserted; testimony; evidence; act of depositing; a putting down or laying aside; a committing for safe-keeping; precipitation; thing deposited; deposit; sediment.

de-pos'i-tor (dē-pōz'ī-tēr), *n.* One who makes a deposit.

de-pos'i-to-ry (-tō-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A depositary; a place where anything is deposited, as for storage.

dep'ot (dē'pō; dā'pō; dēp'ō), *n.* A place where ammunition, provisions, etc., are kept; a station where recruits are assembled and trained; a warehouse; storehouse; *U. S.*, a railroad station.

dep'ra-va'tion (dēp'rā-vā'shūn; dē'prā-), *n.* A depraving; corruption; depravity.

de-prave' (dē-prāv'), *v. t.* To vitiate; corrupt; pervert; — chiefly as to morals. — **Syn.** Contaminate, pollute. — **de-praved'** (-prāv'd'), *p. a.*

de-prav'i-ty (-prāv'ī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). State of being depraved; a depraved act or practice.

dep're-cate (dēp'rē-kāt), *v. t.* To express disapproval of. — **dep're-cat-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dep're-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* — **dep're-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-rī), *a.*

de-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shī-āt), *v. t. & i.* To lessen in price or estimated value; also, to disparage. — **de-pre'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.*

dep're-date (dēp'rē-dāt), *v. t. & i.* To plunder. — **dep're-da'tor**, *n.* — **dep're-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.*

de-press' (dē-prēs'), *v. t.* To press down; let fall; lower; lessen the activity, amount, or the like, of; make dull, as trade, etc.; lower the pitch of, as the voice; lessen in value or price; sadden. — **Syn.** Sink, abase, discourage, oppress.

de-pressed' (-prēs't'), *a.* Forced down; lowered; sunk, dejected, dispirited, etc.

de-pres'sion (-prēsh'ūn), *n.* Act of depressing; state of being depressed; that which is depressed or is made by depressing, as a hollow.

de-pres'sor (dē-prēs'ēr), *n.* One that depresses.

dep'ri-va'tion (dēp'rī-vā'shūn), *n.* Act

of depriving; state of being deprived; privation.

de-prive' (dē-prīv'), *v. t.* To dispossess; bereave; divest, as of a title to property or office. — **Syn.** Strip, despoil, rob.

depth (dēpth), *n.* That which is deep; the watery deep; the innermost part of anything; the mid time of a dark or cold season; quality of being deep; deepness; distance from the point of view, as inward or backward; profoundness; degree of intensity; lowness of pitch.

dep'u-ta'tion (dēp'ū-tā'shūn), *n.* A deputing; appointment; delegation; a person or persons deputed; delegation.

de-pute' (dē-pūt'), *v. t.* To appoint as deputy; delegate; assign as to a deputy.

dep'u-tize (dēp'ū-tiz), *v. t.* To depute.

dep'u-ty (-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). One appointed to act for another; a substitute in office; delegate; a member of a legislative chamber of deputies. — **Syn.** Representative, legate, envoy, agent.

de-rail' (dē-rāl'), *v. t.* To cause to run off the rails. — **de-rail'ment**, *n.*

de-range' (dē-rānj'), *v. t.* To disarrange; disturb; render insane. — **Syn.** Disorder, displace, confuse, discompose, disconcert. — **de-ranged'** (-rānj'd'), *p. a.*

de-range'ment (-rānj'mēt), *n.* Act of deranging; state of being deranged; esp., mental disorder; insanity. — **Syn.** Disorder, confusion; lunacy, insanity.

Der'by (dūr'bī; *Eng. usually* dār'bī), *n.* A certain race (instituted by an Earl of Derby in 1786) for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom (near London), England; [*l. c.*] a stiff felt hat usually with a dome-shaped crown.

der'e-lict (dēr'ē-lik't), *a.* Abandoned by the natural owner or guardian. — *n.* A thing voluntarily abandoned, esp. a vessel at sea; a tract of land left dry by water receding from its bed; a person abandoned, or without the pale of respectable society.

der'e-lic'tion (-lik'shūn), *n.* A forsaking; abandonment; a failure in duty; state of being abandoned.

de-ride' (dē-rid'), *v. t.* To laugh at with contempt; mock. — **Syn.** Taunt, jeer, ridicule. — **de-rid'er** (-ēr), *n.*

de-ris'i-ble (-rīz'ī-b'l), *a.* Worthy of derision or scorn.

de-ri'sion (-rīzh'ūn), *n.* Act of deriding; state of being derided; mockery; an object that is derided. — **Syn.** Scorn, mockery, contempt, insult, ridicule.

de-ri'sive (-rī'siv), *a.* Expressing, or serving for, derision.

de-riv'a-ble (-rīv'ā-b'l), *a.* That can be derived.

āle, senāte, căre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill, ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

der'i-va'tion (dĕr'ī-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of deriving anything from a source; the source itself; origin; extraction; development of a word from its more original or radical elements; a statement of this development.

der-iv'a-tive (dĕ-riv'ā-tīv), *a.* Derived, transmitted, or reduced; not radical, or original. — *n.* That which is derived.

de-rive' (-riv'), *v. t.* To receive, as from a source; obtain by descent or transmission; deduce; trace the origin, descent, or derivation, of, as of a word. — *v. i.* To originate; proceed.

der'ma (dĕr'mā), *n.* The sensitive layer of skin under the epidermis.

der'ma-tol'o-gy (-mā-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science treating of the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases. — **der'ma-tol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

der'ni-er (dĕr'nī-ēr; *F.* dĕr'nyā'), *a.* Last; final. — **der'nier' res-sort'** (dĕr'nyā' rĕ-sŏr') [*F.*], last resort or expedient.

der'o-gate (dĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t.* To lessen in value, rank, influence, etc.; detract from; disparage. — *v. i.* To take away; detract; — usually with *from*. — **der'o-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

de-rog'a-to-ry (dĕ-rŏg'ā-tŏ-rī), *a.* Tending to derogate; detracting (with *from*, *to*, or *unto*). — **-to-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.*

der'rick (dĕr'īk), *n.* Any of various hoisting apparatus employing a tackle rigged at the end of a spar or beam.

der'rin-ger (dĕr'īn-jēr), *n.* A short-barreled pocket pistol, of large caliber.

der'vish (dĕr'vīsh), *n.* A member of any of various ascetic Mohammedan orders of monastics or friars.

des'cant (dĕs'kānt), *n.* Art of composing or singing part music; the music itself; the soprano or treble; a discourse formed on a theme, like variations on a musical air; dissertation.

des-cant' (dĕs-kānt'), *v. i.* To discourse with fullness and particularly.

de-scend' (dĕ-sĕnd'), *v. i.* To pass or come down; pass to a nearer point; make an attack or incursion, esp. suddenly or with violence; pass to the particular or less important; come down to a lower rank, place, etc.; come down, as from a source; fall or pass by inheritance. — *v. t.* To go down upon or along.

de-scend'ant (dĕ-sĕn'dānt), *a.* Descendent. — *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely.

de-scend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Descending; proceeding from an ancestor or source.

de-scend'i-ble (-dī-b'l), *a.* That may descend, as an estate; capable of being descended.

de-scent' (-sĕnt'), *n.* Act of descending; change from higher to lower; incursion; sudden attack; progress downward, as in station, virtue, etc.; derivation; lineage; a generation; transmission of an estate by inheritance; that which is descended; inclination downward; slope; descending way.

de-scrib'a-ble (-skrib'ā-b'l), *a.* See **-ABLE**.

de-scribe' (-skrib'), *v. t.* To represent by words; give an account of; trace or traverse the outline of, as of a circle. — **Syn.** Set forth, relate, recount, narrate, sketch, express; depict, portray, delineate, characterize. — **de-scrib'er** (-ēr), *n.*

de-scrip'tion (-skrip'shŭn), *n.* Act or result of describing; a class; kind; sort. — **Syn.** Account, relation, narrative, narration, sketch; definition, delineation, representation; kind, sort. — **de-scrip'tive** (-tīv), *a.*

de-scry' (-skrī'), *v. t.* To spy out or discover by the eye; espy; discern.

des'e-crate (dĕs'ĕ-krāt), *v. t.* To divert from a sacred purpose; violate; profane. — **des'e-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.*

de-sert' (dĕ-zĕrt'), *n.* Worthiness of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; that which is deserved; due reward or punishment; merit; worth.

des'ert (dĕz'ĕrt), *n.* A deserted region; a barren tract almost destitute of moisture and vegetation; wilderness. — *a.* Of or pert. to a desert; waste; barren; wild.

de-sert' (dĕ-zĕrt'), *v. t.* To leave (esp. a thing which one should stay by); abandon; abandon (military service) without leave. — *v. i.* To abandon a service without leave. — **de-sert'er** (-zĕr'tēr), *n.*

de-ser'tion (-zĕr'shŭn), *n.* Act of deserting; state of being forsaken.

de-serve' (-zĕrv'), *v. t.* To earn by service; merit; be entitled to.

de-serv'ed-ly (-zĕr'vĕd-lī), *adv.* According to desert.

de-serv'ing (-ving), *p. a.* Meritorious; worthy. — **de-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.*

des'ha-bille' (dĕz'ā-bĕl'), *n.* = **DIS-HABILLE**.

des'ic-cant (dĕs'ī-kānt; dĕ-sik'ānt), *a.* Drying; desiccative. — *n.* An agent for drying up a sore.

des'ic-cate (dĕs'ī-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To dry up; preserve by drying, as fish. — **des'ic-ca'tion** (dĕs'ī-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **des'ic-ca-tive** (-kā-tīv), *a.* — **-ca'tor**, *n.*

de-sid'er-ate (dĕ-sid'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To desire; feel the want of; lack. — **de-sid'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **de-sid'er-a-tive** (-ā-tīv), *a. & n.*

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

de-sid'er-a'tum (dê-sîd'êr-â'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -ATA(-tâ). Anything desired or lacking; a want felt and acknowledged.

de-sign' (-zîn'), *v. t.* To intend or purpose; outline, as action; draw in outline; sketch; create or produce, as paintings; form in idea; project. — *v. i.* To produce a plan for anything. — *n.* A plan; an idea intended to be expressed in visible form or carried into action; purpose, as in adaptation of means to an end; aim; object; end; a preliminary sketch of something; a plan; arrangement of details; a piece of decorative art considered as to its form, colors, etc.

des'ig-nate (dês'îg-nât; dêz'-), *v. t.* To mark out and make known; indicate; show; specify; name. — **Syn.** Denominate, style, entitle, describe.

des'ig-na'tion (-nâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of designating; that which designates; distinctive title; appellation; signification, as of a word.

de-sign'ed-ly (dê-zîn'êd-lî), *adv.* By design; purposely.

de-sign'er (-êr), *n.* One who designs, as a contriver, schemer, or artist.

de-sign'ing, *n.* Act or art of one who designs. — *a.* Planning; esp., artful; scheming. — **de-sign'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-sir'a-ble (-zîr'â-b'l), *a.* Worthy of desire or longing; pleasing; agreeable. —

de-sir'a-bil'i-ty (-bil'i-tî), *n.*

de-sire' (dê-spîr'), *v. t.* To long for; covet; express a wish for; ask; wish; want. — *n.* Act of desiring; longing; anything desired; object of longing. — **Syn.** Craving, inclination, aspiration, longing.

de-sir'ous (-zîr'ŭs), *a.* Feeling, or characterized by, desire; solicitous; covetous.

de-sist' (-zîst'; -sîst'), *v. i.* To cease to proceed or act; stop.

desk (dêsk), *n.* A table, frame, or case with a sloping or a flat top for the use of writers or readers.

des'o-late (dês'ô-lât), *a.* Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; deserted; hence, gloomy; laid waste; in a ruinous or neglected state; left alone; forsaken. — **Syn.** Desert, uninhabited, lonely, waste, solitary. — (-lât), *v. t.* To make desolate; ravage; forsake; leave alone; make joyless or wretched. — **des'o-late-ly**, *adv.* — **des'o-late-ness**, *n.*

des'o-la'tion (-lâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of desolating; state of being desolated; a place wasted and forsaken; loneliness. — **Syn.** Waste, ruin, destruction, havoc, devastation; sadness, melancholy, gloom.

de-spair' (dê-spâr'), *v. i.* To be hopeless; give up hope. — *n.* Loss of hope;

hopelessness; that which is despaired of, or which causes despair. — **Syn.** Desperation, despondency.

de-spair'ing, *p. a.* Feeling or expressing despair; hopeless. — **-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.*

des-patch', **des-patch'er**, etc. Vars. of DISPATCH, etc.

des'per-a'do (dês'pêr-â-dô), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dôz). A reckless criminal or ruffian.

des'per-ate (dês'pêr-ât), *a.* Without hope; beyond or almost beyond hope; causing despair; past cure, or extremely precarious; proceeding from, suggested by, or expressing, despair. — **Syn.** Despairing, desponding; mad, furious, frantic. — **des'per-ate-ly**, *adv.*

des'per-a'tion (dês'pêr-â'shŭn), *n.* Act of despairing; a giving up of hope; state of despair; hopelessness leading to extreme recklessness.

des'pi-ca-ble (dês'pî-kâ-b'l), *a.* Fit or deserving to be despised; contemptible. — **Syn.** Mean, vile, worthless, paltry, sordid, low, base. — **des'pi-ca-bly**, *adv.*

de-spise' (dê-spîz'), *v. t.* To look down upon with disfavor or contempt; condemn; scorn; disdain.

de-spite' (-spî't'), *n.* Scorn; contempt; malice; act of insult, malice, or defiance. — *v. t.* To despise. — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

de-spite'ful (-fôol), *a.* Full of despise; insulting; malicious. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.*

de-spoil' (dê-spoil'), *v. t.* To strip of belongings; plunder; rob; divest (of).

de-spound' (-spônd'), *v. i.* To be much disheartened; despair.

de-spound'ence (-spôn'dêns), *n.* Despondency.

de-spound'en-cy (-dên-sî), *n.* Loss of hope and cessation of effort; discouragement; depression; dejection; despair.

de-spound'ent (-dênt), *a.* Marked by, or given to, despondency. — **de-spound'ent-ly**, *adv.*

de-spound'ing, *p. a.* Despondent.

des'pot (dês'pôt), *n.* An absolute ruler; autocrat; usually, a tyrant.

des-pot'ic (dês-pôt'îk), **des-pot'i-cal** (-î-kâl), *a.* Having the character of, or pert. to, a despot; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **des-pot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

des'pot-ism (dês'pôt-iz'm), *n.* The power, spirit, principles, or government of a despot; tyranny; autocracy.

des'qua-mate (dês'kwâ-mât; dê-skwâ'-), *v. i.* To peel off in scales, as the skin.

des-sert' (dê-zûrt'), *n.* A service of fruits or sweetmeats, or, *U. S.*, often of pastry or puddings, ending a repast.

des'ti-na'tion (dês'tî-nâ'shŭn), *n.* Act

ale, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

of destining, or appointing; purpose for which anything is destined; ultimate design; place set for the end of a journey, or to which something is sent.

des'tine (dēs'tin), *v. t.* To decree beforehand, as by divine will; predetermine; foreordain; appoint (to) or design (for a given end, use, or purpose). — **Syn.** Intend, devote, consecrate, doom.

des'ti-ny (-tī-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). That to which any person or thing is destined; lot; doom; predetermined course of events, often conceived as a resistless power, or agency; fate; [*cap.*] the goddess of destiny; in *pl.*, the three Fates. — **Syn.** Fortune, lot, doom.

des'ti-tute (-tūt), *a.* Bereft or not in possession (of something needed or desired); lacking.

des'ti-tu'tion (-tū'shŭn), *n.* Destitute state; lack; extreme poverty; utter want.

de-stroy' (dē-stroi'), *v. t.* To unbuild; to break up the structure and organic existence of; demolish; kill; slay; counteract; nullify. — **de-stroy'er** (-ēr), *n.*

de-struct'i-ble (-strūk'tī-b'l), *a.* Liable to, or capable of, destruction.

de-struc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of destroying; demolition; ruin; state of being destroyed; a destroyer. — **Syn.** Overthrow, extirpation, extinction, devastation, extermination, havoc.

de-struc'tive (-tīv), *a.* Causing destruction; ruinous; designed or tending to destroy or clear away. — **Syn.** Mortal, deadly, fatal, baleful, pernicious. — **de-struc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

des'ue-tude (dēs'wē-tūd), *n.* State of disuse.

des'ul-to-ry (dēs'ŭl-tō-rī), *a.* Jumping or passing from one thing to another, without rational connection; aimless; being out of course or by the way; constituting a digression. — **Syn.** Rambling, roving, immethodical, cursory. — **des'ul-to-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.* — **-ri-ness**, *n.*

de-tach' (dē-tāch'), *v. t.* To part; separate; disunite; disengage; disjoin. — **de-tach'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **de-tach'a-ble**, *a.*

de-tached' (-tāch'), *p. a.* Separate; unconnected.

de-tach'ment (-tāch'mēnt), *n.* Act of detaching; state of being detached; that which is detached, as troops on some special service.

de-tail' (dē-tāl'; dē'tāl), *n.* A minute portion or particular; item (chiefly in *pl.*); act of detailing; the person or body detailed. — **in detail**, item by item; circumstantially.

de-tail' (dē-tāl'), *v. t.* To relate in particulars; report minutely and distinctly;

to tell off or appoint for a particular service, as an officer.

de-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.* To keep back; withhold, as what is due; restrain from proceeding; delay. — **Syn.** Retain; stop, stay, arrest, check, retard, delay. — **de-tain'er**, *n.* — **de-tain'ment**, *n.*

de-tain'er, *n.* A keeping in one's possession, esp. of what is another's; a writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

de-tect' (-tēkt'), *v. t.* To discover (something obscure); find out; expose.

de-tect'a-ble (-tēk'tā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-tec'tion (-tēk'shŭn), *n.* A detecting; state of being detected.

de-tec'tive (dē-tēk'tiv), *a.* Fitted for, serving towards, or used for, detection; relating to, or characteristic of, detectives or detection. — *n.* One whose occupation it is to detect concealed matters, as crimes.

de-tent' (-tēnt'), *n.* That which locks or unlocks a movement, as a pawl.

de-ten'tion (-tēn'shŭn), *n.* Act of detaining; state of being detained; confinement; custody.

de-ter' (-tūr'), *v. t.* To turn aside, discourage, hinder, or prevent, by fear.

de-terge' (-tūrj'), *v. t.* To cleanse; purge away. — **de-ter gent** (-tūr'jēnt), *a. & n.*

de-te'ri-o-rate (-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow worse; degenerate.

de-te'ri-o-ra'tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of deteriorating; state of being deteriorated. — **Syn.** Degradation, debasement, declension, decline, perversion, decay, degeneration, decadence.

de-ter'mi-na-ble (-tūr'mī-nā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being determined, or definitely ascertained; terminable.

de-ter'mi-nant (-nānt), *n.* That which determines.

de-ter'mi-nate (-nāt), *a.* Having defined limits; fixed, as by a rule; established; definite; conclusive; decisive.

de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A determining; state of being determined; quality of mind which readily reaches definite conclusions; resoluteness.

de-ter'mi-na-tive (-tūr'mī-nā-tiv), *a.* Having power or tendency to determine.

de-ter'mine (-mīn), *v. t.* To limit; bound; bring to a conclusion; settle by authoritative sentence; decide; resolve or cause to resolve; have, or cause to come to, a conclusion or decision; decide definitely; fix the form or character of beforehand; ordain; impel; obtain knowledge of as to character, location, quantity, etc. — *v. i.* To come to a decision; decide; resolve.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

de-ter'mined (dê-tûr'mînd), *p. a.* Decided; resolute.

de-ter'min-ism (-mîn-îz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the will is not free, but is inevitably and invincibly determined by psychical and physical conditions.

de-ter'rent (-têr'ênt; -tûr'ênt), *a.* Serving to deter.—*n.* That which deters.

de-test' (-têst'), *v. t.* To hate intensely; abhor; abominate; loathe.

de-test'a-ble (-têst'â-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being detested; abominable; odious.—**Syn.** Hateful, execrable, abhorred.

de-tes-ta'tion (dê-tês-tâ'shûn; dêt'ês-), *n.* Act or feeling of detesting; loathing; that which is detested.

de-throne' (dê-thrôn'), *v. t.* To depose from a throne.—**de-throne'ment**, *n.*

det'o-nate (dêt'ô-nât; dê'tô-), *v. i. & t.* To explode with a sudden report.—**det'o-na'tion** (-nâ'shûn), *n.*

de-tour' (dê-tôor'), *n.* A turning; deviation from a direct course.

de-tract' (dê-trâkt'), *v. t.* To withdraw; subtract; take credit or reputation from; defame.—**Syn.** Derogate, disparage, depreciate, asperse, vilify, traduce.—*v. i.* To take away a part or something, esp. from credit or reputation; derogate.

de-trac'tion (dê-trâk'shûn), *n.* A taking away or withdrawing; esp., a taking away from the reputation of another; depreciation; calumny.—**Syn.** Disparagement, derogation; slander, libel, aspersion, defamation, censure.

de-trac'tor (-têr), *n.* One who detracts.

de-train' (dê-trân'), *v. t. & i.* To cause to leave, or to quit, a railroad train.

det'ri-ment (dêt'ri-mênt), *n.* Injury or damage, or that which causes it; mischief; harm.—**Syn.** Loss, damage, disadvantage, prejudice.

det'ri-men'tal (-mên'tâl), *a.* Hurtful or harmful.—**Syn.** Injurious, prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.—**det'ri-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

de-tri'tus (dê-trî'tûs), *n.* Alluvial material worn off from solid bodies; any product of disintegration.—**de-tri'tal** (dê-trî'tâl), *a.*

deuce (dûs), *n.* Two; card or die with two spots; a certain tie score in lawn tennis; bad luck; the devil (an expletive).

Deu'ter-on'o-my (dû'têr-ôn'ô-mî), *n.* The fifth book of the Pentateuch.

deut'zi-a (dût'sî-â; doit'sî-â), *n.* An ornamental shrub, of the saxifrage family, with white, bell-shaped flowers.

dev'as-tate (dêv'âs-tât), *v. t.* To lay waste; desolate; ravage.—**dev'as-ta'tion** (-tâ'shûn), *n.*—**dev'as-ta'tor** (-tâ'têr), *n.*

de-vel'op (dê-vêl'ôp), *v. t.* To lay open or unfold by degrees or in detail; disclose; reveal; discover; unfold more completely; evolve the possibilities of; make active; form or expand by or as by a process of growth; subject to chemical action; bring out the latent image on a sensitized surface; render visible in this way.—*v. i.* To advance to a more complex form; evolve; become apparent gradually, as a photographic image.—**de-vel'op-a-ble**, *a.*—**de-vel'op-er**, *n.*

de-vel'op-ment (-mênt), *n.* Act or result of developing; a developed state.—**de-vel'op-men'tal** (-mên'tâl), *a.*

de'vi-ate (dê-vî-ât), *v. i.* To turn aside, as from a course or method; stray; err; digress.—**Syn.** Wander, diverge, deflect, swerve, veer.—**de-vi-a'tion** (-â'shûn) *n.*—**de-vi-a'tor** (dê-vî-â'têr), *n.*

de-vice' (dê-vîs'), *n.* That which is devised, or formed by design; contrivance; scheme; often, a scheme to deceive; stratagem; emblematic design, esp. one used as a heraldic bearing; will or desire (*Obs.*, except as in: left to his own devices); act or power of devising; invention.—**Syn.** Design, project, expedient, shift; tool, instrument.

dev'il (dêv'îl), *n.* In Jewish and Christian theology, the personal supreme spirit of evil and unrighteousness [*cap. or l. c.*]; any evil or malignant spirit; fiend; demon; a malignantly wicked person; human fiend; jocosely or familiarly, a dashing, reckless person; a wretched fellow (usually with *poor*); a dish broiled and very highly seasoned; any of various machines, as one for tearing or grinding something.—*v. t.* To season highly in cooking; treat in a devil, as rags in making shoddy.

dev'il-fish' (-fish'), *n.* Any of several large rays of warm seas; an octopus.

dev'il-ish, *a.* Resembling, characteristic of, or pert. to, the Devil; diabolical.—**Syn.** Infernal, hellish, satanic, fiendish, wicked, malicious, detestable.—**dev'il-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**-ish-ness**, *n.*

dev'il-ment (-mênt), *n.* Devilry.

dev'il-ry (-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). Devilish magic or action; reckless or wicked conduct; mischief.

devil's darning needle. A dragon fly.

dev'il-try (dêv'îl-trî), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trîz). Devilry.

de'vi-ous (dê-vî-ûs), *a.* Out of a straight line; winding; sinuous; going out of the right or common course; going astray; wandering.—**de'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

de-vis'a-ble (dê-vîz'â-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

de-vise' (-vîz'), *v. t. & i.* To form in the

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ, cêve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

mind by new combinations of ideas, etc.; contrive; invent; scheme; to give by will (esp. real estate).—**Syn.** Discover, imagine, plan.—**n.** Act of disposing of property by will (now esp. of real property); a will, or clause of a will, making such disposal; property devised.—**de-vis'er** (-vîz'ēr), *n.*

dev-i-see' (dĕv'î-zē'; dĕ-vîz'ē'), *n.* See -EE.

de-vi'sor (dĕ-vî'zōr; -zōr), *n.* One who devises property.

de-vi'tal-ize (dĕ-vî'tāl-îz), *v. t.* To deprive of vitality.

de-void' (dĕ-void'), *a.* Destitute; not in possession (with *of*).

de-voir' (dĕ-vwâr'; -vwôr'; dĕv'wōr), *n.* Duty; due act of civility or respect;—now used in *pl.*

dev-o-lu'tion (dĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* Transference from one to another; a passing to a successor.

de-volve' (dĕ-vōlv'), *v. t. & i.* To roll on or down; to transfer or pass from one person to another; hand down.

de-vote' (dĕ-vōt'), *v. t.* To appropriate or dedicate by a vow; consecrate; doom; give up wholly; addict; attach strongly.—**Syn.** Destine; resign; apply.

de-vot'ed (-vōt'ĕd), *p. a.* Consecrated; strongly attached; dedicated; doomed.

dev-o-tee' (dĕv'ō-tē'), *n.* One zealously devoted, esp., a religious fanatic.

de-vo'tion (dĕ-vō'shŭn), *n.* State of being devoted; zeal; esp., feelings toward God expressed in worship; devoutness; act of worship; prayer; act of devoting; consecration; dedication.—**Syn.** Religiousness, piety; attachment, ardor, earnestness.—**de-vo'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

de-vour' (-vour'), *v. t.* To eat up greedily or ravenously; prey upon; seize and destroy, or appropriate greedily or wantonly; consume; waste; take in eagerly by the senses.—**de-vour'er**, *n.*

de-vout' (-vout'), *a.* Devoted to religion or religious feelings, duties, or exercises; pious; religious; expressing devotion or piety; warmly devoted; sincere.—**de-vout'ly**, *adv.*—**vout'ness**, *n.*

dew (dū), *n.* Moisture condensed on the surfaces of cool bodies, esp. at night; something which falls lightly or refreshingly; any moisture that appears in small drops, as tears, sweat, etc.—*v. t.* To wet with or as with dew; bedew.

dew/ber-ry (dū'bĕr-î), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-îz). Any of certain species of blackberry.

dew/claw' (-klō'), *n.* A short rudimentary digit on a quadruped's foot, or a claw or hoof terminating such a digit, as the so-called *false hoof* of the deer, etc.

dew/drop' (dū'drōp'), *n.* A drop of dew.

dew/lap' (-lāp'), *n.* The hanging fold of skin under the neck of various animals, esp. bovines.

dew point. The temperature at which dew begins to form.

dew'y (dū'î), *a.*; **DEW'I-ER** (-î-ēr); -I-EST. Of or pert. to dew; suggestive of, consisting of, or moist with, dew.

dex'ter (dĕks'tĕr), *a.* Pert. to, or situated on, the right hand; pert. to the side of a shield, or escutcheon, at the right of the person wearing it; appearing, or observed, on the right side; hence, auspicious; fortunate.

dex-ter'i-ty (dĕks-tĕr'î-tî), *n.* Readiness and grace in physical or in mental activity; adroitness.—**Syn.** Nimbleness, expertness, skill, cleverness, art, ability, address, tact, facility, aptness, aptitude.

dex'ter-ous (dĕks'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* Skillful and active physically or mentally; ready; done with dexterity; skillful; artful.—**Syn.** Adept, expert, apt, quick, adroit, deft, clever.—**dex'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

dex'trin (-trîn), *n.* A dextrorotatory, gummy substance formed from starch by heat, acids, or ferments, used as a substitute for gums, for sizing, etc.

dex-tro-glu'cose (-trō-glōō'kōs), *n.* Ordinary glucose.

dex-tro-ro'ta-to-ry (-trō-rō'tā-tō-rî), *a.* Turning to the right, or clockwise; esp., turning the plane of polarization of luminous rays to the right.

dex'trose' (dĕks'trōrs'; dĕks-trōrs'), *a.* Twining in a spiral from left to right, as the stem of the morning-glory.—**dex-tro-r'ial** (dĕks-trōr'sāl), *a.*

dex'trose (dĕks'trōs), *n.* Dextroglucose.

dey (dā), *n.* The governor of Algiers (before the French conquest in 1830); a ruler or pasha of Tunis or Tripoli, as in the 16th century.

dhole (dōl), *n.* A wild dog of India, which hunts in packs.

dhow (dou), *n.* A form of lateen-rigged vessel of the Orient.

di'a-base (dî'ā-bās), *n.* A dark greenish, igneous rock.

di'a-be'tes (-bĕ'tēz; *colloq.* -tīs), *n.* A disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine.—**di'a-bet'ic** (-bĕt'ik; -bĕ'tik), *a. & n.*

di'a-ble-rie (dî'ā-blĕ-rî; *F.* dyā'blĕ-rĕ'), *n.* Sorcery; diabolical deeds; mischief; lore of devils.

dî'a-bol'ic (dî'ā-bōl'ik), -**i-cal** (-î-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. or appropriate to the Devil or devils; devilish.—**-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dî-ab'o-lo (dî-āb'ō-lō), *n.* A sport consisting in whirling on a string, fastened

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

to two sticks. a small spool-shaped object (called the *diabolo*).

di-ac'o-nal (di-ak'ô-nâl), *a.* Of or pert. to a deacon.

di-ac'o-nate (-nât), *n.* Office of a deacon; a body of deacons.

di-a-cous'tics (di'â-kôôs'tîks; -kous'tîks), *n.* Science of sound as affected by different mediums. — **-cous'tic**, *a.*

di-a-crit'ic (-krî't'ik), *a.* Diacritical. — *n.* A diacritical mark or point.

di-a-crit'i-cal (-î-kâl), *a.* Serving to separate or distinguish, as a point or sign applied to a letter to distinguish it in form or sound.

di-a-dem (di'â-dêm), *n.* A crown; an ornamental headband or fillet worn by Eastern monarchs; regal power.

di-ær'e-sis (di-êr'ê-sis, *or, esp. in British usage, di-ê-rê-sis*), *n.*; *pl.* -ESES (-sêz). The resolution of one syllable into two, esp. by separating a diphthong into its component vowels; a mark, consisting of two dots [''], placed over a vowel to indicate its pronunciation in a separate syllable, as in *zoology*.

di-ag-nose' (di'âg-nôs'; -nôz'), *v. t. & i.* To ascertain by, or make, a diagnosis.

di-ag-no'sis (-nô'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -NOSES (-sêz). Art or act of recognizing disease from its symptoms; scientific determination; critical scrutiny, or judgment based on it. — **-nos'tic** (-nôs'tîk), *a. & n.*

di-ag'o-nal (di-âg'ô-nâl), *a.* Joining two not adjacent vertices of a rectilinear or polyhedral figure; running across from corner to corner; oblique in direction or extension; having diagonal parts. — *n.* A diagonal right line or plane; a diagonal direction or series, or a part placed diagonally. — **di-ag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*

di-a-gram (di'â-grâm), *n.* A line drawing, as for scientific purposes; any graphic representation; a scheme, chart, or plan. — *v. t.* To represent by, or put in the form of, a diagram. — **di-a-gram-mat'ic** (-grâ-mât'ik), **-i-cal** (-î-kâl), *a.*

di'al (di'âl), *n.* An instrument for showing the time of day by the shadow of a style, or gnomon; esp., a sundial; graduated face of a timepiece; a plate or face having an indicating pointer or pointers; as, the *dial* of a steam gauge.

di-a-lect (di'â-lêkt), *n.* Language; tongue; phraseology; a form of speech marked by local peculiarities; esp., a local form of a language differing from the standard, or literary, form; cant or jargon of a class; patois. — **di-a-lect'al** (-lêk'tâl), *a.*

di-a-lect'ic (-lêk'tîk), **di-a-lect'ic-al** (tî-kâl), *a.* Pert. to dialectics; logical; pert. to, or of the nature of, a dialect.

di'a-lect-ti'cian (-lêk-tîsh'ân), *n.* One versed in dialectics.

di'a-lect'ics (-lêk'tîks), *n.* That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning; systematic analysis of conceptions to develop what is implied in them.

di'a-log, *n.* Var. of **DIALOGUE**.

di'a-logue (di'â-lôg), *n.* A written composition representing two or more persons as conversing or reasoning; a conversation between two or more.

di-al'y-sis (di-âl'i-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sêz). Dissolution; separation. — **di-a-lyt'ic** (di'â-lî't'ik), *a.*

di-a-mag-net'ic (-mâg-nêt'ik), *a.* Possessing, or pert. to, the property of being repelled by a magnet and of tending to take a position at right angles to the lines of force in a magnetic field, as is the case with bismuth. — *n.* A diamagnetic substance. — **di-a-mag'net-ism**, *n.*

di-am'e-ter (di-âm'ê-têr), *n.* Any chord passing through the center of a figure or body; length of a straight line across an object; width; thickness. — **di-am'e-tral** (-trâl), *a.*

di-a-met'ric (di'â-mêt'rîk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or being, a diameter; as remote as possible; opposite; adverse. — **-met'ri-cal** (-rî-kâl), *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di'a-mond (di'â-mând), *n.* Native crystallized carbon, highly valued as a precious stone when transparent; a piece of this material; a plane figure of four equal straight lines bounding two acute and two obtuse angles; lozenge; a red lozenge stamped on a playing card; a card, or (in *pl.*) the suit, so marked; the baseball infield; a very small size (four-and-a-half point) of printer's type.

di'a-pa'son (di'â-pâ'zôn), *n.* In music, a part sounding the consonance of the octave; concord; harmony; the entire compass of tones; either of the two chief foundation stops in the organ.

di'a-per (di'â-pêr), *n.* A fabric of linen, cotton, or the like, usually white and of simple pattern; the pattern of this fabric, consisting of the repetition of one or more units of design; a cloth for an infant's breech. — *v. t.* To ornament with figures, etc., in the diaper pattern.

di-aph'a-nous (di-âf'â-nûs), *a.* Translucent or transparent.

di'a-pho-ret'ic (di'â-fô-rêt'ik), *a. & n.* Sudorific.

di'a-phragm (di'â-frâm), *n.* A dividing membrane or thin partition; the muscular tendinous partition separating the chest from the abdomen; a vibrating disk or membrane, as in a telephone; in

âlê, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ûse, ûnite,

an optical instrument, a perforated plate to regulate the amount of light received, or reduce the field of view.

di'ar-rhe'a or **di'ar-rhoe'a** (dī-ā-rē-ā), *n.* A morbid purging or looseness of the bowels.—**di'ar-rhe'al** (-āl), *a.*

di'a-ry (dī-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A daily record; a book of personal notes or memoranda.—**di'a-rist** (-rist), *n.*

di'a-stase (-stās), *n.* An enzyme, occurring in germinating seeds, in leaves, and in saliva and pancreatic juice, capable of converting starch and glycogen into sugar (chiefly maltose) and dextrins.

di-as'to-le (dī-ās-tō-lē), *n.* The rhythmic expansion of the heart and arteries; a figure, in prosody, by which a syllable regularly short is made long, esp. before a pause or at the ictus.

di-ath'e-sis (dī-āth-ē-sis), *n.* Bodily condition predisposing to some disease.

di'a-tom (dī-ā-tōm), *n.* A certain microscopic unicellular marine or freshwater alga found on submerged objects. The siliceous skeletons form kieselguhr.

di'a-ton'ic (-tōn'ik), *a.* Pert. to or designating a standard major or minor musical scale of 8 tones to the octave without chromatic modification.

di'a-tribe (dī-ā-trib), *n.* A prolonged discussion; esp., an acrimonious harangue.

di-bas'ic (dī-bās'ik), *a.* Of acids, having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms, or radicals, in forming salts.

dib'ble (dīb'l), *n.* A pointed implement to make holes in the ground, esp. for plants or seeds.—*v. t.* To plant, or make holes in (soil), with or as with a dibble.

dice (dis), *n.*; *pl.* of **DIE**. Small cubes marked, usually, with spots from one to six, used in gaming; also, gaming with dice.—*v. i.* To play games or gamble with dice.—**dic'er** (dis'ēr), *n.*

di'chro-ism (dī'krō-iz'm), *n.* Of a crystal, the property of presenting different colors in two different directions by transmitted light.—**di-chro'ic** (dī-krō'ik), *a.*

di-chro'mate (dī-krō'māt), *n.* Any of various salts of a certain acid of chromium.

di'chro-mat'ic (dī'krō-māt'ik), *a.* Having two colors.

di-chro'ma-tism (dī-krō-mā-tiz'm), *n.* The condition of being able to see only two of the fundamental colors.

dick'ens (dik'ēnz), *n.* or *interj.* The devil; the deuce;—a euphemism.

dick'er (-ēr), *v. i. & t.* To barter. *U. S.* —*n.* A bartering or chaffering. *U. S.*

dick'ey (-ī), *pl.* -EYS (-īz), **dick'y**, *pl.* -IES,

n. Any of various articles of clothing, as a false shirt front or a shirt collar; any of various animals, as a donkey or a small bird; in a carriage, a seat for the driver or a seat at the back for servants.

di-cot'y-le'don (dī-kōt'y-lē'dŏn), *n.* A plant with two cotyledons.—**di-cot'y-le'don-ous**, *a.*

dic'tate (dik'tāt; dik-tāt'), *v. t.* To tell or utter so that another may write down; utter authoritatively; deliver (a command) to a subordinate; declare with authority; impose.—**Syn.** Prescribe, enjoin, command.—*v. i.* To practice dictation.—(dik'tāt), *n.* A statement delivered with authority; an authoritative rule or principle; a command.

dic-ta'tion (dik-tā'shŏn), *n.* Act of dictating; that which is dictated.

dic-ta'tor (-tēr), *n.* One appointed to exercise, or one exercising, absolute authority in government, esp. in a republic; one vested with supreme authority in any line.—**dic-ta'tor-ship**, *n.*

dic'ta-to'ri-al (dik-tā-tō'rī-āl), *a.* Pert. or suited to, or characteristic of, a dictator.—**Syn.** Autocratic, peremptory, domineering; positive, categorical, dogmatic.—**dic'ta-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

dic'tion (dik'shŏn), *n.* Choice of words to express ideas; mode of verbal expression.

dic'tion-a-ry (-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A book containing the words of a language, or of any system or province of knowledge, usually arranged alphabetically, with their meanings; a lexicon.

dic'to-graph (-tō-grāf), *n.* A telephonic system or apparatus devised for dictation to a stenographer at a distance.

dic'tum (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -TA (-tā), E. -TUMS (-tŭmz). An authoritative statement; dogmatic saying; a judicial opinion on a point immaterial to the matter being decided.

did (did), *pret.* of **DO**.

di-dac'tic (dī-dāk'tik; dī-), **di-dac'ti-cal** (-dāk'tī-kāl), *a.* Fitted or intended to teach; instructive.—**ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di-dac'tics (-tikz), *n.* Art or science of teaching.

didst (didst), 2d pers. sing. *pret.* of **DO**.

die (dī), *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **DIED** (dīd); *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* **DY'ING** (dī'ing). To suffer a total and irreparable loss of action of the vital functions; become dead; perish; suffer death; suffer the pains of or as of death; pass out of existence; cease; sink, faint, or pine away; languish.—**Syn.** Expire, de cease, depart.

die (dī), *n.* One of the small cubes used in gaming (*pl.* **DICE**, *pron.* dis); any small cubical body (*pl.* **DICE**); that

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, lŭk; then, thīr; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

which is, or might be, determined by a throw of the die; chance; (*pl.* DIES, *pron.* dīz) a metal block or plate (often one of a pair) so shaped as to give a desired form or shape to an object by pressure or a blow, as in forging, coining, etc.

di'e-lec'tric (dī'ē-lēk'trīk), *a.* Transmitting electric force by a process different from conduction, as in induction; nonconducting.—*n.* A dielectric substance; an insulator.

di'er'e-sis (dī'ēr'ē-sis). Var. of DIÆRESIS. **di'e-sis** (dī'ē-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). The mark †;—called also *double dagger*.

di'et (dī'ēt), *n.* A formal public assembly;—used specif. as the English name for various national or local assemblies.

di'et, *n.* Course of living or nourishment; what is eaten and drunk habitually; fare; a course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health; prescribed regimen.—*v. t. & i.* To cause to eat and drink, or to eat and drink, sparingly or by prescribed rules.

di'et-a-ry (-ā-rī), *a.* Pert. to diet, or to the rules of diet.—*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A rule of, or a treatise on, diet; a fixed allowance of food, as in a workhouse.

di'et-er (-ēr), *n.* One who diets.

di'e-tet'ic (dī'ē-tēt'ik), **di'e-tet'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to diet; dietary.

di'e-tet'ics (-īks), *n.* Medical or hygienic art relating to diet.

dif'fer (dif'ēr), *v. i.* To be or stand apart; disagree; be unlike; be of unlike or opposite opinion; disagree.

dif'fer-ence (-ēns), *n.* State, quality, or measure of being different or unlike; dissimilarity or an instance of it; mental discrimination; distinction; disagreement in opinion; dissension; cause of dissension; matter in controversy.—*v. t.* To cause to differ; discriminate; distinguish.

dif'fer-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; dissimilar; distinct; separate; other.—**Syn.** Unlike, variant, divergent; manifold, several, diverse, sundry, many, various.—**dif'fer-ent-ly**, *adv.*

dif'fer-en'ti-a (-ēn'shī-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -TIÆ (-ē). The distinguishing attribute of a species; specific difference.

dif'fer-en'tial (-shāl), *a.* Relating to or indicating difference; discriminating.—*n.* An infinitesimal or arbitrarily small change assigned to a variable; a small difference, esp. one between the rates over two railroad routes between the same points.

dif'fer-en'ti-ate (-shī-āt), *v. t.* To mark by a specific difference; develop differential characteristics in; ascertain or

express the specific difference of; discriminate.—*v. i.* To acquire a separate character.—**dif'fer-en'ti-a'tion** (dif'ēr-ēn'shī-ā'shūn), *n.*

dif'fi-cult (dif'fī-kūlt), *a.* Hard to do or to make; beset with difficulty; hard to understand; obscure; hard to manage or to please; exacting.—**Syn.** Arduous, painful, crabbed, laborious, troublesome.—**dif'fi-cult-ly**, *adv.*

dif'fi-cul-ty (-kūl-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being difficult; a thing hard to do or to understand; a hard enterprise; show of reluctance; feeling of objection; demur; embarrassment of affairs.—**Syn.** Hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, impediment.

dif'fi-dence (dif'fī-dēns), *n.* State or quality of being diffident.—**Syn.** Humility, bashfulness, hesitation.

dif'fi-dent (-dēnt), *a.* Wanting confidence, esp. in one's self; not self-reliant; timid; modest.—**Syn.** Retiring; shrinking, bashful, shy.—**dif'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.*

dif-frac't (dif'frākt'), *v. t.* To cause to undergo diffraction.

dif-frac'tion (-frāk'shūn), *n.* A modification which light undergoes, as in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, in which the rays appear to be deflected, producing fringes of parallel light and dark or colored bands; also, the analogous phenomenon in the case of sound, electricity, etc.—**dif-frac'tive** (-tīv), *a.*

dif-fuse (-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* To pour out and spread, as a fluid; spread; disseminate; subject to, or admit of, diffusion.—**Syn.** Expand, disperse; disseminate.

dif-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* Poured out; wide-spread; esp., of style, verbose; prolix.—**dif-fuse-ly**, *adv.* — **dif-fuse-ness**, *n.*

dif-fus'i-ble (-fūz'ī-b'l), *a.* Capable of diffusing, or of being diffused.—**dif-fus'i-bil'i-ty** (-ī-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

dif-fu'sion (-fū'zhūn), *n.* Act of diffusing; state of being diffused; diffuseness or prolixity of speech or writing; the spontaneous intermingling of the particles of substances forming a solution, as when two gases or two miscible liquids are brought into contact.—**Syn.** Spread, propagation, dissemination, dispersion.

dif-fu'sive (-sīv), *a.* Tending to diffuse, or marked by diffusion; diffuse.—**dif-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **sive-ness**, *n.*

dig (dig), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* DUG (dūg) or DIGGER (dīgd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DIG'GING (dīg'ing). To turn up, or delve in (earth), with a spade, hoe, etc.; pierce, open, or loosen, as if with a spade; bring to the surface or get by digging; ex-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

hume; form or hollow out by or as by digging.—*v. i.* To dig anything; delve; *Colloq.*, drudge.—*n.* A poke. *Colloq.*
di-gam'ma (dī-gām'ā), *n.* A certain letter of the original Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse. Its sound was probably like that of the English *w*.
di-gest' (dī-jest'; dī-), *v. t.* To distribute methodically; classify; arrange methodically in the mind; consider carefully; comprehend; convert (food) into an absorbable form; take in or assimilate mentally; bear comfortably or patiently; brook.—*v. i.* To digest food; undergo digestion.—**di-gest'er**, *n.*
di'gest (dī'jest), *n.* A body of classified information or written matter.
di-gest'i-ble (dī-jēs'ti-b'l), *a.* That may be digested.—**-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*
di-ges'tion (-jēs'chūn), *n.* Actor or process of digesting; power of digesting food.
di-ges'tive (-tīv), *a.* Pertaining to digestion; having the power to cause or promote digestion.—**di-ges'tive**, *n.*
dig'ger (dig'ēr), *n.* One that digs.
dig'it (dij'it), *n.* A finger (*Humorous*); in zoölogy, a finger or toe; any of the ten figures or symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.—**dig'it-al** (-i-tāl), *a. & n.*
dig'i-ta'lis (-tā'lis), *n.* The leaves of the purple foxglove (genus *Digitalis*), an important drug.
dig'i-tate (dij'i-tāt), *a.* Having fingers, or digits; resembling a finger or fingers, as the leaves of some plants.
dig'i-ti-grade' (-ti-grād'), *a.* Walking on the digits; designating animals in which the digits only bear on the ground, as cattle, dogs, deer, etc.;—*opp.* to *plantigrade*.—*n.* A digitigrade animal.
dig'ni-fied (dig'ni-fid), *p. a.* Marked with dignity; stately.
dig'ni-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; **-FIED'** (-fid); **-FY'ING**. To invest with dignity; honor; give a semblance of dignity to, as by a name.
dig'ni-ta-ry (-tā-rī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having, a dignity, esp. ecclesiastical.—*n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). One of exalted rank or holding a position of dignity or honor.
dig'ni-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). State, character, or quality of being worthy or honorable; worth; nobleness; elevated rank; high office; office, rank, or title of honor; nobleness of manner, aspect, or style; stateliness; a dignitary.
di'graph (dī'gráf), *n.* A group of two letters representing a single simple speech sound, as *ea* in *head*, *th* in *bath*.
di-gress' (dī-grēs'; dī-), *v. i.* To turn aside; deviate, esp. from the main subject of discourse.
di-gres'sion (-grēs'hūn), *n.* Act of di-

gressing; an instance or exemplification of digressing.—**di-gres'sive** (-grēs'iv), *a.*
di-he'dral (dī-hē'drāl), *a.* Having, or formed by, two plane faces.
dike (dik), *n.* A ditch; channel dug for water; a bank of earth thrown up from a ditch; a causeway; a bank thrown up to form a barrier, boundary, etc.; esp., a levee.—*v. t.* To surround with a dike or dikes; drain by a dike, or ditch.
di-lap'i-date (dī-lāp'i-dāt), *v. t. & i.* To bring (a building), or to fall, into decay or partial ruin by neglect or misuse; to waste; squander.—**di-lap'i-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), *n.*
di-lat'a-ble (dī-lāt'ā-b'l; dī-), *a.* Capable of dilation.
dil'a-ta'tion (dīl'ā-tā'shūn; dī'lā-), *n.* State of being dilated; a dilated part.
di-late' (dī-lāt'; dī-), *v. t.* To enlarge or extend in bulk or size; expand.—*v. i.* To dwell in narration; expatiate; expand.—**Syn.** Distend, inflate.—**di-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*—**di-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*
dil'a-to-ry (dīl'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Designed to cause delay; delaying; characterized by, or given to, procrastination; tardy; slow; procrastinating.—**dil'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*
di-lem'ma (dī-lēm'mā; dī-), *n.* An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives (or "horns"), either of which is conclusive against him; a vexatious predicament; difficult choice or position.
dil'et-tan'te (dīl'ē-tān'tē; *It.* dē'lēt-tān' tā), *n.*; *pl.* *It.* **-TANTI** (-tē), *E.* **-TANTES** (-tēz). A lover of the fine arts; one who follows an art or a branch of knowledge desultorily, or for amusement only.—**dil'et-tan'te-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*
dil'i-gence (dīl'i-jēns; *F.* dē'lē'zhāns'), *n.* A public stagecoach;—now only of Continental stagecoaches.
dil'i-gence (dīl'i-jēns), *n.* Quality of being diligent; careful attention; persevering effort; assiduity.
dil'i-gent (-jēnt), *a.* Assiduous; industrious; prosecuted with careful attention and effort; not negligent.—**Syn.** Active, sedulous, laborious; constant, persevering, attentive.—**dil'i-gent-ly**, *adv.*
dill (dil), *n.* A European herb, the anise of Scripture. Its seeds are used for flavoring pickles, etc.
dil'ly-dal'ly (dīl'i-dāl'i), *v. i.* To loiter or trifle.
dil'u-ent (-ū-ēnt), *a.* Diluting; that dissolves; solvent.—*n.* A diluent agent.
di-lute (dī-lūt'; dī-), *v. t.* To make or become thinner by admixture; weaken by mixing, esp. with water.—*a.* Diluted; weak.—**di-lu'tion** (-lū'shūn), *n.*

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

di-lu'vi-al (dī-lū'vī-āl), **di-lu'vi-an** (-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to a flood or deluge, esp. the Deluge.

di-lu'vi-um (-ūm), *n.; pl. E. -VIUMS* (-ūmz), *L. -VIA* (-ā). Geological drift; any deposit produced by aqueous agencies of more than ordinary power.

dim (dīm), *a.* Not bright or distinct; dusky; faint; dull; of obscure vision; dull of apprehension; obtuse.—**Syn.** Obscure, indistinct; dark. — *v. t. & i.* To render or become dim; dull; obscure; deprive of or lose distinct vision.

dime (dīm), *n.* A United States silver coin, worth ten cents.

di-men'sion (dī-mēn'shūn), *n.* Measure in a single line; esp. in pl., measure in length and breadth, or length, breadth, and thickness; size; *pl.*, extent; importance. — **di-men'sion-al** (-āl), *a.*

di-min'ish (dī-mīn'ish), *v. t. & i.* To make smaller or less; reduce; lessen; lessen the authority or dignity of; degrade; weaken.—**Syn.** Decrease, abate, lower, contract, curtail, impair.

dim'i-nu'tion (dīm'ī-nū'shūn), *n.* Act of diminishing; state of being diminished; reduction; decrease; decrement.

di-min'u-tive (dī-mīn'ū-tīv), *a.* Expressing diminution, as a word; below the average size; very small; little. — *n.* A derivative word denoting something small or young of the kind denoted by the primitive (as, *gosling, eaglet, lamb-kin*); a diminutive form or variety.

dim'i-ty (dīm'ī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). A kind of cotton fabric with raised stripes.

dim'ly, *adv.*, **dim'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; DIM.

di-mor'phism (dī-môr'fīz'm), *n.* In biology, difference of form, color, or structure between members of the same species; crystallization in two independent forms of the same chemical compound.—**di-mor'phous** (-fūs), *a.*

dim'ple (dīm'pl), *n.* A slight natural indentation in the body, esp. in the cheek or chin.—*v. i. & t.* To form, or mark with, dimples.

din (dīn), *n.* Loud, confused, or clanging noise; clamor.—*v. t. & i.* To assail, or to utter, or sound, with a din.

dine (dīn), *v. i.* To take dinner.—*v. t.* To give a dinner to; feed.

din'er (dīn'ēr), *n.* One who dines; a guest at dinner.

ding (dīng), *v. i. & t.* To sound, as a bell; ring; *Colloq. or Dial.*, talk, urge, or impress with vehemence, importunity, or reiteration. — *n.* The noise of dinging.

ding'dong' (dīng'dōng'), *n.* The sound

of or as of repeated strokes on a metallic body, as a bell.

din'ghy (dīn'gī), *n.; pl. -GHIES* (-gīz). A small boat, of any of various kinds.

din'gle (-g'l), *n.* A narrow dale or dell.

din'gle, *v. t. & i.* To ring.

din'go (-gō), *n.; pl. -GOES* (-gōz). A wild dog of Australia.

din'gy (dīn'jī), *a.; -GI-ER* (-ēr); *GI-EST*. Dark; dusky; grimy; soiled.—**din'gi-ly** (-jī-lī), *adv.* — **din'gi-ness**, *n.*

din'ner (dīn'ēr), *n.* Chief meal of the day, or a formal repast answering to this.

dint (dīnt), *n.* Force; power (esp. in *by dint of*); a dent.—**Syn.** Indentation, nick, notch.—*v. t.* To dent; press or imprint, as a dent.

di-oc'e-san (dī-ōs'ē-sān; dī-ō-sē'sān), *a.* Of or pert. to or governing a diocese. — *n.* One in charge of a diocese; one of the clergy or of the people of a diocese.

di'o-cese (dī-ō-sēs; -sēs), *n.* The district in which a bishop has authority.

di-œ'cious (dī-ē'shūs), *a.* Having the male reproductive organs in one individual and the female in another.

di-op'ter (-ōp'tēr), *n.* A unit of refractive power equal to that of a glass with a principal focal distance of one meter.

di-op'tics (-triks), *n.* Optics treating of the refraction of light, esp. by lenses.

—**di-op'tic** (-ōp'trik), *a.*

di'o-ra'ma (dī-ō-rā'mā), *n.* A scenic representation in which a painting, partly translucent, is seen through an opening with diversity of scenic effect.

—**di'o-ram'ic** (-rām'ik), *a.*

di'o-rite (dī-ō-rīt), *n.* A granular, crystalline, igneous rock, commonly of soda-lime feldspar and hornblende.

di-ox'ide (dī-ōk'sīd; -sīd), *n.* An oxide with 2 oxygen atoms in each molecule.

dip (dīp), *v. t.; DIPPED* (dīpt) or *DIPT*; *DIP'PING*. To plunge or immerse, esp. temporarily into a liquid; baptize by immersion; take out as by lading; lower and raise quickly, as a flag.—*v. i.* To immerse one's self and quickly emerge; drop down, as if immersing one's self in water; sink; plunge a ladle or the like into a liquid or soft substance and remove a part; go rather deeply; penetrate (*in or into*); enter slightly or cursorily (*in or into*); incline downward; slope.—*n.* Act of dipping or immersing; inclination downward; pitch; *Colloq.*, a candle made by repeated dipping of a wick in fat or wax; any liquid preparation into which objects may be dipped, as for cleansing.

diph-the'ri-a (dīf-thē'rī-ā), *n.* A febrile infectious disease in which the air

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ăll; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ënd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

passages, esp. the throat, become coated with a false membrane. — **diph'the-rit'ic** (dif'thë-rít'ik), *a.*

diph'thong (dif'thông), *n.* A union of two vowels forming a compound sound pronounced in one syllable, as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *oil* (often called a *proper diphthong*); a vowel digraph (often called an *improper diphthong*); popularly, either of the ligatures *æ*, *œ*, which now represent simple sounds. — **diph-thon'gal** (dif'thông'gál), *a.*

di-plô'ma (di-plô'mâ), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -MAS (-máz), *L.* -MATA (-mâ-tâ). A writing conferring a privilege, honor, or power; a certificate of a degree conferred by a literary society or educational institution; a historical or state document.

di-plô'ma-cy (-mâ-si), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-siz). Art of conducting negotiations between nations, as in making treaties; dexterity in securing advantages; tact.

dip'lô-mat (dip'lô-mât), *n.* One employed or skilled in international diplomacy; a diplomatist.

dip'lô-mat'ic (-mât'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to international diplomacy, or the foreign ministers (diplomatic body) at a court or capital; characterized by, or skilled in, diplomacy; tactful; artful.

dip'lô-mat'ics (dip'lô-mât'iks), *n.* Art of deciphering ancient writings, and determining their age, authenticity, etc.

di-plô'ma-tist (di-plô'mâ-tist), *n.* A diplomat; one tactful or crafty in affairs.

dip'per (dip'ër), *n.* One that dips; esp., a ladle; any of various diving birds; [*cap.*] the seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear.

dip'so-ma'ni-a (-sô-mâ'ni-â), *n.* Morbid uncontrollable craving for drink, esp. alcoholic liquors. — **ma'ni-ac** (-âk), *n.*

Dip'ter-a (dip'tër-â), *n. pl.* The order of insects including the true, or winged, flies, the mosquitoes, gnats, etc. — **dip'ter-ous** (-üs), *a.*

dire (dir), *a.* Fearful; dreadful; horrible.

di-rect' (di-rëkt'), *a.* Straight; leading by the shortest way to a point or end; straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness; express; plain; unambiguous; in the line of descent; lineally related, not collaterally; of an electric current, flowing in one direction only (distinguished from *alternating*). — *adv.* Directly. — *v. t.* To put a direction or address on, as on a letter; arrange in a direct or straight line, as toward a mark; point; aim; guide, as by pointing out the way; determine the course of; guide; govern; instruct as a superior; order. — **Syn.** Lead, dispose, manage, regulate;

command, conduct. — *v. i.* To give direction; point out a course. — **di-rect'er**, *n.*

di-rec'tion (-rëk'shün), *n.* Act of directing; guidance; management; instruction; order; command; superscription or address, as of a letter; the line on which anything is moving or aimed to move, or in which anything is lying or pointing. — **Syn.** Administration, guidance, superintendence, oversight, government. — **di-rec'tive** (-tív), *a.*

di-rect'ly (-rëkt'li), *adv.* In a direct manner or line. — **Syn.** Forthwith, straightway, promptly; soon, presently, immediately, instantly, instantaneously.

di-rec't'ness, *n.* See **-NESS**.

di-rec'tor (-rëk'tër), *n.* One that directs; a manager; one of a body appointed to manage the affairs of a company or corporation. — **di-rec'tor-ship**, *n.*

di-rec'to-rate (-tô-rât), *n.* Office of a director; a body of directors; management by a director or directors.

di-rec'to'ri-al (di-rëk-tô'ri-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to a director; directive.

di-rec'to-ry (di-rëk'tô-rí), *a.* Serving to direct; directive. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). That which directs; a body of directions or rules; body of directors; book containing names and residences of the inhabitants of a place, or of classes of them.

dire'ful (dir'foöl), *a.* Dire; terrible.

dire'ly, *adv.*, **dire'ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.

dirge (dürj), *n.* The Office for the Dead in the Roman Catholic Church; a psalm sung for a departed soul, or a requiem Mass; a piece of music, esp. a mournful song, to accompany funeral or memorial rites.

dir'i-gi-ble (dir'í-jí-b'l), *a.* That can be directed; steerable, as a balloon. — *n.* A dirigible balloon or torpedo.

dirk (dürk), *n.* A kind of dagger. — *v. t.* To stab with a dirk.

dirt (dürt), *n.* Any foul substance, as mud, dust, etc.; *Colloq.*, loose earth or soil; meanness; sordidness; dirtiness in condition, action, or speech. — *v. t.* To make foul; dirty.

dirt'i-ly (dür'tí-li), *adv.*, **dirt'i-ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.

dirt'y (-tí), *a.*; **DIRT'I-ER** (-tí-ër); **-I-EST**. Defiled with dirt, or serving to defile; of color, sullied or clouded; base; sordid; muddy; foggy; stormy. — **Syn.** Foul, filthy, nasty, squalid. — *v. t.*; **DIRT'IED** (-tíd); **-Y-ING**. To foul; soil; tarnish; sully.

dis- (dis-). A prefix used to denote, *away, apart, asunder, between undoing, reversal, privation, or negation*.

dis'a-bil'i-ty (-â-bil'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State of being disabled; absence

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. iŋk; then. thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure,

of competent power, means, fitness, capacity, qualification, etc.; that the existence of which constitutes such a state.—**Syn.** Weakness, impotence; incompetence, incapacity, disqualification.

dis-a'ble (dis-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To render unable or incapable; destroy the force, vigor, or power of action, of; disqualify legally.—**Syn.** Weaken, unfit, incapacitate.—**dis-a'ble-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* —**dis-a'b'led** (-ā'b'ld), *p. a.*

dis-a-buse' (dis-ā-būz'), *v. t.* To undeceive; set right.

dis-ad-van'tage (-ād-vān'tāj), *n.* That which hinders success, or causes loss or injury; loss; detriment; prejudice to fame, profit, or other good.—**Syn.** Injury, hurt, damage.—*v. t.* To injure the interest of. — **dis-ad-van-ta'geous** (dis-ād/vān-tā'jūs), *a.* — **-geous-ly**, *adv.* — **-geous-ness**, *n.*

dis-af-fect' (-ā-fēkt'), *v. t.* To diminish the affection of; fill with discontent; disorder.—**dis-af-fect'ed** (-fēk'tēd), *p. a.*

dis-af-fec'tion (-fēk'sh'n), *n.* State of being disaffected; unfriendliness; disloyalty; physical disorder; disease.—**Syn.** Dislike, discontent, alienation.

dis-af-for'est (dis-ā-för'ēst), *v. t.* To exempt from forest laws; deforest.

dis-a-gree' (-ā-grē'), *v. i.* To fail to agree; be unlike; differ in opinion; quarrel; be unsuited.

dis-a-gree-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Exciting repugnance; offensive; unpleasant in temper or mood. — **dis-a-gree-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-a-gree-ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act or state of disagreeing.—**Syn.** Difference, diversity, unlikeness, variance; misunderstanding, dissension; dispute, discord.

dis-al-low' (-ā-lou'), *v. t.* To refuse to allow; deny the force or validity of.—**Syn.** Disapprove, prohibit, censure, reject.—**dis-al-low-ance** (-āns), *n.*

dis-ap-pear' (-ā-pēr'), *v. i.* To cease to appear or be perceived; pass from view; vanish; cease to be or exist. — **dis-ap-pear-ance** (-āns), *n.*

dis-ap-point' (-point'), *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or hope; balk; frustrate; foil; fail. — **dis-ap-point'ed**, *p. a.*

dis-ap-point-ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act of disappointing; state or emotion of being disappointed; frustration; that which disappoints.

dis-ap-pro-ba'tion (dis-āp/rō-bā'sh'n), *n.* Act, state, or fact of disapproving; state of being disapproved.

dis-ap-prove' (dis-ā-prōv'), *v. t.* To pass unfavorable judgment on; regard as wrong, unsuitable, or inexpedient;

censure; decline to sanction.—*v. i.* To feel or express disapprobation (of). — **dis-ap-prov'al** (-prōv'āl), *n.* — **-prov'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-arm' (dis-ārm'), *v. t.* To deprive of arms or weapons; render harmless.

dis-ar'ma-ment (-ār'mā-mēnt), *n.* Reduction of a military establishment approximately to a peace footing.

dis-ar-range' (dis-ā-rānj'), *v. t.* To disturb the arrangement of; disorder. —

dis-ar-range-ment (-mēnt), *n.*

dis-ar-ray' (-ā-rā'), *v. t.* To throw into disorder; unrobe; despoil; strip.—*n.* Disorder; careless or incomplete attire.

dis-as'ter (dis-ās'tēr), *n.* An unfortunate event; esp., a sudden extraordinary misfortune; calamity.—**Syn.** Mishap, mischance, misadventure; ruin, reverse, blow, stroke, catastrophe.

dis-as'trous (-trās), *a.* Attended with disaster; calamitous.—**-trous-ly**, *adv.*

dis-a-vow' (dis-ā-vou'), *v. t.* To refuse to own or acknowledge; disclaim; disown. — **dis-a-vow'al** (-āl), *n.*

dis-band' (dis-bānd'), *v. t.* To break up the organization of, as of an army.—*v. i.* To disperse; esp., to quit military service by breaking up organization. — **dis-band-ment**, *n.*

dis-bar' (-bār'), *v. t.* To deprive of the status and privileges of a member of the bar. — **dis-bar-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

dis-be-lief' (dis-bē-lēf'), *n.* Act or state of disbelieving; refusal of assent, credit, or credence.

dis-be-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. t. & i.* To refuse credence to.

dis-bur'den (-būr'd'n), *v. t.* To rid of a burden; disencumber; put off (a burden); discharge.—**Syn.** Unload, unburden, free. — **dis-bur'den-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

dis-burse' (-bûrs'), *v. t.* To pay out; expend. — **dis-burse-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

disc (disk), *n.* Var. of **DISK**.

dis-card' (dis-kārd'), *v. t.* To reject from the hand (a card or cards) as superfluous; play (a card, not a trump, of a different suit from the card led); cast off as useless; turn away; reject.

dis-card' (dis-kārd', dis'kārd), *n.* A discarding, or the card or cards discarded.

dis-cern' (di-zûrn'), *v. t.* To see and identify by noting differences; discriminate; distinguish; see by the eye or understanding; perceive and recognize.—**Syn.** Discover, espy, descry, detect.—*v. i.* To make distinction; distinguish.

dis-cern'i-ble (-zûr'nī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being discerned.

dis-cern'ing, *p. a.* Acute; shrewd.

dis-cern-ment (-zûrn'mēnt), *n.* Act or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

faculty of discerning.—**Syn.** Discrimination, acuteness, astuteness, perspicacity, sagacity, shrewdness, perception, penetration, insight, acumen.

dis-charge' (dis-chärj'), *v. t.* To relieve of a charge, or burden; unload; free of the missile with which anything is charged; fire off; relieve, as of a debt, accusation, etc.; absolve; clear; send away from service; dismiss; release legally from confinement, as a prisoner; put forth or remove, as a charge or burden; let fly or shoot (a missile); throw off the obligation of, esp. by performance; perform; execute; pay; give forth; emit.—*v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden.—*n.* Act of discharging; unloading, as of a cargo; firing off, as of artillery; act of relieving, or state of being relieved, of an obligation or other burden; acquittance; act of getting rid of an obligation, liability, etc.; fulfillment, as by payment; release or dismissal, as from office; legal release from confinement; a flowing or issuing out or a rate of flow; emission; that which is discharged or emitted.—

dis-charg'er (-chär'jër), *n.*

dis-ci-ple (di-si'p'l), *n.* A pupil or scholar; now esp., a follower who has learned to believe in the doctrine of his teacher.—**dis-ci-ple-ship**, *n.*

dis-ci-plin-a-ri-an (dis'i-plin-ä'r-i-än), *a.* Of or pert. to discipline.—*n.* One who disciplines; one excelling or rigorous in training, esp. as to order and obedience.

dis-ci-plin-a-ry (-ä-ri), *a.* Pert. to discipline.

dis-ci-pline (-plîn), *n.* The treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; training; drill; subjection to rule; control; habit of obedience; correction; chastisement by way of correction and training; training through suffering.—*v. t.* To develop by instruction and exercise; train; accustom to regular and systematic action; drill; improve by corrective and penal methods; chastise.—**Syn.** Teach, instruct, chasten, punish.

dis-claim' (dis-kläm'), *v. i.*—*v. t.* To disavow any connection with; repudiate; disown.

dis-claim'er (-ër), *n.* Act of disclaiming; denial or disavowal of claim.

dis-close' (dis-klöz'), *n.*—*v. t.* To uncover; lay open or expose to view; reveal; expose; divulge.

dis-clo-sure (-klöz'zhür), *n.* Act of disclosing; exposure; thing disclosed.

dis-co'id (dis'koid), *a.* Like a disk; flat and circular.

dis-col'or (dis-kül'ër), *v. t.* To alter the

natural color of, esp. for the worse; stain.—**dis-col'or-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.*
dis-com'fit (-küm'fit), *v. t.* To balk; disconcert.—**Syn.** Overthrow, conquer, baffle, confuse.

dis-com'fi-ture (-fi-tür), *n.* Act of discomfiting; state of being discomfited; rout; overthrow; frustration.

dis-com'fort (-fërt), *v. t.* To disturb the comfort of; make uneasy; pain.—*n.* Want of comfort; uncomfortable condition; pain; distress; sorrow; that which causes distress.

dis-com-mode' (dis'kõ-möd'), *v. t.* To incommode.

dis-com-pose' (-kõm-põz'), *v. t.* To throw into disorder; agitate; perturb; disarrange; disorder.—**Syn.** Derange, unsettle, disturb, ruffle, fret.

dis-com-po'sure (-põ'zhür), *n.* State of being discomposed.

dis'con-cert' (-kõn-sürt'), *v. t.* To throw into disorder or confusion; discompose; confuse.—**Syn.** Disturb, unbalance.

dis'con-nect' (-kõ-nëkt'), *v. t.* To undo the connection of; disunite.—**dis'con-nec'tion** (-nëk'shün), *n.*

dis'con-nect'ed (-nëk'tëd), *p. a.* Disjoined; not connected.—**Syn.** Rambling, desultory, disjointed, broken, scattered.—**dis'con-nect'ed-ly**, *adv.*

dis-con'so-late (dis-kõn'sõ-lät), *a.* Desitute of consolation; deeply dejected; sad; inspiring dejection; cheerless.—**Syn.** Forlorn, melancholy, sorrowful, woeful.—**dis-con'so-late-ly**, *adv.*—**-late-ness**, **-la'tion** (-lä'shün), *n.*

dis'con-tent' (dis'kõn-tënt'), *a.* Not content; dissatisfied.—*n.* Want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction.—*v. i.* To dissatisfy; displease.—**dis'con-tent'ment** (-tënt'mënt), *n.*

dis'con-tin'u-ance (-tin'ü-äns), *n.* A discontinuing; state of being discontinued; interruption.—**Syn.** Cessation, intermission, separation, break.

dis'con-tin'ue (-ü), *v. t. & i.* To interrupt the continuance of; break off; stop; leave off.—**dis'con-tin'u-ous** (-ü-üs), *a.*

dis-cord' (dis-kõrd'), *v. i.* To disagree; clash.

dis'cord (dis'kõrd), *n.* Want of concord or agreement; disagreement; a combination of musical sounds which strikes the ear harshly owing to incommensurability of their vibrations; a harsh or confused noise; uproar.—**Syn.** Variance, difference, opposition, clashing, dissension, contention, strife, dissonance.

dis-cord'ance (dis-kõrd'äns), *n.* State or quality of being discordant; disagreement; a discord of sounds.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

dis-cord'ant (dis-kôr'dânt), *a.* Characterized by discord.—**Syn.** Disagreeing, incongruous, contradictory, opposing, repugnant, contrary, inconsistent, harsh, jarring.—**dis-cord'ant-ly, adv.**

dis'count (dis'kount; dis-kount'), *v. t.* To deduct from an account, debt, charge, or the like; lend money on, deducting in advance the discount, or allowance for interest; take into consideration beforehand; diminish by anticipation; allow for exaggeration in (a tale, etc.).—(**dis'count**), *n.* A discounting; deduction made, or rate of interest charged, in discounting.—**dis-count'a-ble** (dis-koun'tâ-b'l), *a.*

dis-coun'te-nance (dis-koun'tě-nāns), *v. t.* To abash; refuse to approve.

dis-cour'age (dis-kūr'āj), *v. t.* To lessen the courage of; dishearten; deject; dishearten one with respect to; deter one from.—**Syn.** Dispirit, depress.

dis-cour'age-ment (-mēt), *n.* A discouraging; state of being discouraged; depression; discouraging thing; deterrent.

dis-course' (dis-kōrs'), *n.* Conversation; talk; art and manner of speaking; consecutive speech; dissertation.—*v. i.* To express one's self in discourse; speak; converse.—*v. t.* To utter.—**dis-cours'er, n.**

dis-cour'te-ous (-kūr'tě-ūs; -kōrt'yūs), *a.* Uncivil; wanting in courtesy.—**dis-cour'te-sy** (-kūr'tě-sī), *n.*

dis-cov'er (-kūv'ēr), *v. t.* To reveal; make known; obtain sight or knowledge of, for the first time, as of a thing hitherto not perceived or known; detect; descry.—**Syn.** Find out; originate, contrive, devise, invent.—**dis-cov'er-a-ble** (-â-b'l), *a.*—**dis-cov'er-er** (-ēr), *n.*

dis-cov'er-y (-ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Act of discovering; thing discovered.

dis-cred'it (dis-krěd'it), *n.* Lack of credit or reputation; disesteem; lack of belief or confidence; disbelief; lack of commercial credit.—**Syn.** Disrepute, dishonor, disgrace.—*v. t.* To refuse credence to; disbelieve; deprive of credit or good repute; bring reproach on.—**dis-cred'it-a-ble** (-â-b'l), *a.*—**-a-bly, adv.**

dis-creet' (-krět'), *a.* Having discernment, esp. in avoiding error or evil; circumspect; prudent.—**dis-creet'ly, adv.**

dis-crep'an-cy (-krěp'ân-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). State or quality of being discrepant or an instance of this.

dis-crep'ant (dis-krěp'ânt; dis'krěpânt), *a.* Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; contrary; different.

dis-crete' (dis-krět'; dis'krět), *a.* Separate; distinct; disjunct; composed of distinct parts; discontinuous.

dis-cre'tion (dis-krěsh'ün), *n.* Discernment; freedom to decide or act; quality of being discreet, esp. in decorum and self-control; prudence; circumspection.—**cre'tion-al** (-âl), **-a-ry** (-â-rī), *a.*

dis-crim'i-nate (-krim'î-nât), *a.* Distinguished by certain tokens; distinct; marked by or showing discrimination.—(**-nât**), *v. t.* To mark as different; differentiate; separate by discerning differences; distinguish.—*v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; distinguish; make a difference in treatment or favor (of one as compared with others).

dis-crim'i-na'tion (dis-krim'î-nâ'shün), *n.* Act of discriminating; state of being discriminated; quality of being discriminating; acute discernment.—**Syn.** Penetration, acumen, distinction.—**dis-crim'i-na-tive** (-krim'î-nâ-tiv), *a.*

dis-curs'ive (-kūr'siv), *a.* Passing from one thing to another; digressive; desultory.—**-sive-ly, adv.**—**-sive-ness, n.**

dis'cus (dis'kūs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CUSES (-ēz), L. DISCI (dis'ī). A heavy circular plate, or quoit, to be thrown or hurled as a trial of strength and skill.

dis-cuss' (dis-kūs'), *v. t.* To examine in detail or by disputation; debate; investigate; *Colloq.*, to try the quality of by eating or drinking.

dis-cus'sion (-kūsh'ün), *n.* Act of discussing; debate.

dis-dain' (-dān'), *n.* A feeling of contempt and aversion; scorn.—**Syn.** Haughtiness, scorn, contempt, arrogance, pride.—*v. t.* To think unworthy; deem unsuitable or unbecoming; reject as not deserving one's notice; scorn.

dis-dain'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of or expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous.—**dis-dain'ful-ly, adv.**—**-ful-ness, n.**

dis-ease' (dī-zēz'), *n.* A departure from health presenting marked symptoms; malady; illness; disorder.—*v. t.* To afflict with disease or sickness; disorder.

dis'em-bark' (dis'ēm-bârk'), *v. t. & i.* To land from a vessel.

dis'em-bod'y (-ēm-bōd'ī), *v. t.* To divest of the body or corporeal existence.

dis'em-bogue' (-bōg'), *v. t. & i.* To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; vent.

dis'em-bow'el (-bou'ēl), *v. t.* To take or let out the bowels of; eviscerate.

dis'en-chant' (-chânt'), *v. t.* To free from enchantment, fascination, or delusion.—**dis'en-chant'ment** (-mēt), *n.*

dis'en-cum'ber (-kūm'bēr), *v. t.* To disburden.

dis'en-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.* To release from that with which anything is engaged; extricate; clear.—**dis'en-gage'ment, n.**

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; ēve, ēvent, ênd ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ūse, ûnite

dis'en-tan'gle (-tän'g'l), *v. t.* To free from entanglement.

dis'es-tab'lish (-ës-täb'lish), *v. t.* To break up (anything established).—**dis'es-tab'lish-ment** (-mënt), *n.*

dis'es-teem' (dis'ës-tēm'), *n.* Want of esteem; disfavor.

dis-fa'vor (-fä'vër), *n.* Want of favor or favorable regard; disesteem; state of not being in favor; unkind or disobliging act.—*v. t.* To withhold or withdraw favor from; regard with disesteem.

dis-fig'ure (-fig'ür), *v. t.* To mar the figure or appearance of.—**dis-fig'ure-ment** (-mënt), *n.*

dis-fran'chise (-frän'chîz; -chîz), *v. t.* To deprive of a franchise, as suffrage.—**dis-fran'chise-ment** (-chîz-mënt), *n.*

dis-gorge' (-gôrj'), *v. t. & i.* To discharge by the throat and mouth; vomit; give up unwillingly (something wrongfully appropriated).

dis-grace' (-gräs'), *n.* Condition of being out of favor; state of being dishonored; shame; ignominy; cause of dishonor or shame.—**Syn.** Disfavor, disesteem, discredit, infamy, dishonor.—*v. t.* To put out of favor; bring reproach or shame on; dishonor.—**Syn.** Degrade, humble, humiliate;—**dis-grace'ful** (-fööl), *a.*—**-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**-ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-grun'tle (-grün't'l), *v. t.* To put in bad humor.

dis-guise' (-gîz'), *v. t.* To change the appearance of so as to conceal or mislead, as by an unusual dress; cloak; conceal; mask.—**Syn.** Dissimulate, dissemble.—*n.* A dress put on for concealment or deception; artificial language or manner assumed for deception; any concealment of real by ostensible character; that which disguises.

dis-gust' (-güst'), *v. t.* To provoke disgust or strong distaste in; offend the taste, reason, or sensibilities of; inspire with a disgust (*of, from, or against* anything).—*n.* Aversion or repugnance produced by something loathsome; loathing.—**Syn.** Nausea, abomination, abhorrence, distaste, dislike.—**dis-gust'ing**, *p. a.*—**-ing-ly**, *adv.*

dish (dish), *n.* A vessel used for serving food at table; something like a dish, as a shallow concave vessel, or a natural hollow; food served in a dish; any particular food; contents or capacity of a dish; a dishful.—*v. t.* To put into a dish or dishes; make concave like a dish.

dis'ha-bille' (dis'ä-bël'; -bil'), *n.* A loose, negligent garment; state of being dressed in a loose or careless style.

dish'cloth' (dish'klôth'), *n.* A cloth for washing dishes.

dis-heart'en (dis-här't'n), *v. t.* To discourage; dispirit.

di-shev'el (di-shëv'ël), *v. t.* To permit or cause (the hair) to hang loosely or disorderly; spread or throw (one's costume, etc.) in disorder; ruffle.

dish'ful (dish'fööl) *n.; pl. -FULS* (-föölz). See **-FUL**.

dis-hon'est (dis-ön'ëst), *a.* Wanting in honesty or integrity; not trustworthy; characterized by fraud; knavish; unjust.—**dis-hon'est-ly**, *adv.*

dis-hon'es-ty (-ës-tî), *n.* Want of honesty, probity, or integrity; dishonest act; violation of trust or of justice.

dis-hon'or (-ön'ër), *n.* The reverse of honor; disgrace; shame; ignominy; indignity; insult.—**Syn.** Opprobrium, obloquy, reproach, infamy.—*v. t.* To deprive of honor; disgrace; bring reproach or shame on; refuse to accept or pay (as a draft).—**Syn.** Shame, humble, humiliate, degrade; debauch.

dis-hon'or-a-ble (dis-ön'ër-ä-b'l), *a.* Wanting in honor or esteem; disgraceful; base.—**dis-hon'or-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis'il-lu'sion (dis'il-lü'zhn), *v. t.* To free from illusion.

dis-in'cli-na'tion (dis-in'klî-nä'shn), *n.* State of being disinclined.—**Syn.** Unwillingness, disaffection, dislike, indisposition, distaste, aversion.

dis'in-cline' (dis'in-klîn'), *v. i.* To be unwilling (to do something).

dis'in-feet' (-fëkt'), *v. t.* To free from infection; treat with a disinfectant.—**dis'in-fee'cion** (-fëk'shn), *n.*

dis'in-feet'ant (-fëk'tänt), *n.* An agent used to destroy that which causes infection.

dis'in-gen'u-ous (-jën'ü-üs), *a.* Not ingenuous; artful.—**dis'in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**-ous-ness**, *n.*

dis'in-her'it (-hër'it), *v. t.* To cut off from, or deprive of, an inheritance.

dis'in-te-grate (dis-in'të-grät), *v. t. & i.* To separate into integrant parts; reduce to fragments or powder.—**dis'in-te-gra'tion** (-grä'shn), *n.*

dis'in-ter' (dis'in-tür'), *v. t.* To exhume.—**dis'in-ter'ment** (-mënt), *n.*

dis'in-ter-est-ed (dis-in'tër-ës-tëd), *a.* Not influenced by self-interest; free from selfish motive.

dis-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* To dissolve or prevent the joining of; separate; sunder.—**Syn.** Disunite, detach, sever, dissever, dissociate, disconnect.

dis-joint' (-joint'), *v. t. & i.* To separate at the joints; make incoherent.

ûrn, üp, circûs, menû; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

dis-junc'tion (dis-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* A dis-joining; state of being disjointed; disunion. — **-junc'tive** (-tĭv), *a. & n.*

disk (dĭsk), *n.* A flat circular plate; the seemingly flat figure of a celestial body; any of various disk-shaped structures, as the central portion of the head in daisies, asters, and similar composites.

dis-like' (dis-lik'), *v. t.* To regard with dislike; disapprove. — *n.* A feeling of aversion to something uncongenial or offensive; repugnance; distaste. — **Syn.** Disinclination, disfavor, disaffection, displeasure, disrelish, reluctance, antipathy.

dis-lo-cate (dis'lō-kāt), *v. t.* To displace (esp. a bone); disjoint; disarrange, as plans. — **dis-lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

dis-lodge' (dis-lōj'), *v. t. & i.* To drive from or leave a lodge or place of rest; drive from a place of hiding or defense.

dis-loy'al (-lōi'āl), *a.* Not loyal; false where allegiance is due; faithless. — **Syn.** Untrue, recreant, inconstant, traitorous, treacherous, perfidious. — **dis-loy'al-ly**, *adv.* — **-al-ty** (-tĭ), *n.*

dis'mal (diz'māl), *a.* Unlucky; ill-omened; ill-boding; disastrous or calamitous; dreadful; gloomy to the eye or ear; cheerless; dreary. — **Syn.** Lonesome, gloomy, dark, fatal, doleful, lugubrious, funereal, dolorous, sorrowful, sad, joyless, melancholy. — **dis'mal-ly**, *adv.*

dis-man'tle (dis-mān'tl), *v. t.* To strip of dress, covering, or furniture; divest; uncloak.

dis-mast' (-māst'), *v. t.* To deprive of a mast or masts.

dis-may' (-mā'), *v. t.* To disable with alarm; depress the spirits of; daunt; appall; terrify; frighten. — *n.* Loss of spirit through fear.

dis-mem'ber (-mēm'bēr), *v. t.* To tear limb from limb; tear or cut in pieces; mutilate. — **-ber-ment** (-mēm't), *n.*

dis-miss' (-mĭs'), *v. t.* To send away; let go; send or remove from office, service, or employment; discharge; put away, esp. out of consideration.

dis-miss'al (-āl), *n.* Act of dismissing; state or fact of being dismissed.

dis-mis'sion (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Dismissal.

dis-mount' (-mount'), *v. i.* To alight from a horse, camel, or the like. — *v. t.* To throw or remove from the carriage, or from a mount (esp. of artillery); unhorse; remove from a setting, as a jewel.

dis'o-be'di-ence (dis'ō-bē'dĭ-ēns), *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.

dis'o-be'di-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory.

dis'o-bey' (-ō-bā'), *v. t. & i.* To refuse or neglect to obey.

dis'o-blige' (dis'ō-blĭj'), *v. t.* To refuse to oblige; be unaccommodating to. — **dis'o-blig'ing** (-blĭj'ing), *p. a.*

dis-or'der (dis-ōr'dēr), *n.* Want or neglect of order; confusion; disarray; irregularity; breach of public order; tumult; disturbance of the functions of the animal economy or of the soul. — **Syn.** Disarrangement, bustle, commotion; disease, illness, indisposition, sickness, ailment, malady, distemper. — *v. t.* To disturb the order of; disarrange; confuse; disturb the regular and natural functions of (body or mind); derange.

dis-or'der-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Characterized by, or contributing to, disorder. — *adv.* In a disorderly manner; confusedly. — **dis-or'der-li-ness** (-lĭ-nēs), *n.*

dis-or'gan-ize (-gān-ĭz), *v. t.* To throw into disorder; disarrange. — **dis-or-gan-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn; -ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.*

dis-own' (-ōn'), *v. t.* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; repudiate; disavow. — **Syn.** Disclaim, deny, renounce.

dis-par'age (-pār'āj), *v. t.* To dishonor by bringing discredit or reproach upon; speak slightly of; depreciate; cheapen. — **dis-par'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-par-age-ment** (-mēm't), *n.*

dis'pa-rate (dis'pā-rāt), *a.* Unequal; dissimilar; distinct.

dis-par'i-ty (dis-pār'i-tĭ), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tĭz). Inequality; difference in age, rank, condition, excellence, etc.

dis-pas'sion-ate (dis-pāsh'ŭn-āt), *a.* Free from passion or prejudice. — **Syn.** Calm, cool, collected, composed, serene, unruffled; temperate, moderate, impartial, fair. — **dis-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.*

dis-patch' (-päch'), *v. t.* To send off or away; send out of the world; put to death; dispose of speedily; execute quickly; finish. — **Syn.** Expedite, hasten, speed, accelerate; slay. — *v. i.* To make haste; conclude an affair. — *n.* A dispatching, esp. of a message or messenger; prompt disposal; speedy finishing up of a business; diligence; haste; a message dispatched or sent with speed; an important official letter or a telegram. — **Syn.** Promptness, celerity, speed, hurry, haste. — **dis-patch'er**, *n.*

dis-pel' (-pĕl'), *v. t.* To drive away by scattering; banish, dissipate; disperse.

dis-pen'sa-ble (-pĕn'sā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dispensed with.

dis-pen'sa-ry (-rĭ), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rĭz). A place where medicines are dispensed, esp. gratuitously or at a nominal price.

dis-pen-sa'tion (dis'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.*

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makĕr: ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

Act of dispensing; distribution; distribution of good and evil by God to man; that which is dispensed or appointed; a system of theological principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered; a specific arrangement; provision; a dispensing with, or doing without, something; exemption.

dis-pen'sa-to-ry (dis-pén'sá-tò-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A book of systematic descriptions of drugs; a dispensary.

dis-pense' (-péns'), *v. t.* To deal out in portions; distribute; apply, as laws; administer.—**to dispense with**, to permit the neglect or omission of, as a form; forego. — **dis-pens'er**, *n.*

dis-perse' (-pürs'), *v. t.* To cause to part and go different ways; scatter; distribute; disseminate. — *v. i.* To separate; dissipate; vanish. — **dis-pers'al** (-pür'sál), *n.*

dis-per'sion (-pür'shún), *n.* Act of dispersing; state of being dispersed; separation of complex light, as by a prism, into its different-colored rays. — **dis-per'sive** (-sív), *a.*

dis-pir'it (-pír'ít), *v. t.* To deprive of cheerful spirits; dishearten; discourage. — **Syn.** Damp, depress, cast down.

dis-place' (-plás'), *v. t.* To remove from the usual or proper place; crowd out; take the place of; remove from a state, office, or the like; discharge.

dis-place'ment (-mént), *n.* Act of displacing; state of being displaced; volume or weight of a fluid, as water, displaced by a floating body.

dis-play' (-plā'), *v. t.* To unfold; spread out; expand; spread before the view; manifest. — **Syn.** Show, parade, flaunt. — *n.* An unfolding; exhibition; manifestation; ostentatious show; parade.

dis-please' (dis-pléz'), *v. t.* To incur the disapproval of; excite unpleasant feelings in; be offensive to. — **Syn.** Offend, vex, annoy, anger, provoke, affront.

dis-pleas'ure (-plézh'ür), *n.* The feeling of one displeased; that which displeases; offense; injury. — **Syn.** Disapprobation, hate, aversion, indignation.

dis-port' (-pört'), *n.* Play, sport, or diversion. — *v. i.* To indulge in gayety; esp., to wanton; sport.

dis-pos'a-ble (-pöz'á-b'l), *a.* Subject to disposal.

dis-pos'al (-ál), *n.* A disposing; arrangement; ordering; management; transfer or conveyance; power or authority to dispose of; command; control.

dis-pose' (-pöz'), *v. t.* To arrange; regulate; determine; deal out; bestow for an object or purpose; employ; incline. — **Syn.** Set, order, distribute, adjust, fit.

dis'po-si'tion (dis'pö-zish'ün), *n.* Act or power of disposing; state of being disposed; natural tendency; aptitude; natural or prevailing spirit, or temper of mind. — **Syn.** Humor, bent, turn, bias; idiosyncrasy, constitution, nature, temperament, temper, character.

dis'pos-sess' (-pö-zés'), *v. t.* To put out of possession, esp. of land; eject; oust.

dis-praise' (-práz'), *v. t.* To blame, disparage, or depreciate. — *n.* Act of disparaging; detraction; disparagement.

dis-proof' (-pröof'), *n.* A proving to be other than is maintained; confutation; refutation.

dis'pro-por'tion (dis'prö-pör'shún), *n.* Want of proportion; lack of symmetry or of due relation. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable in quantity, form, or fitness.

dis'pro-por'tion-ate (-ät), *a.* Not proportioned.

dis-prove' (dis-prööv'), *v. t.* To prove to be false.

dis'pu-ta-ble (dis'pü-tá-b'l; dis-püt'á-b'l), *a.* Liable to be disputed.

dis'pu-tant (dis'pü-tánt), *a.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. — *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist.

dis'pu-ta'tion (dis'pü-tá'shún), *n.* Act of disputing; controversy; debate. — **dis'pu-ta'tious** (-shüs), *a.*

dis-pute' (dis-püt'), *v. i.* To contend in argument; discuss; debate; argue irritably; wrangle. — *v. t.* To make (something) a subject of disputation; discuss; oppose by argument or assertion; controvert; contend about; contest. — **Syn.** Gainsay, doubt, question; impugn. — *n.* Verbal controversy; controversial discussion; debate. — **Syn.** Quarrel, altercation, wrangle, squabble, bicker.

dis-qual'i-fy (dis-kwöl'i-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To deprive of the necessary qualities; render unfit; incapacitate; disable legally. — **dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-ká'shún), *n.*

dis-qui'et (-kwí'ët), *v. t.* To render unquiet; disturb. — **-e-tude** (-ëtüd), *n.*

dis-qui'si'tion (dis'kwí-zish'ün), *n.* A formal inquiry or discussion; an elaborate dissertation.

dis-rate' (dis-rät'), *v. t.* To reduce to a lower rating, rank, or class.

dis-re-gard' (dis-rê-gärd'), *v. t.* Not to regard, notice, or observe; slight as unworthy of regard. — *n.* A disregarding; state of being disregarded; intentional neglect; slight. — **dis-re-gard'ful**, *a.*

dis-rel'ish (dis-rél'ish), *n.* Want of relish; distaste.

dis-re-pair' (dis-rê-pär'), *n.* State of being in need of repair.

ûrn, üp, circûs, menü; fööd. fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet, zh=z in azure.

dis-rep'u-ta-ble (dis-rép'ù-tá-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; dishonorable; low; shameful. — **dis-rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

dis're-pute' (dis'rě-püt'), *n.* Disesteem; discredit; dishonor.

dis're-spect' (-spěkt'), *n.* Want of respect; incivility. — **dis're-spect'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* — **-ful-ly**, *adv.*

dis-robe' (dis-rŏb'), *v. t. & i.* To divest of a robe; undress.

dis-rupt' (-rŭpt'), *a.* Broken or burst asunder; disrupted. — **v. t. & i.** To break asunder; rend. — **dis-rup'tion** (-rŭp'-shŭn), *n.* — **dis-rup'tive** (-rŭp'tiv), *a.*

dis-sat'is-fac'tion (dis-săt'is-făk'shŭn), *n.* State of being dissatisfied, unsatisfied, or discontented; discontent.

dis-sat'is-fy (-săt'is-fi), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING**. To render unsatisfied; displease by lack of something.

dis-sect' (di-sěkt'), *v. t.* To divide into separate parts, esp. for examination; anatomize; analyze, for purposes of science or criticism. — **dis-sec'tion** (-sěk'shŭn), *n.* — **dis-sec'tor** (-tēr), *n.*

dis-seize' (-sěz'), *v. t.* To deprive of seizin, or possession; oust wrongfully. **dis-seiz'in** (-sě'zin), *n.* Act of disseizing; state of being disseized.

dis-sem'ble (-sēm'b'l), *v. t.* To hide under a false semblance; disguise; mask; simulate; feign; pass as if unnoticed; ignore. — **Syn.** Hide, conceal, counterfeit, cover, disguise, cloak. — *v. i.* To conceal the real fact, intention, or sentiments by pretense; act the hypocrite.

dis-sem'i-nate (-i-năt), *v. t. & i.* To sow broadcast or as seed; spread abroad; diffuse. — **Syn.** Propagate, disperse, scatter. — **dis-sem'i-na'tion** (-nă'shŭn), *n.* — **dis-sem'i-na'tor** (-nă'tēr), *n.*

dis-sen'sion (-sěn'shŭn), *n.* Disagreement in opinion; esp., partisan and contentious division; discord; quarrel.

dis-sent' (-sěnt'), *v. i.* To differ in opinion; disagree (with *from*); differ from an established church as to doctrines, rites, or government. — *n.* Act of dissenting; disagreement; separation from an established church, esp. that of England; nonconformity. — **dis-sent'er**, *n.*

dis-ser-ta'tion (dis'ěr-tă'shŭn), *n.* A formal or elaborate argumentative discourse; a disquisition.

dis-sev'er (di-sěv'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To sever thoroughly; disunite.

dis'si-dent (dis'i-děnt), *a.* Not agreeing; different. — *n.* One who dissents; dissenter. — **dis'si-dence** (-děns), *n.*

dis-sil'i-ent (di-sil'i-ěnt), *a.* Starting asunder; springing apart; bursting open.

dis-sim'i-lar (di-sim'i-lăr), *a.* Not

similar; unlike. — **dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz).

dis-sim'u-late (di-sim'ù-lăt), *v. t. & i.* To dissemble; feign; pretend.

dis-sim'u-la'tion (di-sim'ù-lă'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissembling; hypocrisy. — **dis-sim'u-la-tive** (-sim'ù-lă-tiv), *a.*

dis'si-pate (dis'i-păt), *v. t.* To break up and drive off; disperse; scatter; dispel; scatter aimlessly or foolishly. — **Syn.** Spend, expend, squander, waste, lavish. — *v. i.* To separate into parts and disappear; scatter; vanish; be extravagant or dissolute in pursuit of pleasure.

dis'si-pat'ed (-păt'əd), *p. a.* Scattered; wasted; wasteful in pursuit of pleasure; dissolute; intemperate.

dis'si-pa'tion (-pă'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissipating; state of being dissipated; dispersion; diffusion; wasteful expenditure; diversion or distraction, esp. in frivolity; a dissolute course of life.

dis-so'ci-ate (di-sŏ'shĭ-ăt), *v. t. & i.* To separate; disunite; disjoin; subject to, or undergo, dissociation.

dis-so'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ă'shŭn; -sĭ-ă'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissociating; state of being dissociated; separation; disunion; process by which a compound breaks up into constituents, esp. by action of heat, etc., on gaseous or volatile substances, or of solvents on certain substances.

dis'so-lu-ble (dis'ŏ-lŭ-b'l; di-sŏl'ŭ-b'l), *a.* Dissolvable.

dis'so-lute (dis'ŏ-lŭt), *a.* Loosed from restraint; loose in morals and conduct; profligate. — **Syn.** Uncurbed, unbridled, unrestrained, wild; vicious, licentious, rakish, abandoned.

dis'so-lu'tion (dis'ŏ-lŭ'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dissolving or breaking up; disorganization; disintegration; death.

dis-solv'a-ble (di-zŏl'vă-b'l), *a.* See **-ABLE**.

dis-solve' (-zŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* To separate into component parts; break up; disintegrate; destroy; break the continuity of; disunite; sunder; cause to pass, or to pass, into solution; bring or come to an end by dispersal, as an assembly; solve.

dis'so-nance (dis'ŏ-năns), *n.* A mingling of discordant sounds; discord; want of agreement; incongruity.

dis'so-nant (-nănt), *a.* Marked by dissonance; discordant; disagreeing; incongruous; discrepant. — **Syn.** Harsh, jarring, grating, jangling, unmelodious, inharmonious, inconsistent, contradictory. — **dis'so-nant-ly**, *adv.*

dis-suade (di-swăd'), *v. t.* To divert by persuasion; turn. — **dis-sua'sion** (-swă'shŭn), *n.* — **dis-sua'sive** (-sĭv), *a.*

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makěr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

dis-syl'la-ble (dī-sil'á-b'l), *n.* A word of two syllables, as *paper*. — **dis'syl-lab'ic** (dis'i-lāb'ik), *a.*

dis'taff (dis'táf), *n.*; *pl.* -TAFFS (-táfs). The staff for holding the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning; woman's work, authority, or domain; woman; female.

dis'tal (dis'tál), *a.* Remote from the point of attachment or origin.

dis'tance (-táns), *n.* The space between two objects; measure of separation in place; length or interval of time; quality or condition of being distant; remoteness. — *v. t.* To place or keep at a distance; outstrip; leave far behind; hence, to surpass greatly.

dis'tant (-tánt), *a.* Separated; away; far off; not near; remote; discrepant; reserved or repelling in manners; not cordial; indistinct; at, from, or into, a distance. — **dis'tant-ly**, *adv.*

dis-taste' (dis-tást'), *n.* Dislike of food or drink; disrelish; aversion; dislike; repugnance. — **Syn.** Disinclination, displeasure, dissatisfaction, disgust.

dis-taste'ful (-fōól), *a.* Unpleasant to the taste; displeasing; disagreeable. — **Syn.** Nauseous, unpalatable, offensive. — **dis-taste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-tem'per (-tēm'pēr), *n.* An undue or unnatural temper, as showing loss of balance; disaffection; a morbid state of the animal system; malady; any of various infectious diseases of brutes. — *v. t.* To derange the bodily, mental, or spiritual functions of; disorder; disease.

dis-tem'per, *v. t.* To mix (colors) in the way of distemper; paint in distemper. — *n.* Painting in which the pigments are mixed, or tempered, with size, the white of egg, or the like, as a vehicle, usually for scene painting or mural decoration; paint or prepared ground so used, or a painting done in it.

dis-tend' (-tënd'), *v. t. & i.* To extend; stretch; stretch out in all directions; enlarge; swell. — **Syn.** Expand, inflate, dilate. — **dis-ten'si-ble** (-tēn'si-b'l), *a.*

— **dis-ten'tion** (-tēn'shŭn), *n.*

dis'tich (dis'tik), *n.* A strophic group of two lines.

dis-till' (dis-til'), *v. i.* To drop; trickle. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops; let fall (drops); obtain by or as by distillation; subject to distillation.

dis-till'ate (dis-til'át; dis'ti-lát), *n.* The product of distillation.

dis-till-la'tion (dis'ti-lá'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of distilling; that which is formed by distilling; operation of driving off gas or vapor from liquids or solids, as by heat, in a retort and con-

densing the products in a receiver; abstract or essence of anything.

dis-till'er (-till'ēr), *n.* One that distills.

dis-till'er-y (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). The works where distilling is carried on.

dis-till'ment (-mént), *n.* See -MENT.

dis-tinct' (-tink't'), *a.* Distinguished by nature or station; individual; different in quality; unlike others; that may be clearly seen or discerned; clear.

dis-tinc'tion (-tink'shŭn), *n.* Act of distinguishing a difference or differences; discrimination; object or result of distinguishing; a difference; state or quality of being distinguishable or distinct; a distinguishing quality or mark; act of giving special recognition, or the mark of such recognition; state of being so recognized; eminence; honor.

dis-tinc'tive (-tív), *a.* Marking or expressing distinction; distinguishing; characteristic. — **dis-tinc'tive-ness**, *n.*

dis-tinct'ly (-tink't'li), *adv.* With distinctness; clearly.

dis-tinct'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being distinct. — **Syn.** Plainness, clearness, precision, perspicuity.

dis-tin'guish (-tin'gwish), *v. t.* To set apart by visible marks; mark off; recognize or discriminate by marks, signs, or characteristics; perceive clearly; discern, esp. by physical sense; make eminent; confer distinction upon. — *v. i.* To make distinctions; exercise discrimination (esp. *between*). — **dis-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* — **-guish-ment** (-mént), *n.*

dis-tin'guished (-gwisht), *p. a.* Marked; notable; noted; famous; celebrated.

dis-tin'guish-ing, *p. a.* Distinctive.

dis-tort' (-tört'), *v. t.* To twist out of natural or regular shape physically; deform; twist aside mentally or morally; pervert in meaning.

dis-tor'tion (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* A distorting; state or degree of being distorted.

dis-tract' (-trákt'), *a., v. t.* To draw (the sight, mind, or attention) to a different object in different directions; divert; agitate by conflicting passions, harass; unsettle the reason of; craze. — **dis-tract'ed-ly** (dis-trák'těd-li), *adv.*

dis-trac'tion (dis-trák'shŭn), *n.* Act of distracting; state of being distracted; confusion; disorder; perturbation; violent agitation of feeling; mental derangement; that which diverts attention; a diversion. — **Syn.** Perplexity, disturbance, dissension, tumult, madness, raving. — **dis-trac'tive** (-tív), *a.*

dis-train' (-trán'), *v. t.* To seize as security, as for rent due. — *v. i.* To levy a distress. — **dis-train'a-ble**, *a.*

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil, chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thín; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

dis-traint' (dis-trānt'), *n.* A distraining.
dis-trait' (dēs-trā'), *a.* [F.] Absent-minded; abstracted.
dis-traught' (dis-trōt'), *p. a.* Distracted.
dis-tress' (-trēs'), *n.* Oppressed or distressed state; suffering; anguish; that which occasions suffering; misfortune; misery; a state of danger or necessity; seizure and detention of the goods of another as a security. — **Syn.** Affliction, sorrow, grief; pain, torture, torment, pang, throe, agony. — *v. t.* To affect with distress; pain; afflict; harass. — **Syn.** Trouble, perplex, worry, annoy.
dis-tress'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of distress; causing, indicating, or attended with, distress. — **dis-tress'ful-ly**, *adv.*
dis-trib'ute (-trib'ūt), *v. t.* To divide among several or many; apportion; allot; dispense; administer, as justice; spread out; classify. — **dis-trib'ut-er**, *n.*
dis'tri-bu'tion (dis'trī-bū'shŭn), *n.* Act of distributing; state of being distributed; that which is distributed; mode or manner in which things are distributed. — **Syn.** Apportionment, allotment, division, dispensation, disposal, dispersion, classification, arrangement.
dis-trib'u-tive (dis-trib'ū-tīv), *a.* Tending or serving to distribute; expressing separation among or into individuals or groups. — *n.* A distributive word.
dis-trib'u-tor (-tū-tēr), *n.* One that distributes.
dis'trict (dis'trīkt), *n.* A defined portion of a state, city, etc., made for administrative or other purposes; any portion of territory of undefined extent; region. — **Syn.** Circuit, quarter, tract, country.
dis-trust' (dis-trūst'), *v. t.* To feel want of trust in; mistrust. — *n.* Lack of trust, as in one's sincerity. — **dis-trust'ful** (-fōōl), *a.* — **-ful-ly**, *adv.*
dis-turb' (-tūrb'), *v. t.* To throw into disorder or confusion; interrupt the peace or quiet of; derange; unsettle; agitate; disquiet; turn from a regular or designed course; cause to shift, stop, or go away. — **Syn.** Perturb, discompose.
dis-turb'ance (-tūrb'āns), *n.* A disturbing; state or fact of being disturbed. — **Syn.** Tumult, turmoil, uproar, hubbub; confusion, agitation, perturbation.
dis-turb'er (-bēr), *n.* One that disturbs.
dis-un'ion (-ūn'yŭn), *n.* Termination of union; separation; disjunction; dissension. — **dis-un'ion-ist** (-ist), *n.*
dis-u-nite' (dis'ū-nīt'), *v. t.* To destroy the union or unity of; divide; alienate. — *v. i.* To part; fall asunder.
dis-use' (dis-ūs'), *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; desuetude.

dis-use' (-ūz'), *v. t.* To cease to use; discontinue the practice of.
ditch (dīch), *n.* A trench dug in the earth, as for drainage. — *v. t.* To dig a ditch or ditches in or around; *U. S.*, throw into a ditch. — **ditch'er**, *n.*
dith'y-ramb (dith'ī-rāmb; -rām), *n.* A kind of lyric poetry in honor of the Greek god Dionysus; a poem in a wild irregular strain. — **dith'y-ram'bic** (-rām'bīk), *a.*
dit'ta-ny (dīt'ā-nī), *n.; pl. -NIES* (-nīz). Any of various herbs of the rue or the mint family.
dit'to (-ō), *n.; pl. -tos* (-ōz). The aforesaid thing; the same (as before);—used in bills, tables, etc., and often contr. to *do*, or represented by two "turned commas" ("), or small marks. — *adv.* As aforesaid; in the same way, place, etc.
dit'ty (-ī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-īz). A saying; a short and often repeated utterance; a theme; a song; a little simple poem, intended to be sung.
di'u-ret'ic (dī'ū-rēt'īk), *a.* Tending to increase secretion and discharge of urine. — *n.* A diuretic medicine.
di-ur'nal (dī-ūr'nāl), *a.* Daily; recurring every day; relating to the daytime. — **di-ur'nal-ly**, *adv.*
di'va (dē'vā), *n.; It. pl. DIVE* (-vā). [It.] A prima donna.
di'va-gate (dī'vā-gāt), *v. i.* To wander about; stray. — **di'va-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*
di-van' (dī-vān'; *in sense of* "a cushioned seat", commonly dī'vān), *n.* In Turkey and other Oriental countries, a council of state or a royal court; hence, a saloon or hall where a divan, or council, is held; a cushioned seat, or a large, low sofa or couch.
di-var'i-cate (dī-vār'ī-kāt), *v. i.* To part into two branches; fork. — *a.* Forking widely. — **di-var'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*
dive (dīv), *v. i.; DIVED* (dīvd); *DIVING* (dīv'ing). *Colloq. pret., chiefly U. S.* **DOVE** (dōv). To plunge into water, esp. headfirst; penetrate into anything with the body or hand, esp. hastily or suddenly; plunge deeply into any subject, business, etc. — *n.* Act of one who dives; *Chiefly U. S.*, a place of low resort.
div'er (dīv'ēr), *n.* One that dives.
di-verge' (dī-vūr'j'), *v. i.* To extend from a common point in different directions; deviate; differ from a typical form; dissent from a position, opinion, etc.
di-ver'gence (dī-vūr'jēns), *pl. -GENCES* (-jēn-sēz), **di-ver'gen-cy** (-jēn-sī), *pl. -GENCIES* (-sīz), *n.* A diverging; state of being divergent; disagreement; deviation.

ăle, senâte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recănt, makěr, ice, ill, ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

di-ver'gent (-jěnt), *a.* That diverges; diverging; relating to, or characterized by, divergence or disagreement.

di'vers (di'věrz), *a.* Several; sundry; various; — only with a *pl.*

di-verse' (di'vŭrs'; di'vērs), *a.* Different; unlike; separate; capable of various forms; multimform. — **di-verse'ly**, *adv.*

di-ver'si-ty (di'vŭr'sī-tī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fī'ing). To make diverse, or various, in form or quality; variegate. — **di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.*

di-ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* A diverting; that which diverts, or relaxes and amuses; pastime. — **Syn.** Amusement, entertainment, recreation, sport, game, play.

di-ver'si-tŭ (-sī-tŭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). A state of difference; difference; variety.

di-vert' (-vŭrt'), *v. t.* To turn aside (from or to); deflect; turn away from any occupation, business, or study; amuse; entertain; recreate.

di-ver'tisse'ment' (dē'vĕr'tēs'mănt'), *n.* [F.] An entertainment; a diversion; amusement.

di-vest' (di'vēst'), *v. t.* To unclothe; strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage; deprive; dispossess, as of rights.

di-vest'i-ture (-vēs'tī-tŭr), *n.* Act of divesting; state of being divested.

di-vid'e (-vid'), *v. t.* To part asunder (a whole); sever; separate; keep apart by a partition, imaginary line, or limit; make partition of among a number; apportion; disunite; set at variance. — *v. i.* To be separated; branch; have a share; partake. — *n.* Dividing ridge between two drainage areas; watershed.

div'i-dend (div'ī-dĕnd), *n.* A sum of money or a quantity of commodities to be divided and distributed, or the share that falls to each individual; a distributive sum, share, or percentage; a number or quantity that is to be divided.

di-vid'er (di'vid'ĕr), *n.* One that divides; usually in *pl.*, an instrument for dividing lines, etc.; compasses.

div'i-div'i (div'ī-div'ī), *n.* A small tree of tropical America; also, its astringent pods, used by tanners and dyers.

div'i-na'tion (div'ī-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of divining; a foreseeing or foretelling of future events or a discovering of hidden knowledge; augury; omen.

di-vine' (di'vin'), *a.* Of or pert. to God; appropriated to God; religious; pert. to a deity; of the nature of a god or gods; godlike; heavenly; apparently superhuman; relating to divinity or theology. — **Syn.** Supernatural, celestial; pious, holy, sacred. — *n.* A priest; clergyman;

one skilled in divinity; a theologian. — *v. t.* To perceive through reasoning, sympathy, or intuition; detect. — **Syn.** Guess, conjecture, surmise. — *v. i.* To use or practice divination; prophesy; feel a foreboding; conjecture. — **di-vine'ly**, *adv.* — **di-vin'er** (-vin'ĕr), *n.*

diving bell. A hollow inverted vessel in which men may descend and work under water.

divining rod. A rod, commonly of witch-hazel, with forked branches, used by those who claim to discover water or metals under ground.

di-vin'i-ty (di'vin'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being divine; deity; godhead; a deity; a god; divine attribute; supernatural power; theology. — **the Divinity**, the Deity; God.

di-vis'i-ble (-vīz'ī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divided. — **di-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **di-vis'i-bly** (-bli), *adv.*

di-vi'sion (-vīzh'ŭn), *n.* Act or process of dividing; state of being divided; separation; partition; that which divides or keeps apart; a partition; portion separated by dividing; disunion; dissension; discord; process of, or rule for, finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; two or more brigades under a general officer. — **Syn.** Compartment, section, allotment; distribution; disjunction, disconnection. — **di-vi'sion-al** (-dl), *a.*

di-vi'sive (-vī'siv), *a.* Indicating, creating, or tending to create, division.

di-vi'sor (-zĕr), *n.* The number by which the dividend is divided.

di-vorce' (-vŏrs'), *n.* A legal dissolution of the marriage relation; separation; disunion. — *v. t.* To put away or separate by divorce; disunite; sunder.

di-vor'cee' (di'vŏr'sē'), *n.* A person divorced.

di-vorce'ment (di'vŏrs'mĕnt), *n.* Divorce; separation.

di-vulge' (di'vŭlj'), *v. t.* To make public; reveal; disclose. — **Syn.** Discover, uncover, communicate, impart, tell.

diz'en (diz'n; dīz'n), *v. t.* To bedizen.

diz'zy (diz'ī), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-ī-ĕr); -ZI-EST. Giddy; hence, mentally confused or unsteady; causing, or tending to cause, giddiness or vertigo. — *v. t.*; -ZIED (-īd); -ZY-ING. To make dizzy. — **diz'zi-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **diz'zi-ness**, *n.*

do (dō), *n.* The first of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the first tone of the diatonic scale.

do (dōō), *v. t.* or *auxiliary*; *pret.* DID (dīd); *p. p.* DONE (dŭn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DO'ING (dōō'ing). To bring about; produce;

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏōd, fŏōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

render; pay; perform, as an action; execute; transact; administer; bring to an end by action; finish; put forth; exert; treat or deal with; *Colloq.*, serve, suit, suffice; put or bring into a form or state (esp. in: *to do to death*, to put to death; *to do away* or *do away with*, to put away, etc.). — *v. i.* To act or behave; conduct one's self; fare; prosper; hack; work; achieve; suffice; avail; serve. — **do-a-ble** (dōō'ā-b'l), *a.*

dob'bin (dōb'in), *n.* A farm horse; a gentle family horse; a worn-out horse.

doc'ile (dōs'il; or esp. in *British usage* dō'sil), *a.* Disposed to be taught or trained; tractable; manageable. — **doc'-ile-ly**, *adv.* — **do-cil'i-ty** (dō-sil'i-ti), *n.*

dock (dōk), *n.* Any of various plants of the buckwheat family, usually a weed with long taproots.

dock, *n.* An artificial basin to receive vessels, having gates to keep in, or shut out, the water; a slip or waterway, as between piers, for reception of ships, sometimes including the piers. — *v. t.* To haul (a ship) into a dock.

dock, *n.* The place in court where a prisoner is placed.

dock, *n.* The solid part of an animal's tail; the part of a tail left after clipping or cutting. — *v. t.* To cut off; clip; shorten; deduct from.

dock'age (-āj), *n.* A charge for use of a dock; docking facilities; the docking of vessels.

dock'et (-ēt), *n.* An abridged entry of a proceeding in an action, or a register of such entries; *U. S.*, calendar of matters for action in an assembly; a bill tied to goods, containing some direction; a label; ticket; a memorandum, in a document, of its contents. — *v. t.* To indorse with an abstract; enter in a docket.

dock'yard' (-yārd'), *n.* A storage place for naval stores and timber, with facilities for repairing ships.

doc'tor (dōk'tēr), *n.* A teacher; a learned man (*Archaic*); one who has received the highest degree conferred by a university or college, orig., one competent to teach (an academic title); one licensed to practice medicine; a physician or surgeon. — *v. t.* To treat as a physician does, or to apply remedies to (*Colloq.*); *Slang*, to tamper with and arrange for one's own purposes, or to falsify.

doc'tor-ate (dōk'tēr-āt), *n.* The degree, title, or rank, of a doctor.

doc'tri-naire' (-tri-nār'), *n.* One who would apply to practical concerns abstract doctrines without enough regard for actual conditions; dogmatic theorist.

doc'tri-nal (dōk'tri-nāl), *a.* Pert. to or containing doctrine.

doc'trine (-trīn), *n.* That which is taught; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; tenet; dogma. — **Syn.** Teaching, opinion, article, maxim, rule, precept.

doc'u-ment (-ū-mēnt), *n.* An original or official paper relied on as a basis or support; any writing conveying information. — *v. t.* To furnish with documents, as a ship. — **doc'u-men'tal** (-mēn'tāl), *a.* — **-ta-ry** (-tā-rī), *a.*

dod'der (dōd'ēr), *n.* A kind of leafless parasitic plant with threadlike stem.

dod'der, *v. i.* To shake; tremble; totter.

dod'dered (-ērd), *a.* Deprived of branches through age or decay, as an oak; hence, shattered; infirm.

do-dec'a-gon (dō-dēk'ā-gōn), *n.* A polygon of 12 angles and 12 sides.

do'dec-a-he'dron (dō-dēk'ā-hē'drōn), *n.*; *pl. E.* -DRONS (-drōnz), *L.* -DRA (-drā). A solid having twelve plane faces.

dodge (dōj), *v. i. & t.* To start suddenly aside, or evade by so doing; evade, as a duty, by low craft; use tricky devices; quibble. — *n.* A dodging; artful device to deceive or cheat. — **dodg'er** (-ēr), *n.*

do'do (dō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES or -DOS (-dōz). A very large, flightless bird now extinct, of Mauritius.

doe (dō), *n.* The female of any of various animals, esp. of the deer, antelope, hare, or rabbit.

Doe, John. The fictitious name for a party, real or fictitious, to any legal action or proceeding.

do'er (dōō'ēr), *n.* One who does; actor; agent.

does (dūz), *3d pers. sing. pres. of do.*

doe'skin' (dō'skīn'), *n.* The skin of the doe, or a leather made of it; a kind of soft, firm woollen cloth.

doff (dōf), *v. t.* To put off, as dress; remove or lift (the headgear); to put away; rid one's self of.

dog (dōg), *n.* A carnivorous domesticated mammal, the type of a family (*Canidae*) including also the wolves, jackals, and foxes; any member of the family; a male dog; a mean, worthless fellow; [*cap.*] either *Canis Major* or *Canis Minor*; any of various devices for holding, gripping, or fastening something. — *v. t.* To hunt or track like a hound; to worry as if by dogs.

dog'bane' (dōg'bān'), *n.* A perennial flowering herb with poisonous milky juice.

dog'ber-ry (-bēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-īz). The fruit of the European dogwood.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ābāc

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

dog'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A kind of light one-horse carriage with two seats set back to back.

dog days. A period variously placed between early July and early September; popularly, the sultry, close part of the summer.

doge (dōj), *n.* The chief magistrate in former republics of Venice and Genoa.

dog'-ear', *n.* & *v.* = DOG'S-EAR.

dog'fish' (dōg'fish'), *n.* Any of various species of small sharks.

dog'ged (-əd), *a.* Obstinate persistently. — **dog'ged-ly**, *adv.*

dog'ger-el (-ēr-əl), *a.* Of verse, low in style and usually irregular in measure; trivial. — *n.* A sort of loose or irregular verse, esp. burlesque or comic.

dog'gish (-ish), *a.* Like a dog; esp., curish; snarling.

dog Latin. Barbarous Latin; a jargon in imitation of Latin.

dog'ma (dōg'mā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MAS (-māz), L. -MATA (-tā). That which is held as an opinion; tenet; doctrine; doctrine authoritatively laid down, as by a church.

dog-mat'ic (dōg-māt'ik), **-i-cal** (-i-kəl), *a.* Of or pert. to dogma; characterized by, or given to the use of, dogmatism; positive, often unduly positive, in manner or utterance. — **Syn.** Magisterial, opinionated. — **dog-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dog'ma-tism (dōg'mā-tīz'm), *n.* Positiveness of assertion in matters of opinion; derogatorily, such positiveness when unwarranted. — **dog'ma-tist**, *n.*

dog'ma-tize (-tiz), *v. i.* To speak or write dogmatically.

dog's'-ear' (dōgz'z-), *n.* The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down. — *v. t.* To disfigure, as a book, by turning down a leaf or leaves at the corner.

Dog Star. Sirius, the brightest star in Canis Major.

dog'tooth' **vi'o-let**. A bulbous herb of the lily family, bearing a nodding yellow or white flower.

dog'watch' (dōg'wöch'), *n.* A watch of two hours on shipboard. There are two, from 4 to 6 P. M. and from 6 to 8 P. M.

dog'wood' (-wōd'), *n.* Any tree or shrub of the genus (*Cornus*) including the European cornel and the flowering cornel of the United States; any of various other plants resembling this.

doi'ly (doi'li), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-liz). A small napkin, or ornamental piece of linen, lace, or the like, for a table.

do'ing (dōō'ing), *n.* Anything done (usually in *pl.*); a deed; hence, conduct.

doit (doit), *n.* A Dutch coin of little value.

dol'drums (döl'drūmz), *n.* Dullness, depression; a part of the ocean, near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light, baffling winds.

dole (döl), *n.* Grief; lament. *Archaic.* **dole**, *n.* A part; share; lot; fate; destiny; a distribution, esp. of alms; that which is distributed. — *v. t.* To deal out in small portions; distribute.

dole'ful (-fōöl), *a.* Full of dole, or grief; sad; gloomy. — **Syn.** Dolorous, dreary, dismal, melancholy, lugubrious, rueful. — **dole'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dole'ful-ness**, *n.*

dol'er-ite (döl'ēr-it), *n.* A kind of dark, igneous rock.

dole'some (döl'sūm), *a.* Doleful.

doll (döl), *n.* A child's puppet; a toy baby for a child.

dol'lar (döl'ēr), *n.* The Spanish peso, or piece of eight (= 8 reals) or the modern Spanish peso; a United States silver coin of the legal value of 100 cents; a gold coin (no longer issued) worth 100 cents; a bank note, treasury note, or the like, of the legal value of 100 cents; any of various other coins, as the Mexican peso; the value of a dollar.

doll'y (-li), *n.*; *pl.* DOLLIES (-iz). A doll; — a child's name.

Doll'y Var'den (vär'dēn). A dress with a pointed bodice and a skirt of bright, flowered material; a large flowered hat for women, having one side bent down.

dol'man (döl'män), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS. A woman's cloak with capelike pieces instead of sleeves.

dol'men (-mén), *n.* A prehistoric monument of several huge stones forming a chamber, usually regarded as a tomb.

dol'o-mite (-ō-mit), *n.* A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium, including much of the common white marble.

dol'or (döl'ēr), *n.* Grief; distress. *Poetic.*

dol'or-ous (döl'ēr-ūs), *a.* Grievous; painful; sad. — **dol'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

do'lour (döl'ēr). *Var.* of DOLOR.

dol'phin (döl'fin), *n.* Any of various small-toothed cetaceans, some being commonly called *porpoises*; either of two pelagic fishes noted for brilliant, changing colors assumed when out of the water and dying; a mooring spar, buoy, or post.

dolt (dölt), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead. — **dolt'ish**, *a.*

-dom (-dūm). A suffix used to form nouns signifying: (1) *Dignity, office, dominion, realm, world, or jurisdiction, of.* Examples; earldom, the dignity, dominion, or jurisdiction of an earl; Yankeeedom, the realm of Yankees; doldom, the realm or world of dolls, etc.

(2) *State, condition, or fact of being.*

örn, ūp, circās, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Examples: martyrdom, *state of being a martyr*; serfdom, *state or fact of being a serf*.

(3) Collectively, *those having the office or character of, or those in the state of*. Examples: officialdom, officials collectively; scoundrelism, scoundrels collectively.

do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* An estate held in possession; landed estate; demesne of a lord; the territory over which dominion is exerted; sphere of action, thought, influence, or the like; scope.

dome (dōm), *n.* A building; mansion; a cupola, esp. one on a large scale; any erection or natural formation resembling the cupola of a building. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a dome.

domes'day' (dōmz'dā'; dōomz'-), *n.* A day of judgment. — **Domesday Book**, an ancient record made in 1086, giving a censuslike description of England, with the names of proprietors and the nature, value, etc., of their properties.

do-mes'tic (dō-mēs'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to one's house, home, or family; of or pert. to, or made in, a nation considered as a family or home, or one's own country; native; remaining much at, or devoted to, home; living in association with man; domesticated; not wild. — *n.* A hired household assistant.

do-mes'ti-cate (-tī-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To make or become domestic. — **do-mes'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

do-mes'tic'i-ty (dō-mēs'tis'i-tī), *n.* State or character of being domestic.

dom'i-cile (dōm'i-sil), *n.* Dwelling place; residence. — *v. t. & i.* To establish in a domicile. — **dom'i-cil'i-a-ry** (-sil'i-ā-rī; -i-ā-rī), *a.* — **-i-ate** (-āt), *v. t. & i.*

dom'i-nance (-i-nāns), **-nan-cy** (-nānsī), *n.* Quality or state of being dominant.

dom'i-nant (-nānt), *a.* Ruling; prevailing; controlling; based on, related to, or in the key of, the dominant note of the scale. — **Syn.** Ascendant, governing; superior, principal, preëminent, chief; preponderant, overbalancing, outweighing, paramount, preponderating. — *n.* The fifth note of the scale.

dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To predominate, or have controlling power, over; rule; govern; control. — **dom'i-na'tor** (-nā'tēr), *n.*

dom'i-na'tion (-nā'shūn), *n.* A dominating; supremacy; arbitrary sway.

dom'i-ne (dōm'i-nē; dō'mī-), *n.* A clergyman; minister; specif., a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church. *Obs.*, except in U. S. Also, a schoolmaster; a dominie.

dom'i-neer' (dōm'i-nēr'), *v. i. & t.* To rule insolently or arbitrarily; tyrannize.

dom'i-neer'ing, *p. a.* That domineers; tyrannical. — **dom'i-neer'ing-ly**, *adv.* **do-min'i-cal** (dō-mīn'i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to Jesus Christ as Lord; designating, or pert. to, the Lord's Day, or Sunday. — *n.* A dominical letter.

dominical letter. The letter, in almanacs, denoting Sunday.

Do-min'i-can (-kān), *a.* Of or pert. to St. Dominic (1170-1221), or the religious communities named after him. — *n.* One of an order of mendicant preaching friars, founded by St. Dominic.

dom'i-nie (dōm'i-nī; dō'mī-nī), *n.* A schoolmaster; a domine, or minister.

do-min'ion (dō-mīn'yūn), *n.* Supreme authority; sovereignty; supremacy; that which is subject to sovereignty or control; territory governed. — **Syn.** Control, rule, jurisdiction.

dom'i-no (dōm'i-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS or (esp. the pieces for a game) -NOES (-nōz). A masquerade costume consisting of a robe, with adjustable hood, and a light half mask; a kind of mask, esp. a half mask; *pl.*, a well-known game played with, usually, flat, oblong pieces, or men, dotted on one side after the manner of dice; *sing.*, one of these pieces.

don (dōn), *n.* Sir; Mr.; — a title [*cap.*] in Spain, now common to all classes; a Spanish nobleman or gentleman; a grand personage; esp., *Eng. Univ. Cant.*, a college head or university fellow.

don, *v. t.* To put on; dress in.

Do'ña (dō'nyā), **Do'na** (-nā), *n.* Lady; — prefixed to the Christian name of a lady in Spain and Portugal respectively; [*l. c.*] a Spanish or Portuguese lady.

do'note (dō'nāt), *v. t.* To make a donation of. *U. S.* The use of *donate* in a general sense as equivalent to *give* is vulgar.

do-na'tion (dō-nā'shūn), *n.* A giving; that which is given; a grant; gift.

done (dūn), *p. p.* of *do*.

do-nee' (dō-nē'), *n.* One to whom a gift is made.

Don'go-la-leath'er (dōn'gō-lā). Leather made by a process of tanning with a combination of vegetable and mineral agents, so that it resembles kid.

don'jon (dūn'jūn; dōn'jōn), *n.* A massive chief tower in medieval castles.

Don'key (dōn'kī), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kīz). The ass; a stupid or obstinate fellow.

Don'na (dōn'ā; *It.* dōn'nā), *n.* A lady; — title given to an Italian lady, or, loosely, to a Spanish or Portuguese lady (instead of *Doña* or *Dona*).

do'nor (dō'nōr), *n.* One who gives, or donates.

don't (dōnt). Colloq. contr. of *do not*; —

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, āle, recent, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

sometimes used incorrectly instead of *does n't*, contr. of *does not*.

doom (dōōm), *n.* Judgment; sentence; that to which one is doomed; destiny or fate, esp. unhappy destiny; lot; ruin; death; final judgment, at the end of the world. — *v. t.* To pronounce judgment on; condemn; destine; appoint, as by fate; ordain.

dooms'day' (dōōmz' dā'), *n.* Day of judgment, esp. final judgment of mankind.

door (dōr), *n.* The movable hinged or sliding barrier by which an opening for access, as into a house, may be closed; doorway; passage; means of approach.

door'keeper (-kēp'ēr), *n.* One who keeps, or guards, a door.

door'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* Large-headed nail.

door'way' (-wā'), *n.* A passageway such as a door closes.

dope (dōp), *n.* Any thick liquid or pasty preparation, as of opium; an absorbent material, as that mixed with some high explosives to render them less dangerous to transport. — *v. t.* To treat or affect with dope.

dor (dōr), *n.*, or **dor'bee'tle** (dōr'bē't'l), *n.* A kind of beetle, esp. one that makes a buzzing noise when flying.

dor bug. A dor, as the June beetle. *U. S.*

Do'ri-an (dō'ri-ān), *a.* Pert. to the Dorians; Doric. — *n.* One of a race that invaded Greece, about the 10th century B. C., establishing themselves in Doris, Laconia, etc.

Dor'ic (dōr'ik), *a.* Pert. to Doris, in ancient Greece, or to the Dorians; pert. to, or designating, the oldest and simplest of the Greek architectural orders. — *n.* The Doric dialect of Greek.

Dor'king (dōr'king), *n.* One of an English breed of large-bodied domestic fowls.

dor'man-cy (-mān-sī), *n.* Dormant state.

dor'mant (-mānt), *a.* Sleeping; asleep, or as if asleep; inactive; quiescent.

dor'mer (-mēr), *n.* A dormer window, or window built vertically in a roof; the projecting part in which it is contained.

dor'mi-to-ry (-mi-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). A sleeping room, or a building containing sleeping rooms.

dor'mouse' (-mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -mice (-mīs'). Any of several small Old World rodents somewhat resembling small squirrels in appearance and habits.

dorp (dōrp), *n.* A hamlet.

dor'sal (dōr'sāl), *a.* Pert. to, or situated near or on, the back of an animal or of one of its parts; designating, or pert. to, the surface turned away from the axis of a plant, as the under side of a leaf.

dō'ry (dō'rī), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). A kind of flat-bottomed boat.

dō'ry, *n.* A john dory or an allied fish.

dos'age (dōs'āj), *n.* Administration of medicine in doses; the process of adding some ingredient, as to wine, to give flavor, character, or strength.

dose (dōs), *n.* The measured quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time or in a given period of time; a definite quantity of anything regarded as beneficial; anything nauseous that one is obliged to take. — *v. t.* To give doses to.

dos'sal (dōs'sāl), -**sel**, *n.* A cloth put over the back of a seat or altar as a cover.

dos'sil (-il), *n.* A pledget of lint, for a sore, wound, etc.; a tent.

dost (düst), *2d pers. sing. pres. of do.*

dot (dōt), *n.* A small point or spot made with a pointed instrument; anything small; a speck. — *v. t.* To mark with or as with dots or small spots. — *v. i.* To make a dot or dots.

dot, *n.* A woman's marriage portion, or dowry. — **do'tal** (dō'tāl), *a.*

dot'age (dōt'āj), *n.* Feebleness of mind, esp. in old age; senility; excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

do'tard (dō'tārd), *n.* A foolish or imbecile person; esp., one whose mind is impaired by age.

dote (dōt), *v. i.* To be weak-minded, esp. from age; be foolishly fond; love to excess (with *on* or *upon*). — **dot'er**, *n.*

doth (dūth), *3d pers. sing. pres. of do.* *Archaic.*

dot'ter-el (dōt'ēr-ēl), *n.* A kind of plover; a silly fellow; dupe.

dot'tle (-l), *n.* A wad of half-smoked tobacco left in a pipe. *Brit.*

dou'ble (dūb'l), *a.* Twofold; made or being twice as great, as large, as much, as many, as strong, as valuable, etc.; being in pairs; coupled; twofold in relation or character (as, a *double* meaning); folded; doubled; acting in two ways, or deceitfully; insincere; having the floral leaves considerably increased beyond the natural number. — *n.* Twice as much; twice the number, quantity, value, etc.; the counterpart of another; duplicate; thing doubled over or together; plait; fold; a turn in running to escape; a trick; shift. — *adv.* Doubly; in a pair. — *v. t.* To multiply by two; make twice as great; make of two thicknesses by bending; fold; be the double of; pass around or by; avoid by doubling. — *v. i.* To be doubled; return on one's track.

double dagger. A mark of reference [†] which comes next in order after the dagger [†].

fūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdūre; k=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

dou'ble-deal'ing, *n.* Duplicity. — *a.* Dealing insincerely; treacherous.

dou'ble-en'ten'dre (dōō'bl'-ān'tān'-dr'), *n.* [F.] A word or expression admitting of two interpretations, one often indelicate.

dou'ble-ness (dūb'l'-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being double or doubled; specifically, duplicity; insincerity.

dou'ble-quick', *a.* Of, or performed in, the fastest time or step in marching, next to a run. — *n.* Double-quick time, step, or march.

dou'blet (dūb'lēt), *n.* A close-fitting body garment for men, worn in western Europe from about the 15th to the 17th century; one of a pair; one of two words in the same language derived from the same original; a pair.

dou'bloon' (dūb-lōon'), *n.* An obsolete Spanish gold coin orig. worth about \$16, but in 1853 reduced to \$5.

dou'bly (dūb'li), *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; in a twofold manner; twice; in two degrees.

doubt (dout), *v. t.* To waver in opinion; hesitate in belief; be undecided. — *v. t.* To question or hold questionable; distrust; fear; suspect. — *n.* A fluctuation of mind arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; hesitation; uncertainty of condition; a difficulty expressed or urged for solution; an uncertain matter. — *Syn.* Mistrust, misgiving, distrust, suspicion. — **doubt'er**, *n.*

doubt'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; characterized by ambiguity; dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined; of uncertain issue or event. — *Syn.* Wavering, hesitating, distrustful, problematical, questionable; equivocal, ambiguous. — **doubt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

doubt'less, *a.* Free from doubt. — *adv.* Undoubtedly.

dou'ceur' (dōō'sūr'), *n.* [F.] A gratuity; tip; bribe.

douche (dōōsh), *n.* A jet of water or vapor directed upon or into a part of the body; a bath taken by means of a doucho.

dough (dō), *n.* Paste of bread, pie, or the like; anything of like consistency.

dough'nut' (-nūt'), *n.* A small cake usually sweetened, often made with yeast, fried brown in deep fat.

dough'ty (dou'ti), *a.*; **-TI-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-TI-EST**. Able; strong; valiant. *Now Archaic, or somewhat Humorous.* — **dough'ti-ly** (-tī-i), *adv.* — **-ti-ness**, *n.*

dough'y (dō'i), *a.*; **DOUGH'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Like dough; soft and heavy; pasty; flabby and pale.

douse (dous), *v. t. & i.* To duck; immerse.

douse, *v. t.* To lower in haste, as a sail; close, as a port; *Colloq.*, take off or doff.

dove (dūv), *n.* A pigeon; any of numerous birds of the pigeon family; one regarded as pure and gentle, as a child; in Christian symbolism, the emblem of the Holy Spirit; [*cap.*] the Holy Spirit.

dove'cot' (dūv'kōt'), **dove'cote'** (-kōt')-kōt), *n.* An elevated box, with compartments, for doves to breed in.

dove'house' (-hous'), *n.* A dovecot.

dove'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Something shaped like a dove's tail; in carpentry, a flaring tenon or a mortise making an interlocking joint. — *v. t.* To cut to a dovetail; join by dovetails; fit in or connect strongly or nicely.

dow'a-ble (dou'ā-b'l'), *a.* That may be dowered; entitled to dower.

dow'a-ger (-jēr), *n.* In English law, a widow in the enjoyment of property, esp. a title, coming from her deceased husband; *Colloq.*, a dignified elderly woman.

dow'dy (-dī), *a.*; **-DI-ER** (-dī-ēr); **-DI-EST**. Untidy in dress; wearing dingy finery. — *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-diz). A dowdy woman.

dow'el (-ēl), *n.* A pin fitting into a hole in an abutting piece to prevent motion or slipping. — *v. t.* To fasten by, or furnish with, dowels.

dow'er (-ēr), *n.* That portion of, or interest in, the real estate of a deceased husband which the law gives for life to his widow; dowry; endowment. — *v. t.* To supply with a dower or dowry; endow. — **dow'er-less**, *a.*

dow'er-y (-ī), *n.* Var. of **DOWRY**.

dow'las (dōō'las), *n.* A kind of coarse linen cloth.

down (doun), *n.* Soft fluffy feathers, as of young birds or under the ordinary feathers of adult birds; a soft hairy outgrowth, as on the face; pubescence.

down, *n.* Usually in *pl.* A hill; a hillock of sand cast up by the wind along the shore; a tract of open upland; *pl.*, treeless chalk uplands along the south coast of England.

down, *adv.* In the direction of gravity; toward or in a lower place or position, or one regarded as lower; below; from a past or remote time or period; from a greater to a less bulk, amount, or strength, or from a thinner to a thicker consistency. — *prep.* In a descending direction along; from a higher to a lower place on or within. — *v. t.* To put or bring down; overthrow. *Colloq.* — *a.* Downward; descending; sloping. — *n.* A descent; reverse of fortune; low state.

down'cast' (-kāst'), *a.* Cast down; de-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ācent, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

jected; of looks, cast downward, as from bashfulness or guilt.

doun'come' (-kūm'), *n.* A coming down; downfall.

doun'fall' (-fōl'), *n.* A sudden fall or descent; ruin; a body falling.

doun'hill' (-hil'), *adv.* Down the slope of a hill; downward. — (*pron.* doun'hil'), *n.* Declivity; slope. — *a.* Sloping.

doun'right' (doun'rīt'; doun'rīt'), *adv.* In plain terms; thoroughly; completely. — (doun'rīt'), *a.* Directed vertically down; descending straight down; plain; direct; positive; absolute; thorough. —

doun'right'ly, *adv.* — **right'ness**, *n.*

doun'stairs' (-stārz'), *adv.* Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor. — (*pron.* doun'stārz'), *a.* Below stairs.

doun'ward' (-wērd), *adv.* Also **-wards** (-wērdz). From a higher to a lower place, condition, etc.; in a descending course; from an earlier time; from an ancestor or predecessor. — *a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place; descending from a head or source; tending to a lower state; dejected. — **doun'ward'ly**, *adv.*

doun'y (doun'ī), *a.*; **DOWN'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Covered with down; made of or resembling down; soft; quiet.

dow'ry (dou'rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). A widow's dower; money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dot; gift by a man to or for his bride; dower; gift of nature; talent. **dox-ol'o-gy** (dōk-sōl'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jīz). A kind of hymn or formula expressing praise to God.

doze (dōz), *v. i.* To sleep lightly; be drowsy or dull. — *n.* A light sleep; drowse.

doz'en (dūz'n), *n.*; *pl.* **DOZEN** (before another noun), **DOZENS** (-'nz). A collection of twelve objects.

doz'y (dōz'ī), *a.*; **DOZ'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **DOZ'I-EST**. Drowsy.

drab (drāb), *n.* A slattern; strumpet.

drab, *n.* A dull brownish yellow or yellowish gray. — *a.* Of the color of drab.

drab'ble (drāb'l), *v. t. & i.* To draggle.

drachm (drām), *n.* A drachma; a dram.

drach'ma (drāk'mā), *n.*; *pl.* **E. -MAS** (-māz), **L. -MÆ** (-mē). A small ancient Greek weight of various values; any of several modern weights; esp., a dram; an ancient Greek silver coin weighing a drachma; a gold monetary unit of modern Greece worth 19.3 cents; a silver coin of this value.

draff (drāf), *n.* Refuse; lees; dregs.

draft (drāft), *n.* Act of drawing, or hauling; the thing or quantity drawn; a load;

act of drinking or inhaling; a current, as of air; act of drawing a mark or stroke; mark or stroke so made; a representation, as a sketch; a preliminary sketch or outline; act of drawing out, or stretching, or that which is drawn out, as a thread; a drawing of money from a fund or stock; an order directing the payment of money; a demand; claim; the detaching or selecting of any persons, animals, or things, from a mass, or those so detached or selected; depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, esp. when laden; *pl.*, checkers. — *v. t.* To draw the preliminary sketch or plan of; detach for service; select; draw away or off.

drafts'man (drāfts'mān), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN**. One who draws pleadings or other writings; one who makes mechanical plans or sketches, or other drawings.

draft'y (drāf'tī), *a.*; **DRAFT'I-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Pertaining to, or exposed to, a draft, or current of air.

drag (drāg), *v. t.* To draw slowly or heavily; haul; dredge or search by means of a drag, grapnel, or the like; draw along, as something burdensome; pass in pain or with difficulty; continue tediously (usually with *on* or *out*); catch with a dragnet or trawl. — *v. i.* To be drawn along on the ground; trail; move onward heavily or slowly; hang or lag behind. — *n.* Act of dragging; anything dragged; a kind of heavy harrow; a device for dragging on the bottom under water, for dredging, etc.; a kind of sledge; a kind of heavy coach with seats on top; anything that retards; clog.

drag'gle (drāg'gl), *v. t.* To wet and soil by dragging on the ground or in the wet; drabble; trail. — *v. i.* To be dragged; follow slowly; straggle.

drag'o-man (drāg'ō-mān), *n.*; *pl.* **-MANS** (-mānz). An interpreter, — in the East.

drag'on (drāg'ān), *n.* A huge serpent; python; a fabulous animal, generally a monstrous, crested, winged, scaly serpent, lizard, or saurian; a violent or very strict person, esp. such a woman; a duenna; [*cap.*] a certain northern constellation, near the pole.

dragon fly. Any of several large harmless insects that feed on gnats, mosquitoes, etc.

drag'on's blood (-ānz). Any of several resinous substances, mostly dark red.

dra-goön' (drā-goön'), *n.* Formerly, a mounted infantryman; now, a cavalryman, usually heavily equipped. — *v. t.* To harass by dragoons; persecute with troops; harass; persecute.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure

drain (drān), *v. t. & i.* To draw or flow off by degrees; draw off utterly; exhaust; make or become gradually dry or empty. — *n.* Act or process of draining; that by means of which anything is drained; a channel, trench, or the like.

drain'age (-āj), *n.* Act, process, or mode of draining; also, that which is drained off; a system of drains.

drake (drāk), *n.* The male of the duck; a male duck.

dram (drām), *n.* In apothecaries' weight, 1-8th of an ounce, or 60 grains (3.888 grams); in avoirdupois weight, 1-16th of an ounce, or 27.34 grains (1.77 grams); a fluid dram; a small drink or draft; a little; mite; bit.

dra'ma (drā'mā), *n.* A composition intended to portray life or character, esp. for performance on the stage; dramatic art, literature, or affairs; a series of real events having dramatic unity and interest. — **dra-mat'ic** (drā-māt'ik), **dra-mat'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **dra-mat'ics** (drā-māt'iks), *n. pl.* Dramatic writings or performances; plays. **dra'ma-tis per-so'næ** (drām'ā-tis pēr-so'næ). [L.] The characters or actors in a drama or play.

dram'a-tist (drām'ā-tist), *n.* A playwright.

dram'a-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To relate in the form of the drama; make into a drama; represent dramatically. — **dra'ma-ti-za'tion** (-tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'shūn), *n.*

dram'a-tur'gy (-tūr'jī), *n.* Art of dramatic composition and representation.

dram'shop' (-shōp'), *n.* A barroom.

drank (drānk), *pret.* of DRINK.

drape (drāp), *v. t.* To cover or adorn with or as with drapery; arrange in folds; hang.

dra'per (drā'pēr), *n.* Formerly, a maker of cloth; now, a dealer in cloths.

dra'per-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-īz). Cloth, or woollen stuffs in general; occupation of a draper; a textile fabric for decorative purposes, esp. for hangings or loose vestments; hangings or loose coverings; disposition of hangings, garments, etc.

dras'tic (drās'tik), *a.* Acting rapidly and violently; extreme in effect.

draught (drāft), *n.* Act of drawing, that which is drawn, etc. See DRAFT, *n.* — *v. t.* To draw, etc. See DRAFT, *v. t.*

draughts, *n. pl.* Checkers, the game.

dra-vid'i-an (drā-vid'i-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Dravidians, or their languages. — *n.* An individual of the oldest known races of India, constituting the bulk of the population of southern Hindustan, except on the west coast;

the group of related tongues forming the speech of the Dravidians.

draw (drō), *v. t.*; *pret.* DREW (drōō); *p. p.* DRAWN (drōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRAW'ING. To pull so as to cause to follow; haul; drag; remove; withdraw; call toward itself; attract; allure; induce; inhale; utter or produce with inhalation; heave; cause to come out; extract; bring forth; elicit; derive, deduce, or take, as from premises, a source, a fund, etc.; conduct, convey, bring, take, divert, etc., as if by pulling; bring about or bring on; disembowel; eviscerate; lengthen, protract, or stretch; produce by or as by tracing a pen or pencil over a surface; represent by words; depict; describe; write in due form; formulate; require (so great a depth) for floating; sink so deep (of a vessel); leave (a contest) undecided. — *v. i.* To move; come or go; pull; move something by pulling; contract; shrink; attract; entice; act as a blistering agent (of a plaster, poultice, etc.); be drawn or pulled; admit of being drawn; delineate; sketch; practice drawing; make a written demand for payment of money deposited or due; get information, supplies, etc.; produce or admit of, a draft, or current, as a chimney. — *n.* Act; process, or result of drawing; state of being drawn; a drawn battle, game, etc.; that which is drawn; amount drawn; lot drawn; *U. S.*, movable part of a drawbridge.

draw'back' (-bāk'), *n.* Money paid back or remitted after collection; loss; hindrance; objectionable feature.

draw'bridge' (-brīj'), *n.* A bridge of which all or part is made to be raised or drawn aside to admit or hinder passage.

draw-ee' (drō-ē'), *n.* One on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn.

draw'er (drō'ēr), *n.* One that draws; one who draws liquor; a draftsman; one who issues an order or bill of exchange; a boxlike receptacle, as in a table arranged to be drawn out; *pl.*, an undergarment for the legs and lower body.

draw'ing, *n.* Act of one that draws; a picture or representation made by lines or by shading or color; sketch.

draw'ing-room', *n.* A room for the reception of company; the room to which the ladies withdraw from the dining room; the company assembled, or reception of company, in such a room.

drawl (drōl), *v. t. & i.* To speak in a slow, lengthened tone. — *n.* A drawling utterance. — **drawl'er**, *n.*

dray (drā), *n.* A strong low cart or wagon, without fixed sides.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, ăccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recént. makër; ice, ill; ãld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ūse, únite,

dread (drĕd), *v. t. & i.* To fear greatly; regard, or look forward to, with great apprehension. — *n.* Great fear, esp. of impending evil; reverential or respectful fear; awe; an object of dread, fear, or reverence. — *a.* Dreadful.

dread'ful (drĕd'fŭl), *a.* Fearful; inspiring dread; terrible; awful. — **Syn.** Frightful, terrific, horrible, horrid, formidable, fearful. — **dread'ful-ly**, *adv.*

dread'naught' (-nŏt'), *n.* A fearless person; an outer garment of very thick cloth, or the cloth itself; a type of very heavily armed battleship.

dream (drĕm), *n.* A series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring in sleep; any seeming of reality occurring to one sleeping; any experience suggestive of a dream; a visionary creation of the imagination; reverie. — *v. i.*, **DREAMED** (drĕmd) or **DREAMT** (drĕmt); **DREAM'ING**. To have a dream or dreams; indulge in day dreams; conceive or think (of), esp. as a plan or possibility. — *v. t.* To have a dream of; fancy or think of as if in a dream. — **dream'er**, *n.*

dream'land' (-lānd'), *n.* An unreal, delightful country such as is sometimes pictured in dreams; fairyland.

dream'y (-ī), *a.*; **DREAM'Y-ER** (-ī-ĕr); **-I-EST**. Abounding in dreams; given to dreaming; causing dreams; like a dream; languid. — **dream'y-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.*

drear (drĕr), *a.* Melancholy; gloomy.

drear'y (-ī), *a.*; **DREAR'Y-ER** (-ī-ĕr); **-I-EST**. Comfortless; dismal; gloomy. — **drear'y-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **drear'i-ness**, *n.*

dredge (drĕj), *n.* A dredging machine; an oblong iron frame, with a net attached, for dragging over the sea bottom, as to gather shellfish. — *v. t.* To gather with a dredge; excavate with a dredging machine. — **dredg'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

dredge, *v. t.* To sprinkle (as a roast) with flour, etc.; sift or sprinkle, as flour.

dredg'er, *n.* A box with perforated lid to sprinkle flour, etc.

dredging machine. A machine for scooping up or removing earth.

dreg (drĕg), *n.* Corrupt matter in or from a liquid; grounds; lees; the most worthless part of anything; residue; — usually in *pl.* — **dreg'gy** (-ī), *a.*

Drei'bund' (drī'boŭnt'), *n.* [G.] A triple alliance; specif., the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed in 1882.

drench (drĕnch), *v. t.* To cause to drink; dose by force; wet through and through; soak. — *n.* A draft; often, one forced down the throat; a potion that causes purging; a drenching. — **drench'er**, *n.*

dress (drĕs), *v. t.* To arrange in exact line, as soldiers; align; make ready; prepare (food, lumber, stone, etc.) for use for the market, etc.; till, prune, or the like, as land, trees, etc.; curry (as a horse); comb and brush (the hair); do up; array; deck; clothe; clothe in formal dress; treat with remedies, bandages, etc., as a wound; rebuke; scold; beat (often with *down*). — **Syn.** Attire, apparel, accouter, robe, trim, embellish. — *v. t.* To form alignment; make ready; arrange; clothe one's self. — *n.* Act of dressing; attire; clothes; garments; fine or distinctive apparel; a lady's gown; attention to, or skill in, dress. — **Syn.** Clothing, raiment, garb, costume.

dress coat. A man's coat open in front and with skirts behind only, worn in the evening.

dress'er (drĕs'ĕr), *n.* One that dresses.

dress'er, *n.* A bench on which meat, etc., is dressed; a cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils; *U. S.*, a chest of drawers, or bureau, with a mirror.

dress'ing, *vb. n.* Act of one that dresses; that which is used to dress anything, as an application to a sore, manure for land, a condiment or sauce for food; castigation; scolding (often with *down*).

dressing gown. A loose gown, such as is used by a person while dressing.

dress'mak'er (drĕs'māk'ĕr), *n.* A maker of dresses.

dress'y (-ī), *a.*; **DRESS'Y-ER** (-ī-ĕr); **-I-EST**. Attentive to dress; *Colloq.*, of garments, etc., stylish.

drew (drŏŭ), *pret.* of **DRAW**.

drib'ble (drīb'l), *v. i. & t.* To fall or let fall in drops; trickle; slaver; drivel. — *n.* A trickling stream.

drib'let (-lĕt), *n.* A small piece or part; a small quantity or sum.

dried (drīd), *pret. & p. p.* of **DRY**.

dri'er (drī'ĕr), *n.* One that dries; a substance mixed with the oil for paints, varnishes, etc., to make it dry quickly.

dri'er, *compar.*, **dri'est**, *superl.*, of **DRY**, *a.* **drift** (drift), *n.* Act of driving; propulsion; controlling influence; that which is forced, or urged along, esp. by wind, water, or ice; state of being driven; act or motion of drifting; deviation of a ship from her course caused by currents; a slow movement of oceanic waters subject to diversion or reversal by the wind; tendency of an act, argument, etc.; purport; meaning. — *v. i. & t.* To float or drive along by or as by water or air; heap up by the force of wind.

drift'age (-āj), *n.* Anything that drifts or has drifted.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

drill (dril), *n.* Abbr. of DRILLING, a cloth.
drill (dril), *n.* An instrument for boring holes in hard substances; a certain marine mollusk, destructive of oysters; act or exercise of training or drilling, as soldiers; any exercise, physical or mental, enforced with regularity. — *v. t. & i.* To pierce or bore with or as with a drill; train in the military art, as soldiers; instruct or practice thoroughly; discipline; impart (ideas) in this way.

drill, *v. t.* To sow, as seeds, by dribbling them along; sow (ground) in drills. — *n.* An implement for making holes or furrows into which it sows seeds; a light furrow into which seed is sown, or the row of sown seed.

drill'er (-ēr), *n.* One that drills.

drill'ing, *n.* A heavy twilled linen or cotton fabric.

drily (dri'li). Var. of DRYLY.

drink (drɪŋk), *v. t.; pret.* DRANK (drāŋk), formerly DRUNK (drŭŋk); *p. p.* DRUNK and (chiefly used as an adjective) DRUNK'EN (-'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRINK'ING. To swallow (a liquid); imbibe; take in (a liquid) in any manner; absorb; take in through the senses; inhale, hear, see, etc. — *v. i.* To swallow anything liquid; imbibe; partake of something as if in satisfaction of thirst or the taking of a potion; drink alcoholic liquors, esp. to excess; tittle. — *n.* Liquid to be swallowed; beverage; intoxicating liquor; excessive drinking; a potion; draft.

drink'a-ble (drɪŋk'ə-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE. — *n.* A beverage.

drink'er (-ēr), *n.* One who drinks, esp. habitually of intoxicants.

drip (drɪp), *v. t.; DRIPPED* (drɪpt) or **DRIPT**; **DRIP'ING**. To let fall in drops. — *v. i.* To let fall drops of moisture or liquid; fall in drops. — *n.* Act of dripping; that which drips.

drip'ing, *vb. n.* A falling in drops, the sound so made, or that which so falls.

dripping pan. A pan to catch the dripping from roasting meat.

drive (drɪv), *v. t.; pret.* DROVE (drōv), formerly DRAVE (drāv); *p. p.* DRIV'EN (driv'ŋ); *p. pr. & vb. n.* DRIV'ING (driv'ŋ). To impel away from, or along before, the impelling force; urge or push onward; urge on and direct the motions of, as horses; convey in a vehicle; advance by excavation or the like; carry on or through energetically, as a trade; urge, press, or bring to a point or state; urge to effort; overtask. — *v. i.* To rush and press with violence; be forced along; be driven; go by, or pass in, a vehicle

whose course is wholly or partly under one's direction; aim, or tend, to a point (usually with *at*). — *n.* Act of driving; a trip in a vehicle wholly or partly under one's control; a road prepared esp. for driving; violent or rapid motion; a hurried dispatch of business.

driv'el (driv'ŋl), *v. i.* To slaver or slobber like a child; flow from the mouth like spittle; be silly in speech. — *n.* Slaver; foolish talk; twaddle. — **driv'el-er**, *n.*

driv'en (driv'ŋn), *p. p.* of DRIVE.

driv'er (driv'ēr), *n.* One that drives, as a coachman, an overseer, etc.

driv'way (driv'wā'), *n.* A way along which vehicles or animals are driven.

driz'zle (driz'ŋl), *v. i.* To rain in minute drops. — *v. t.* To shed in minute drops; wet with minute drops. — *n.* Fine rain like mist. — **driz'zly** (-ly), *a.*

droll (drōl), *a.* Queer, and fitted to provoke laughter; ludicrous from oddity. — **Syn.** Comic, comical, diverting, humorous, facetious. — *n.* One who raises mirth by odd tricks; buffoon. — *v. i.* To play the buffoon. — *v. t.* To make a jest of.

droll'er-y (drōl'ēr-l), *n.; pl.* -ERIES (-iz). A droll thing; a jest; jesting; buffoonery; quality of being droll; humor.

drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ē-dā-rī; drōm'-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-riz). The Arabian, one-humped, camel.

drone (drōn), *n.* The male of bees, esp. of the honeybee, which has no sting and gathers no honey; a sluggard. — *v. i.* To move sluggishly; live in idleness.

drone, *v. i. & t.* To make, or sound with, a low, dull, monotonous, murmuring sound; to speak monotonously. — *n.* A bagpipe or similar instrument; one of the lowest tubes of a bagpipe, or its tone; one who speaks monotonously, as with a drawl; a humming or deep murmuring sound; a deep sustained monotone. — **dron'ish** (drōn'ish), *a.*

drool (drōol), *v. i.* To droivel.

droop (drōop), *v. i.* To sink or hang down, as from exhaustion; be dispirited or depressed; languish; decline to its close, as the day. — *n.* A drooping.

drop (drɒp), *n.* The quantity of fluid that falls in one spherical mass; liquid globule; a modicum of drink; *pl.*, any medicine measured by drops; a minute quantity; that which resembles a liquid drop, as an earring, a sugar plum, etc.; a sudden fall; descent; whatever is arranged to drop or fall from an elevated position; a contrivance for lowering something; a trapdoor; a curtain which drops in front of a stage; a kind of press or hammer; depth to which, or dis-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

tance through which, one drops; an abrupt fall in level. — *v. t.*, **DROPPED** (drōpt) or **DROPT**; **DROP'ING**. To let fall in or like a drop or drops; to release to a downward motion; cover with or as with drops; let go; dismiss; quit; omit (as a letter) in writing or speaking; fell or bring down, as by a blow; lower, as one's eyes, voice, etc.; leave behind. — *v. i.* To fall in drops; fall, or fall away; sink; lower, as the voice; come unexpectedly or casually; cease, as a quarrel; move (easily) down a river or out to sea (usually with *down*); fall to the rear (with *behind*, *astern*, etc.).

drop'sy (drōp'si), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-siz). An unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in the body. — **drop'si-cal** (-si-kāl), *a.*

drosh'ky (drōsh'ki), *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kiz). A low, four-wheeled, open carriage, used in Russia, in which the passengers ride as on a saddle.

dross (drōs), *n.* The scum or refuse matter thrown off from molten ore or metal; waste matter; leavings; refuse.

drought (drout), *n.* Dryness; want of rain or water; parched or desert land (*Rare*); thirst; lack. — **drought'y** (-i), *a.*

drouth (drouth), **drouth'y** (-i). Vars. of **DROUGHT**, **DROUGHTY**.

drove (drōv), *n.* A collection of cattle driven or collected for driving; any collection of animals or a crowd of people moving along together.

drove, *pret.* of **DRIVE**.

dro'ver (drō'vēr), *n.* One who drives domestic animals to market; a dealer in cattle.

drown (droun), *v. i.* To be suffocated or perish in water or other liquid. — *v. t.* To immerse in water or other liquid, or to kill by so doing; overwhelm.

drowse (drouz), *v. i. & t.* To be or make heavy with sleepiness; doze; pass (time) as in drowsing. — *n.* A doze.

drow'sy (-zi), *a.*; -SI-ER (-zī-ēr); -SI-EST. Inclined to drowse; disposing to sleep; soporific. — **drow'si-ly** (-zī-li), *adv.* — **drow'si-ness**, *n.*

drub (drüb), *v. t. & i.* To beat, as with a stick; thrash; cudgel; stamp (the feet); drum. — *n.* A blow with a cudgel; thump. — **drub'ber** (drüb'ēr), *n.*

drudge (drüj), *v. i.* To perform drudgery. — *n.* One who drudges; servant.

drudg'er-y (-ēr-i), *n.* Work or toil that is mean, irksome, or distasteful.

drug (drüg), *n.* Any substance used medicinally, or, formerly, in dyeing, chemistry, or the arts; a commodity of slow sale, or in no demand. — *v. t.* To affect with drugs; stupefy by a narcotic.

drug'get (-ët), *n.* A coarse woolen felt or woven cloth; anything, as a floor covering, of drugget.

drug'gist (-ist), *n.* One who deals in drugs; an apothecary.

dru'id (drōō'id), *n.* One of a religious order among the ancient Celts. — **dru'id-ess**, *n. fem.* — **dru-id'ic** (drōō-id'ik), **dru-id'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.*

drum (drüm), *n.* A musical instrument having a stretched skin or vellum head or heads, beaten with a stick or pair of sticks in playing; sound of this instrument; anything suggestive of a drum, as the tympanum of the ear, a cylindrical part of a machine, etc. — *v. i.* To beat or play on a drum; beat with the fingers as with drumsticks; make a noise like that of a beaten drum. — *v. t.* To assemble by or as by beat of drum; collect (with *up*); expel ignominiously, with beat of drum (with *out*, *down*, etc.); drive or force by reiteration; *strike or thump as in beating a drum. — **drum'-beat** (-bēt'), *n.*

drum'lin (-lin), *n.* An elongate or oval hill of glacial drift.

drum major. The marching leader of a band or drum corps.

drum'mer (drüm'ēr), *n.* One who beats or plays the drum, as in a band; *Chiefly U. S.*, a commercial traveler.

drum'stick (-stik'), *n.* A stick for beating a drum; something likened to such a stick; segment, or joint, of a fowl's leg between thigh and tarsus.

drunk (drüjk), *a.* Intoxicated with or as with strong drink; inebriated; drenched with moisture or liquid.

drunkard (-ärd), *n.* One who habitually drinks strong liquors to excess.

drunk'en (-'n), *a.* Overcome by strong drink; drunk; saturated with liquid or moisture; drenched; pert. to, or characterized by, intoxication. — **drunk'en-ly**, *adv.* — **drunk'en-ness**, *n.*

dru-pa'ceous (drōō-pā'shūs), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or bearing, drupes.

drupe (drōōp), *n.* A fruit consisting of a pulpy, leatherlike, or fibrous outer covering and a woody or bony inner shell, or stone, inclosing a single seed, as in the plum, cherry, and peach.

drupe'let (-lēt), *n.* A small drupe.

dry (dri), *a.*; **dri'ER** (dri'ēr); **dri'EST**. Free from moisture; not wet or moist; designating, pertaining to, or characterized by, absence, dissipation, etc., of moisture; of animals, not giving milk; thirsty; needing drink; not shedding, or accompanied by, tears; of commodities, solid, as opposed to liquid; *Slang, U. S.*,

örn, ùp, circūs, menü; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

in or on which the sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited; characterized by a quality somewhat severe, grave, or hard; hence, sharp; shrewd; quaint; lacking sweetness (esp. of wines). —

Syn. Uninteresting, insipid, vapid, jejune, sterile, dull, pointless, tiresome, fruitless, unprofitable. — *v. t. & i.*; **DRIED** (dri'd); **DRY'ING**. To make or become dry.

dry'ad (dri'äd), *n.* A wood nymph.

dry'er. Var. of **DRIER**.

dry goods. Textile fabrics. *Chiefly U. S.* **dry'ly** (dri'li), *adv.*, **dry'ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.

dry measure. A system of measures of volume for dry or coarse articles, esp. the system in which 2 pints = 1 quart, 8 quarts = 1 peck, 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

dry nurse. A nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand.

du'ad (dü'äd), *n.* A union of two; a pair.

du'al (-äl), *a.* Pert. to two; twofold; double.

du'al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* State of being dual; any system founded on a dual principle, or a twofold distinction. —

du'al-ist, *n.* — **du'al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

dub (düb), *v. t.* To confer knighthood on; invest with any dignity or new character; call; style; cut, rub, or dress smooth, as a timber.

dub, *v. t. & i.* To thrust; poke. — *n.* A drumbeat or like sound.

du-bi'e-ty (dü-bi'ë-ti), **du'bi-os'i-ty** (dü'bi-ös'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-tiz). Dubiousness or an instance of it.

du'bi-ous (dü'bi-üs), *a.* Occasioning doubt; doubtful, or not settled in opinion; of uncertain event or issue; of questionable character. — **Syn.** Undetermined; equivocal. — **du'bi-ous-ness**, *n.*

du'bi-ta-ble (-tä-b'l), *a.* Liable to be doubted; uncertain.

du'cal (-käl), *a.* Of or pert. to a duke or dukedom.

duc'at (dük'ät), *n.* A former gold coin worth \$2.28, first coined in Venice in 1284.

duch'ess (düch'ës), *n.* The wife or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

duch'y (-i), *n.*; *pl.* **DUCHIES** (-iz). Territory of a duke or duchess; a dukedom.

duck (dük), *n.* A linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric, finer and lighter than canvas; *pl.*, *Colloq.*, light clothes, esp. trousers of duck.

duck, *n.* Any of numerous flat-billed swimming birds of the family including the geese, swans, and mergansers; a female duck as distinguished from a male, or drake; *Colloq.*, a pet; darling.

duck, *v. t. & i.* To thrust or plunge under water or other liquid and suddenly withdraw; bow; bob down, as one's head; *Colloq.*, to avoid, as a blow, by ducking. — *n.* A sudden inclination, as of the head; a dip or quick plunge.

ducking stool. A stool or chair in which common scolds, disorderly women, and the like, were formerly tied, and plunged into water, as a punishment.

duck'bill' (-bil'), *n.* A small aquatic monotreme of Australia and Tasmania, having a bill resembling that of a duck.

duck'weed' (dük'wed'), *n.* A small, free-floating aquatic plant.

duck'ling, *n.* A young or little duck.

duct (dükt), *n.* A tube or vessel in the body; any tube or canal by which a fluid flows.

duc'tile (dük'til), *a.* Capable of being permanently drawn out or hammered thin, as gold; easily led; tractable. —

Syn. Pliant, pliable, flexible; compliant, docile, facile, manageable. — **duc-til'i-ty** (dük-til'i-ti), *n.*

dud (düd), *n.* A garment or article of clothing, or, in *pl.*, clothes; esp., old or cast-off clothes (*Colloq. or Slang*); *pl.*, things in general; "traps;" belongings.

dude (düd), *n.* A dandy or exquisite; a fop. *Colloq.*

du-deen' (dōō-dēn'), *n.* A short tobacco pipe.

dudd'geon (düj'ün), *n.* Anger; ill humor.

due (dü), *a.* Owed or owing as a debt, necessity, or right; capable of satisfying an obligation; sufficient; appointed; regular; owing or attributable (to something); appointed to arrive (at a given time). — *n.* That which is due. — *adv.* Directly; as, *due east*.

due'bill' (dü'bil'), *n.* A written acknowledgment of a debt, not made payable to order like a promissory note.

du'el (dü'el), *n.* A combat between two persons fought with deadly weapons by agreement. — *v. i. & t.* To fight or kill in a duel. — **du'el-ing**, *n.* — **-el-ist**, *n.*

du-en'na (dü-ën'ä), *n.* An elderly lady in charge of the younger ladies in a Spanish family; a governess; chaperon.

du-et' (-ët'), *n.* A musical composition for two performers.

duff (düf), *n.* A stiff flour pudding, boiled in a bag.

duf'fel (düf'el), *n.* A kind of coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap; *Colloq.*, *U. S.*, outfit or supplies.

duff'er (düf'ër), *n.* *Chiefly Slang*. A peddler or hawker, esp. of cheap, flashy articles (*Eng.*); *Colloq.*, a stupid, awkward, inefficient person.

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey,

ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

dug (dŭg), *pret. & p. p. of DIG.*

dug, *n.* A teat; pap.

du'gong (doo'gong), *n.* An aquatic mammal allied to the manatee.

dug'out' (dŭg'out'), *n.* A boat made by hollowing out a log (*Chiefly U. S.*); *U. S.*, a rude shelter, as in a hillside.

duke (dŭk), *n.* In some European countries, a sovereign prince, ruler of a duchy; in Great Britain and some other countries, a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank after that of prince. —

duke'dom (-dŭm), *n.*

dul'cet (dŭl'set), *a.* Sweet to the eye, feeling, or, usually, to the ear; melodious.

dul'ci-fy (-sī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid) — -FY'ING. To sweeten, as to the taste, or in temper.

dul'ci-mer (-mēr), *n.* A musical instrument having metallic strings, played with two light hammers.

dull (dŭl), *a.* Slow of understanding; stupid; slow in perception or sensibility; unfeeling; insensible; slow in action; sluggish; heavy; listless; inert; furnishing little delight, spirit, or variety; uninteresting; gloomy; not keen or sharp in edge or point; not bright or clear to the eye; obscure; dim; muffled; not clear. — *Syn.* Lifeless, inanimate, dead; gross, obtuse; sleepy, drowsy; tedious, irksome; clouded, tarnished. —

v. t. & i. To make or become dull. —

dul'ly (-lī), *adv.* — **dull'ness**, *n.*

dull'ard (dŭl'ard), *n.* A stupid person; a dunce.

dulse (dŭls), *n.* Any of several coarse, red, edible seaweeds.

du'ly (dŭ'lī), *adv.* In a due, fit, or becoming manner.

du'ma (doo'mă), *n.* In Russia, a council; [*cap.*] the Russian parliament, created by imperial ukase in 1905.

dumb (dŭm), *a.* Destitute of the power of speech; not willing to speak; mute; silent. — *Syn.* Silent, still, quiet, speechless, inarticulate. — **dumb'ly**, *adv.* — **dumb'ness**, *n.*

dumb'-bell', *n.* A kind of weight used (esp. in pairs) in gymnastic exercise.

dumb'found'. Var. of DUMFOUND.

dumb'-wait'er, *n.* A portable serving table or stand; a kind of lift or elevator for dishes, etc.

dum'dum (dŭm'dŭm), *n.*, or **dumdum bullet**. A kind of expanding bullet.

dum'found' (dŭm'found'), *v. t.* To strike dumb, as with astonishment.

dum'my (dŭm'ī), *a.* Fictitious or sham; feigned. — *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-iz). One dumb; one habitually silent and inactive; in various four-handed card games,

as bridge, an exposed hand played by the opposite player; one ostensibly acting for himself, but really acting for another; an imitation or copy of something, to be used as a substitute; a sham; a model or lay figure on which clothing is exhibited.

dump (dŭmp), *n.* A gloomy state of the mind; low spirits; — now only in *pl.*

dump, *n.* A thick, ill-shaped piece, as a leaden counter used by boys in games.

dump, *v. t.* To drop or throw down; unload, as coal from a cart by tilting it. — *n.* A place for dumping anything; that which is dumped. *Both Chiefly U. S.*

dump'ish (dŭmp'ish), *a.* Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy.

dump'ling (-ling), *n.* A roundish mass of dough boiled in soup, or as a pudding; *Colloq.*, a dumpty person or animal.

dump'y (dŭm'pī), *a.*; **DUMP'Y-ER** (-pī-ēr); -I-EST. Short and thick; of proportionately low stature.

dun (dŭn), *v. t. & i.* To ask or beset for payment; urge importunately. — *n.* One who duns; urgent request of payment.

dun, *a.* Yellowish or grayish brown.

dunce (dŭns), *n.* One backward in book learning; a dullard; dolt.

dun'der-head' (dŭn'dēr-hēd'), **dun'der-pate'** (-lāt'), *n.* Dunce; numskull.

dune (dŭn), *n.* A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind.

dung (dŭng), *n.* Manure; feces.

dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* A donjon; a close, dark prison or vault, commonly underground.

dung'y (dŭng'ī), *a.* Like dung; filthy.

Dun'ker (dŭn'kēr), **Dun'kard** (-kard), *n.* One of a religious denomination whose tenets and practices are mainly those of the Baptists.

dun'lin (dŭn'lin), *n.* Kind of sandpiper.

dun'nage (dŭn'āj), *n.* Loose stuff used under or around the cargo in a vessel, to prevent injury; baggage or personal effects (so called esp. by sailors).

dunn'ite (dŭn'īt), *n.* An explosive used in the United States service as a bursting charge for shells.

du'o-dec'i-mal (dŭ'ō-dēs'ī-māl), *a.* Proceeding by, or expressed in the scale of, twelves. — *n.* A twelfth part; *pl.*, a system of numbers whose denominations rise in a scale of twelves.

du'o-dec'i-mo (-mō), *a.* Having 12 leaves to a sheet, as a book. — *n.*; *pl.* -mos (-mōz). A size (commonly about 5 x 7½ inches) of a book, or of its pages, resulting from folding each sheet into 12 leaves; a book of such size; — often written 12mo or 12°.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŭōd, fŭōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

du'o-de-num (dū'ō-dē'nūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NA (-nā). The part of the small intestine next below the stomach.

dupe (dūp), *n.* One who has been deceived or is easily deceived; a gull. — *v. t.* To deceive; gull.

duplex (dū'plēks), *a.* Double; *Machinery*, having two parts that operate at the same time or in the same way, where the simpler form has but one.

dupli-cate (-plī-kāt), *a.* Double; two-fold; duplicate. — *n.* An exact copy; counterpart. — **Syn.** Transcript, facsimile, replica. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To double; make a duplicate of (something). —

dupli-ca'tion (-kā'shūn), *n.*

dupli-c'i-ty (dū-plis'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Doubtfulness; esp., deception by pretending to entertain one set of feelings and acting under the influence of another; double-dealing; guile.

du-ra-ble (dū'rā-b'l), *a.* Able to endure; lasting; enduring. — **du-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), **du-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **du-ra-bly** (-bli), *adv.*

du-ra ma'ter (dū'rā mā'tēr). [*L.*] The tough, fibrous outermost membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

du-ra-men (dū'rā'mēn), *n.* The hard, tough heartwood of dicotyledonous trees, consisting of compacted dead tissues.

dur'ance (dūr'āns), *n.* Imprisonment.

du-ra'tion (dū-rā'shūn), *n.* State or quality of lasting; continuance.

du'ress (dūr'ēs; dū-rēs'), *n.* Imprisonment; constraint.

dur'ing (dūr'ing), *prep.* In the time of; as long as the action or existence of; as, *during* life.

du-rom'e-ter (dū-rōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring hardness, consisting essentially of a small drill, working under a given pressure.

durst (dūrst), *pret.* of DARE.

dusk (dūsk), *a.* Tending to darkness; dusky. — *n.* The darker part of twilight or dawn; quality of being dusk; dusk color or shade; gloom; duskiness.

dusk'y (dūs'kī), *a.*; **DUSK'I-ER** (-kī-ēr); -I-EST. Somewhat dark, as in color or from lack of light; gloomy; sad. — **Syn.** Swarthy, tawny. — **dusk'i-ly** (-kī-lī), *adv.* — **dusk'i-ness**, *n.*

dust (dūst), *n.* Fine, dry, powdery particles of earth; any fine powder; earthy remains of bodies once alive, esp. of human bodies; something worthless, or a low or mean condition; a cloud of dust in the air. — *v. t.* To make dusty; soil with dust; free from dust; strew or sprinkle as, or in the form of, dust.

dust'er (dūs'tēr), *n.* One that dusts; a light overgarment to protect clothing from dust.

dust'y (dūs'tī), *a.*; **DUST'I-ER** (-tī-ēr); -I-EST. Filled, abounding, or covered, with dust; like dust; dust-colored.

Dutch (dūch), *a.* German (*Obs.*, exc. in local, careless, or slang usage); of or pert. to the Netherlands (esp. Holland) or their inhabitants; characteristic of the Dutch. — *n.* The language of the Dutch; collective *pl.*, Dutch people.

Dutch'man (-mán), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mén). A Dutch person; a Dutch vessel.

Dutch'man's-breech'es (-mānz-), *n.* A delicate spring-flowering herb of the poppy family, of the eastern U. S.

du'te-ous (dū'tē-ūs), *a.* Fulfilling duty; dutiful; obedient. — **du'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*

du'ti-a-ble (-tī-ā-b'l), *a.* Subject to a duty, as imports.

du'ti-ful (-fōōl), *a.* Performing, or ready to perform, duties; obedient, as to parents; controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty. — **Syn.** Duteous, submissive. — **du'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*

du'ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Conduct due to parents or superiors, as shown in obedience or submission; respect or an act of respect; that which is required by one's station or occupation; any assigned service or business; that which a person is morally obliged to do or forbear; any payment, service, or other render, esp. to the government, imposed and recoverable by law, as a tax on imports.

du-um'vir (dū-ūm'vēr), *n.*; *pl.* E. -VIRS (-vērz), L. -VIRI (-vī-rī). Among the ancient Romans, either member of a commission or board of two men.

du-um'vi-rate (-vī-rāt), *n.* The union of two men in the same office; office or government of two men so associated.

dwarf (dwōrf), *n.* An animal (esp. a human being) or plant much below the normal size of its kind. — *v. t. & i.* To hinder from, or fail in, growing to the natural size; stunt; diminish in real or apparent size, scope, importance, etc. — *a.* Abnormally small; stunted; puny.

dwell (dwēl), *v. i.*; **DWELT** (dwēlt), *Rare* **DWELLED** (dwēld); **DWELL'ING**. To delay; linger; pause or tarry; abide as a resident; live; reside. — **Syn.** Inhabit, sojourn, stay, rest. — **dwell'er** (-ēr), *n.*

dwell'ing, *n.* Habitation; abode.

dwin'dle (dwin'd'l), *v. i.* To diminish; become less; waste away; consume.

dy'ad (dī'ād), *n.* Two units treated as one; a couple; a pair.

Dy'ak (dī'āk), *n.* One of the aboriginal

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

inhabitants of Borneo, a group of tribes of Malayan speech, but differing from Malays in their greater stature, more Caucasian features, and lower civilization.

dye (di), *n.* Color produced by dyeing; material for dyeing; dyestuff. — *v. t.*; **DYED** (did); **DYING**. To stain; color, esp. with dyestuffs; impart (a given color) by dyeing. — *v. i.* To take or impart color in dyeing. — **dye'ing** (di'ing), *n.* — **dy'er** (di'ēr), *n.*

dye'stuff' (-stūf'), *n.* A dye or a material that yields a dye.

dye'wood' (-wōd'), *n.* Any wood, as logwood, from which coloring matter is extracted for use in dyeing.

dy'ing (di'ing), *p. a.* In the act of dying; moribund; mortal; pert. to death.

dyke (dik). Var. of **DIKE**.

dy-nam'ic (di-nām'ik; di-), **dy-nam'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to physical forces or energy; of or pert. to dynamics; active; belonging to or having energy or effective action; pert. to or involving change or process (regarded as manifestation of energy or agency).

dy-nam'ics (-iks), *n.* Mechanics treating of the motion of bodies (*kinematics*; —some hold that dynamics includes statics and not kinematics) and of the action of forces in producing or changing their motion (*kinetics*); moving forces of any kind, or the laws relating to them.

dy'na-mite (dī'nā-mīt; dīn'ā-), *n.* An explosive consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in a porous material. — *v. t.* To shatter with dynamite.

dy'na-mo (dī'nā-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -**mos** (-mōz). A machine for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy by magneto-electric induction.

dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric (-lēk'trīk), **-e-lec'tri-cal** (-trī-kāl), *a.* Pert. to conversion, by induction, of mechanical energy into electrical energy, or vice versa.

dy'na-mom'e-ter (dī'nā-mōm'ē-tēr; dīn'ā-), *n.* An apparatus for measuring force.

dy'nast (dī'nāst; dīn'āst), *n.* A ruler; prince.

dy'nas-ty (dī'nās-tī; dīn'ās-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). A race or succession of kings of the same line or family, or their continued lordship. — **dy-nas'tic** (dī-nās'tik; dī-), **dy-nas'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.*

dyne (dīn), *n.* A unit of force; the force which, acting on a gram for a second, imparts to it a velocity of a centimeter per second, or, approximately, that exerted by a milligram weight under the influence of gravity.

dys'en-ter-y (dis'ēn-tēr-ī), *n.* A specific febrile and inflammatory disease of the bowels.

dys-men-or-rhe'a (dis-mēn'ō-rē'ā), *n.* Difficult and painful menstruation.

dys-pep'si-a (dis-pēp'si-ā; -shā), *n.* Indigestion.

dys-pep'tic (-tik), *a.* Pert. to dyspepsia; having dyspepsia. — *n.* A person having dyspepsia. — **dys-pep'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dys-pro'si-um (dis-prō'shī-ūm; -sī-ūm), *n.* An element of the rare-earth group (Symbol, *Dy*).

E

E (ē); *pl.* **EES**, **E'S**, or **ES** (ēz). The fifth letter of the English alphabet.

each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* Every (individual of two or more) considered separately.

ea'ger (ē'gēr), *a.* Spirited or strenuous; sharply contested; keenly desirous to pursue, perform, or obtain; ardent. — **Syn.** Earnest, vehement, hot, impetuous, fervent, intense, zealous, forward.

— **ea'ger-ly**, *adv.* — **ea'ger-ness**, *n.*

ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* Any of various large diurnal birds of prey of the falcon family; a gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, bearing an eagle on the reverse; an eagle-shaped object or figure, esp. as an emblem; the seal or standard of any nation having an eagle as emblem, esp. the standard of the ancient Romans.

ea'glet (ē'glēt), *n.* A young eagle.

ea'gre (ē'gēr; ā'gēr), *n.* See **BORE**, a tidal flood.

ear (ēr), *n.* The organ of hearing; the external ear of man and most mammals; sense or act of hearing; a refined or acute sense of hearing; that which resembles an ear; attention; audience.

ear, *n.* The fruiting spike of any cereal (as Indian corn, or maize, rye, etc.), including the kernels, or grains. — *v. i.* To put forth ears.

ear'drum' (-drūm'), *n.* Drum of the ear.

earl (ūrl), *n.* A British nobleman next below a marquis in rank. — **earl'dom**, *n.*

ear'li-ness (ūr'li-nēs), *n.* See **NESS**.

ear'ly (ūr'li), *adv.*; **-LI-ER** (-li-ēr); **-LI-EST**. In a time or position near the beginning of a period or a series; in good season; betimes. — *a.* Coming early;

ēr̃n, ūp, circ̃z̃s, meñü; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verd̃ure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

occurring in, or belonging to, remote past time.

ear'mark' (ēr'märk'), *n.* A mark of identification, orig. one on the ear. — *v. t.* To put an earmark on.

earn (örn), *v. t.* To merit, or to acquire, by labor or performance, as wages.

ear'nest (ür'něst), *n.* Something of value given by a buyer to a seller, to bind the bargain; a pledge; handsel.

ear'nest (ür'něst), *n.* An aroused and intent mental state; — chiefly in *earnest*. — *a.* Characterized by, or proceeding from, an intense and serious state of mind; important, not trivial. — **Syn.** Eager, zealous, ardent, sincere, hearty; staid, sedate, thoughtful, serious, sober, grave, solemn.

earn'ing (ür'ning), *n.* Act or process of earning; what is earned; *pl.*, money earned.

ear'ring' (ēr'ring'), *n.* A ring through the lobe of the ear; a pendant for the ear, or the like.

ear'shot' (-shöt'), *n.* Hearing distance.

earth (ürth), *n.* The planet which we inhabit; the world as the home of man; the land, as a mere solid surface; the softer part of the land, in distinction from rock; soil or dirt; worldly things, as opposed to spiritual; the people on the globe; the hole of a burrowing animal; any of several difficultly reducible metallic oxides, as alumina.

earth'born' (-börn'), *a.* Springing originally from the earth; born on the earth; human; relating to, or occasioned by, earthly objects.

earth'en (ür'th'n), *a.* Made of earth.

earth'en-ware' (-wår'), *n.* Vessels, ornaments, etc., made of baked clay, esp. the coarser and less artistic kinds.

earth'i-ness (-thi-nēs), *n.* Quality of being earthy.

earth'ly (ürth'li), *a.* Of, like, or pert. to, the earth or man's existence on the earth; not heavenly or spiritual; possible; conceivable. — **Syn.** Terrestrial, mundane, worldly, secular, temporal. — **earth'li-ness** (-li-nēs), *n.*

earth'nut' (-nüt'), *n.* Any of various roots, tubers, or subterranean pods; a truffle.

earth'quake' (-kwāk'), *n.* A trembling of the earth's surface, due chiefly to faulting (dislocation by slipping along a plane of fracture) of rocks and to volcanic explosions.

earth'work' (-würk'), *n.* Any defensive construction chiefly of earth; in engineering, the operations connected with excavations and embankments.

earth'worm' (-würm'), *n.* Any of numerous hermaphroditic worms found in damp soil; a mean, sordid person.

earth'y (ür'th'), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, earth; earthlike; of or pert. to the earth; terrestrial; worldly; gross.

ear'wax' (ēr'wäks'), *n.* The waxlike secretion of the glands of the external ear.

ear'wig' (ēr'wig'), *n.* Any of numerous harmless beetlelike insects, popularly supposed to creep into the human ear. — *v. t.* To influence, or attempt to influence, by insinuations or private talk.

ease (ēz), *n.* State of being comfortable; freedom from pain, effort, trouble, or the like; freedom from constraint, formality, difficulty, etc.; facility; liberty; naturalness, as of manner. — **Syn.** Rest, repose, quiet, satisfaction, content, enjoyment. — *v. t. & i.* To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; relieve; render less painful or oppressive; alleviate; lessen the pressure or tension of. — **Syn.** Disburden, quiet, calm, tranquilize, assuage, allay, mitigate, pacify.

ease'ful (-fōöl), *a.* Full of ease; comfortable; restful.

ea'sel (ē'zēl), *n.* A frame to hold a painter's canvas upright, or on which to stand a picture, blackboard, etc.

ease'ment (ēz'mēnt), *n.* That which gives ease; any of several rights which one may have in the land of another.

easy'ly (ēz'i-li), *adv.* In an easy manner; readily.

easy'ness (-nēs), *n.* State or condition of being easy.

east (ēst), *n.* Direction of sunrise; accurately, that point where the center of the sun is seen to rise at the equinox; the direction to the right of one facing north; [*cap.*] regions, countries, or peoples, lying to the east; the countries of Asia and of the Asiatic archipelagoes; the Orient. — *a.* Toward or at the east; from the east. — *adv.* Eastward.

East'er (ēs'tēr), *n.* An annual church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on the Sunday following Good Friday; the festival day.

east'er-ly, *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the east; of winds, blowing from the east.

east'ern (ēs'tēr'n), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, the East [*cap.*]; Oriental [*cap.*]; easterly, as a wind. — **Eastern Question**, the problem of international politics arising from the instability caused by the relations of the Moham-medan power of the Porte with its Christian subjects and with the other

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, recént, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey,

ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, èvent, ènd, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

MODES OF TRAVEL AND BEASTS OF BURDEN



Elephants in Procession—India



The Camel—Palestine



Oxen Hauling — Portugal



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White Buffalo—Philippine Islands

HYDROPLANES AND HYDROPLANING



The Sharklike Bow of the "Tech Jr."



"Peter Pan V" -- Showing Plane

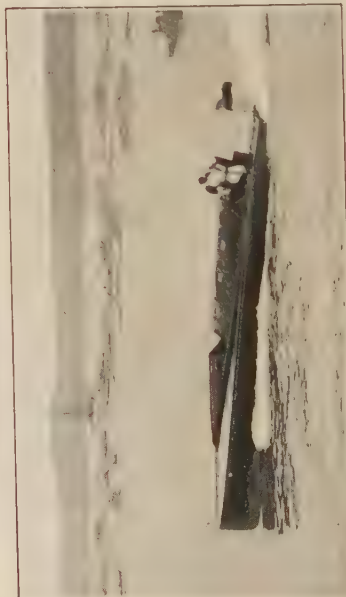


Photo Edwin Leuck, N. Y.
An English Type -- "Maple Leaf IV"



The Famous American -- "Dixie IV"

THE ENGINES OF A HYDROPLANE



Engines of the "Maple Leaf IV"



Photo Edwin Levick, N. Y.

Engines of the "Dixie IV"

STRANGE CONVEYANCES



The Jinrikisha — Japan



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A Chinese Four-in-Hand

nations of Europe, and from Russia's need of a southern seaport; also, that arising from the instability of affairs in the Far East due to Russia's aggression and the uncertain future action of the Mongolian races and the European powers.

east'ern-er (-tēr-nēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the east, esp. [cap.] of the eastern part of the United States.

East'er-tide (ēs'tēr-tīd'), *n.* The period from Easter to Ascension Day (40 days), or, sometimes, to Whitsunday (50 days), or to Trinity Sunday (57 days).

east'ing (ēs'tīng), *n.* Distance due east made by a ship in its course.

east'ward (ēs'twērd), *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east.—*a.* Moving or looking toward the east; situated in an eastern part.

eas'y (ēz'ī), *a.*; **EAS'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. At ease; free from trouble, care, anxiety, constraint, etc.; causing, or attended with, little difficulty or discomfort; tractable; lenient; supportable with ease; not burdensome or oppressive; giving ease, freedom from care, or comfort; given to ease or to idleness.—**Syn.** Comfortable, quiet, tranquil, calm, unconcerned; yielding, complying, compliant, complaisant, manageable; facile.

eat (ēt), *v. t.*; *pret.* ATE (āt; *in England, commonly ēt*), *Obsoles. & Colloq.* **EAT** (ēt; ēt); *p. p.* **EAT'EN** (ēt'n), *Obs. or Colloq.* **EAT** (ēt; ēt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **EAT'ING**. To take in through the mouth as food; to chew and swallow; devour; consume; destroy, as by eating; ravage; consume gradually; waste away; corrode; gnaw, perforate, or bore into.—*v. i.* To take food or a meal; board; admit of being eaten; destroy gradually; corrode.

eat'a-ble (ēt'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be, or is fit to be, eaten; edible.—*n.* Something fit to be eaten;—chiefly in *pl.*

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* The projecting lower edges of a roof.

eaves'drop' (-drōp'), *v. i.* To stand under, or as if under, the eaves of a house, to listen; listen secretly.—**eaves'-drop-per** (-ēr), *n.*—**-drop-ping**, *n.*

ebb (ēb), *n.* Reflux, or flowing back, of the tide toward the sea; state or time of passing away; low state; decline; decay.—*v. i.* To flow back; return; fall back to a worse state; decline; sink.—**Syn.** Recede, retire, subside, withdraw, decrease, wane, sink, lower.

eb'en-e'zer (ēb'ēn-ē'zēr), *n.* A memorial stone (1 Sam. vii, 12); any commemoration of divine assistance; among English dissenters, often, a house of worship.

eb'on (ēb'ūn), *a.* Consisting of or like ebony; esp., black; dark.

eb'on-ite (-īt), *n.* A black variety of hard rubber.

eb'on-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make black, or stain black, in imitation of ebony.

eb'on-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-ONIES** (-īz). A hard, heavy, durable wood, the most highly prized being black, yielded by various trees of tropical Asia and Africa; any tree yielding this wood.

eb'ul-li'tion (ēb'ū-līsh'ūn), *n.* A boiling or bubbling up; agitation; excitement.

ē'car'té (ā'kār'tā'), *n.* A certain game at cards for two persons.

ec-cen'tric (ēk-sēn'trīk), *a.* Not having the same center; deviating from the center, or from a circle; deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or forms; irregular; odd.—**Syn.** Singular, peculiar, erratic, whimsical.—*n.* A circle not having the same center as another in some measure within it; one that is eccentric, as in conduct; a device consisting of a disk through which a shaft is keyed eccentrically so that the disk gives a crank motion to an encircling strap that gives a reciprocating motion to an attached rod.—**-tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ec-cen'tric-i-ty (ēk'sēn-trīs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES**. State of being eccentric; esp., deviation from customary conduct; oddity.—**Syn.** Peculiarity, aberration, idiocracy, idiosyncrasy.

Ec-cle'si-as'tes (ē-klē-zī-ās'tēz), *n.* A certain book of the Old Testament.

ec-cle'si-as'tic (-ās'tīk), *a.* Ecclesiastical.—*n.* A clergyman; priest.

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal (-tī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the church or its organization or government; not secular.

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cism (-tī-sīz'm), *n.* Ecclesiastical principles, forms, or practices; also, attachment to these.

ech'e-lon (ēsh'ē-lōn), *n.* An arrangement of a body of troops with its divisions drawn up in parallel lines, but each somewhat to the left (or right) of the one in the rear, like a series of steps; a similar arrangement of a fleet.

e-chi'no-derm (ē-kī'nō-dērm; ēk'ī-), *n.* Any of a phylum (*Echinodermata*) of marine animals including the starfishes and sea urchins.

e-chi'nus (ē-kī'nūs), *n.*; *pl.* **-NI** (-nī). A sea urchin.

ech'o (ēk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-OES** (-ōz). Repetition of a sound due to the reflection of the sound waves; any repetition, as of the style or thought of another; one who imitates or repeats another's words, ideas, or acts.—*v. t.* To send back, re-

ūrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

peat, or imitate (a sound, words, or thoughts).—*v. t.* To give an echo; resound.—**ech'o-less**, *a.*

éclair' (ā'klār'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A small oblong cake containing flavored cream, and glazed or, often, frosted.

éclair-cisse'ment (ā'klār-sēs'mān), *n.* [F.] An explanation or clearing up.

éclat' (ā'klā'), *n.* Ostentation; brilliancy of success or effort; glory.

ec-lec'tic (ēk-lēk'tik), *a.* Selecting; choosing from various sources or systems; consisting of what is selected.—*n.* One who follows a selective method; an eclectic philosopher, physician, or painter.—**ec-lec'ti-cism** (-tī-siz'm), *n.*

e-clipse' (ē-klips'), *n.* The interposition of a dark celestial body between a luminous one and the eye, or the passing of a luminous body into the shadow of another body; an obscuration; a temporary obliteration.—*v. t.* To cause obscuration of; darken.

e-clip'tic (ē-klip'tik), *a.* Pert. to an eclipse or the ecliptic.—*n.* That great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent path of the sun or of the earth as seen from the sun.

ec'logue (ēk'lōg), *n.* A poem in which shepherds converse; bucolic; idyl.

e-col'o-gy (ē-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* Biology dealing with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment; biometrics.—**e-col'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

e'co-nom'ic (ē-kō-nōm'ik; ēk'ō-), *a.* Of or pert. to economy (in any sense) or the science of economics.

e'co-nom'i-cal (-i-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, economy; avoiding waste; frugal; thrifty.—**i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e'co-nom'ics (-iks), *n.* The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, or the material means of satisfying human desires; political economy.

e-con'o-mist (ē-kōn'ō-mīst), *n.* A manager, esp. a frugal one; one who economizes money, time, labor, etc.; one conversant with, or a student of, economics.

e-con'o-mize (-mīz), *v. t. & i.* To manage with economy; use prudently, frugally, or the like.

e-con'o-my (-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz). Management of domestic affairs, esp. as to disbursement; management of the affairs of a community, estate, or establishment, directly concerned with its maintenance or productiveness; thrifty administration; an economizing act, move, or means; economizing disposition or faculty; organization.

é'cru (ā'krōō; ēk'rōō; *F.* ā'krü'), *a.* [F.] Having the nature, appearance, or pale brown color, of raw or unbleached stuff, as of raw silk, linen, or the like.

ec'sta-sy (ēk'stā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). State of being beside one's self, or beyond all reason and self-control, as when given over to an engrossing emotion; a mystic, prophetic, or poetic trance; state of overmastering feeling, esp. joy; rapture.

ec-stat'ic (ēk-stāt'ik), *a.* Pert. to, or caused by, ecstasy; of the nature, or in a state, of ecstasy.—**-stat'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.*

ec-thy'ma (ēk-thī'mā), *n.* A cutaneous eruption marked by large pustules, occurring in debilitated people.

ec'u-men'ic (ēk'ū-mēn'ik), **-men'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* General; universal; pert. to, or representing, the whole church.

ec'ze-ma (ēk'zē-mā), *n.* An inflammatory itching disease of the skin.—**eczem'a-tous** (ēk-zēm'a-tūs), *a.*

e-da'cious (ē-dā'shūs), *a.* Pert. to eating; devouring.—**e-dac'i-ty** (ē-dās'ī-tī), *n.*

ed'dy (ēd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-īz). A current of air or water running contrary to the main current, esp. one moving circularly; a whirlpool.—*v. i. & t.*; -DIED (-īd); -DY-ING. To move as or as in an eddy.

e'del-weiss (ā'dēl-vis), *n.* A small Alpine perennial plant of the aster family.

e-de'ma (ē-dē'mā). Var. of **EDEMA**.

e-den'tate (ē-dēn'tāt), *a.* Destitute of teeth; belonging to the edentates.—*n.* A member of an order (*Edentata*) of placental mammals, some toothless, consisting of the sloths, armadillos, and anteaters.

edge (ēj), *n.* The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument; sharpness; keenness, as of passion; penetrating force; extreme verge, brink, crest, or the like; any sharp terminating border or the part adjacent; margin.—**Syn.** Rim, brim.—*v. t. & i.* To furnish with an edge; move by little and little or by or as by pressing forward edgewise.

edg'ing (ēj'ing), *n.* That which forms an edge or border; lace or embroidery used for edge trimming.

ed'i-ble (ēd'ī-b'l), *a.* Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent.—*n.* Anything edible.

e'dict (ēd'īkt), *n.* A public notice issued by official or state authority; authoritative proclamation of a law or rule of conduct.—**Syn.** Decree, law, ordinance, order, manifesto.

ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ēd'ī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of edifying; state of being edified.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill, ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ed/i-fice (éd'f-fis), *n.* A building; structure; esp., a large or elegant building.
ed/i-fy (éd'f-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY/ING. To build; construct; instruct and improve, esp. morally, spiritually, or religiously; teach.
ed/it (éd'it), *v. t.* To superintend or direct the publication of; revise for publication.
e-di'tion (è-dish'šn), *n.* Form in which a literary work or group of works is published; whole number of copies of a work published at one time.
ed/i-tor (éd'i-tēr), *n.* One who edits, as a text, book, etc.
ed/i-to/ri-al (-tō'ri-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or sanctioned by, an editor.—*n.* An article, as in a newspaper, giving the views of the editor; a leading article.
ed/u-cate (éd'ū-kāt), *v. t.* To develop and cultivate mentally or morally; fit for a calling by systematic instruction; train; instruct.—*Syn.* Teach, inform.
ed/u-ca'tion (-kā'shšn), *n.* Act or process of educating; impartation or acquisition of knowledge or skill, or development of character, as by study or discipline; sum of the qualities acquired through individual instruction and social training; pedagogics.—*Syn.* Training, discipline, breeding.—**ed/u-ca'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*—**-tion-ist**, *n.*
ed/u-ca'tor (éd'ū-kā'tēr), *n.* One who educates.
e-duce' (è-dūs'), *v. t.* To bring or draw forth; elicit; evolve.—**e-duc'tion** (è-dūk'shšn), *n.*—**e-duc'tive** (-tīv), *a.*
-ee (-ē). A suffix used to indicate the object of an action, the one to whom an act is done or on whom a right is conferred; as in assignee, grantee, etc.
eel (ēl), *n.* Any of numerous voracious, snakelike fishes having no pelvic fins.
eel/pout' (-pout'), *n.* Any of certain marine fishes which usually have the body laterally compressed and tapering behind.
e'en (ēn), *adv.* Even;—a contraction.
e'er (ār; ēr), *adv.* Ever;—a contraction.
ee'rie (ē'ri), *a.* Affected with fear, as of ghosts; timid; serving to inspire fear, as of ghosts; weird; uncanny.
ef-face' (è-fās'), *v. t.* To rub out, strike out, or erase (anything impressed or inscribed on or as on a surface).—*Syn.* Blot out, expunge, obliterate, erase.—**ef-face'ment** (-mēt), *n.*
ef-fect' (-fēkt'), *n.* That which is produced by an agent or cause; immediate result; consequence; purport; intent; state or fact of being operative or realized; execution; performance; re-

ality; fact; a distinctive impression produced; *pl.*, goods; personal estate.—*v. t.* To produce; do; make; bring about or to pass; execute; accomplish.—*Syn.* Realize, consummate, compass, fulfill, execute, perform, discharge, achieve.
ef-fec'tive (è-fēk'tiv), *a.* Able to produce an effect; efficient; operative.—*Syn.* Active, capable, competent, adequate, efficacious.—*n.* One, esp. a soldier, fit for active service or duty.—**ef-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.*—**-tive-ness**, *n.*
ef-fec'tu-al (-tū-āl), *a.* Producing, or able to produce, an intended effect.
ef-fec'tu-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To effect.
ef-fem/i-na-cy (-fēm'i-nā-si), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-siz). Womanish quality, as softness or weakness, unbecoming a man.
ef-fem/i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Having womanlike traits to an inappropriate degree; wanting in manliness.—**-nate-ly**, *adv.*
ef-fen'di (è-fēn'dī), *n.* Master; sir;—a Turkish title of respect.
ef-f'er-ent (èf'ēr-ēnt), *a.* Bearing out or away, or discharging, as certain blood vessels; conveyed outward, as a nerve impulse.
ef-f'er-vesce' (-vēs'), *v. i.*; **EF-FER-VESCED'** (-vēst'); -VESC'ING. To bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors; exhibit liveliness or exhilaration; be gay, merry, etc.—**ef-f'er-ves'cence** (-vēs'ēns), *n.*
ef-f'er-ves'cent (-ēnt), *a.* Effervescing.
ef-fete' (è-fēt'), *a.* No longer capable of producing young, as an animal, or fruit, as the earth; worn out, as with age; exhausted of energy.
ef-fi-ca'cious (èf'i-kā'shūs), *a.* Productive of, or powerful to produce, the effect intended.—**ef-fi-ca'cious-ly**, *adv.*
ef-fi-ca-cy (èf'i-kā-si), *n.* Power to produce effects; efficient action.—*Syn.* Virtue, potency, force, efficiency.
ef-fi'cience (è-fish'ēns), **ef-fi'cien-cy** (-ēn-si), *n.* Quality or degree of being efficient; efficient power or action.
ef-fi'cient (-ēnt), *a.* Serving as, or characteristic of, the working or moving cause; causative; operant; characterized by energetic and useful activity.
ef-fi-gy (èf'i-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jiz). An image; representation, esp. of a person.
ef-flo-resce' (èf'lō-rēs'), *v. i.* To flower; change, as on the surface, to a powdery form from loss of water of crystallization; form, or become covered with, a powdery crust.—**res'cence** (-ēns), **-cen-cy** (-ēn-si), *n.*—**res'cent** (-ēnt), *a.*
ef-flu-ence (èf'lōō-ēns), *n.* Outflow; emanation; efflux.
ef-flu-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Flowing out.—*n.* Outflow; efflux.

urn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ef-flu'vi-um (ě-flŭō'vī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -**VIA** (-ā). A subtle or invisible emanation, esp. a noxious one.

ef-flux (ěf'lŭks), *n.* Outflow; effusion; emanation.

ef-fort (ěf'ört; -ěrt), *n.* Exertion of power, physical or mental; a production, as of art or oratory.—**Syn.** Endeavor, attempt, essay, trial; struggle, strain; labor, toil, exertion, application, pains.

ef-front'er-y (ě-frŭn'tēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -**ERIES** (-iz). Impudent transgression of the bounds of duty or decorum; shameless boldness.

ef-ful'gence (ě-fŭl'jěns), *n.* Effulgent quality or state.

ef-ful'gent (-jěnt), *a.* Diffusing a flood of light; shining; splendid; radiant.

ef-fuse' (ě-fŭz'), *v. t.* To pour out or forth, as a liquid; hence, to disseminate.

ef-fu'sion (ě-fŭ'zhŭn), *n.* Act of effusing; that which is effused; an unrestrained utterance.

ef-fu'sive (-siv), *a.* Unduly emotional or demonstrative.—**ef-fu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

eft (ěft), *n.* A newt.

e-gad' (ě-găd'), *interj.* Euphemism for "by God."

egg (ěg), *v. t.* To urge (on).

egg, *n.* The reproductive body of birds and many reptiles, commonly that of the domestic hen; a female germ cell; something egglike, as in form.

egg'nog' (ěg'nŏg'), *n.* A drink of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and wine or spirits.

egg'plant' (-plănt'), *n.* A plant allied to the potato, bearing a large ovoid fruit; the fruit itself, esteemed as a vegetable.

e'gis (ě'jĭs), *n.* Var. of ægis.

eg'lan-tine (ěg'lăn-tin), *n.* Sweetbrier.

e-go-ism (ě'gŏ-iz'm; ěg'ŏ-), *n.* Excessive love and thought of self; living for self-interest; the theory that self-interest or self-development is the end of moral action.—**e-go-ist**, *n.*—**e-go-is'tic** (-is'tĭk), -**is'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-go-tism (-tiz'm), *n.* The practice of too often using the word *I*; hence, self-exaltation; self-praise; egoism.—**e-go-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*—**e-go-tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), -**tis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kăl), *a.*

e-gre'gious (ě-grě'jŭs; -jĭ-ŭs), *a.* Remarkable for bad quality; flagrant.

e'gress (ě'grēs), *n.* Act of going out, or leaving; power to leave; departure; exit; a way of exit; outlet.

e'gret (ě'grět; ěg'rět), *n.* Any of various herons which during the breeding season bear long plumes (the aigrettes of commerce), an aigrette.

E-gyp'tian (ě-jĭp'shăn), *a.* Of or pert. to

Egypt or the Egyptians.—*n.* A native of Egypt; the language of the ancient Egyptians.

E'gyp-tol'o-gy (ě'jĭp-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The science or study of Egyptian antiquities.

eh (ă; ě), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

ei'der (i'dēr), *n.*, or **eider duck**. Any of several large sea ducks of northern Europe, Asia, and America. The female lines the nest with very soft down plucked from her body.

eight (ăt), *a.* Seven plus one; being one more than seven.—*n.* The number greater by a unit than seven; a symbol for eight units; something having as an essential feature eight units or members, as a playing card with eight pips.

eight'een' (ă'těn'; ă'těn'), *a.* Eight plus ten.—*n.* The number greater by a unit than seventeen; a symbol for eighteen units.

eight'eenth' (ă'tēnth'; ă'tēnth'), *a.* Next in order after the seventeenth; constituting one of eighteen equal parts of a (whole).—*n.* The quotient of a unit divided by eighteen; eighteenth part; eighteenth unit or object.

eighth (ătth), *a.* Next in order after the seventh; constituting one of eight equal parts of a (whole).—*n.* Quotient of a unit divided by eight; eighth part; eighth unit or object.

eight'i-eth (ă'tĭ-ěth), *a.* Next in order after the seventy-ninth; constituting one of eighty equal parts of a (whole).—*n.* Quotient of a unit divided by eighty; eightieth part; eightieth unit or object.

eight'y (ă'tĭ), *a.* Eight times ten; four-score.—*n.* The sum of eight tens; a symbol for eighty units.

ei'kon (i'kŏn). Var. of **icon**.

ei'ther (ě'thēr; i'thēr), *a. & pron.* Each of two; the one and the other; one of two; the one or the other.—*conj.* A disjunctive connective, used as the correlative of *or*, or after an alternative to emphasize a negation.

e-jac'u-late (ě-jăk'ŭ-lăt), *v. t.* To utter by a brief, sudden impulse.

e-jac'u-la'tion (-lă'shŭn), *n.* An ejaculating; an ejaculated utterance.—

e-jac'u-la-to-ry (ě-jăk'ŭ-lă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

e-ject' (ě-jěkt'), *v. t.* To throw, thrust, or drive out; expel.

e-jec'tion (-jěk'shŭn), *n.* Act of ejecting; state of being ejected; ejected matter.—**e-ject'ment** (ě-jěkt'měnt), *n.*

eke (ěk), *v. t.* To add to, or to piece out, by a laborious or scanty addition; — with *out*.

eke (ěk), *adv. & conj.* Also; too. *Archaic.*

ăle, senâte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recént, makēr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnită.

e-lab'o-rate (ě-lăb'ô-răt), *a.* Wrought out with great care or detail; studied; perfected.—(*-răt*), *v. t.* To produce with labor; work out in detail; perfect with painstaking care.—**e-lab'o-rate-ly**, *adv.*
—**e-lab'o-ra'tion** (-ră'shŭn), *n.*

ě-lan' (ă-lăn'), *n.* [F.] Ardor; dash.

e-land (ě-lănd), *n.* The largest of the South African antelopes, now practically exterminated.

e-lapse' (ě-lăps'), *v. i.* To glide or pass away, as time.

e-las'tic (ě-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Springing back; springy; of solids, capable of recovering size and shape after deformation; of gases, indefinitely expansive; of temperaments, etc., able to recover quickly after being depressed or overtaxed; buoyant.—*n.* Fabric rendered elastic by the use of India rubber; India rubber in cords, strings, or bands, or a piece of it in such form.—**e-las'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e-las'tic'i-ty** (ě-lăs'tĭs'i-tĭ), *n.*

e-late' (ě-lăt'), *a.* Elated; exultant.—*v. t.* To exalt the spirit of; elevate or flush with success.—**e-lat'ed-ly**, *adv.*

e-la'tion (ě-lă'shŭn), *n.* A lifting up of the mind or mood by success, or hope of success; exaltation.

el'bow (ěl'bō), *n.* The joint or bend of the arm; the outer curve in the bent arm; any similar bend.—*v. t.* To hit, jostle, or force with or as with the elbow or elbows.—*v. i.* To elbow one's way.

el'bow-room' (-rōom'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows; ample room.

eld'er (ěl'dēr), *a.* Older; born, made, or having come into being, before another; prior or above in rank, validity, etc.; earlier or early; former; ancient.—*n.* One who lived at an earlier period; an ancestor; a senior; an aged person; one who by reason of his age is a chief, ruler, or judge; one holding an office, esp. a church office, appropriate to the experience and dignity which age confers.—**eld'er-ship**, *n.*

el'der (ěl'dēr), *n.* A shrub, of the honeysuckle family bearing broad clusters of white or pink flowers, and black or red drupes, or berries.

el'der-ber'ry (-bēr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. The berry of the elder.

eld'er-ly (-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat old; of or pert. to later life.

eld'est (-dĕst), *a.* Oldest.

el'e-cam-pane' (ěl'ě-kăm-păn'), *n.* A large coarse herb of the aster family, with yellow-rayed heads of flowers.

e-lect' (ě-lĕkt'), *a.* Chosen; picked; chosen to an office, but not inducted; chosen by election.—*n.* One chosen or

set apart.—*v. t.* To choose; select; select for an office by vote.

e-lec'tion (ě-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of choosing; selection; choice, as between alternatives; a choosing by vote, as to an office; divine choice; esp., predestination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation; those elected.

e-lec'tion-er' (-ēr'), *v. i.* To work for, or in the interest of, a person, ticket, or the like, in an election.

e-lec'tive (ě-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* Appointed or bestowed by election, as an office; exerting a power of choice; choosing; pert. to, or consisting in, choice; electoral.—*n.* A study or course of study which a student may choose from several alternatives. *U. S.*—**e-lec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

e-lec'tor (-tĕr), *n.* One who elects, or has the right to elect; in the Holy Roman Empire, a prince entitled to vote for the emperor; *U. S.*, one of the persons chosen, by popular vote, to a body (the "electoral college") which elects the president and vice president.—**e-lec'to-ral** (-tō-răl), *a.*

e-lec'to-rate (-tō-răt), *n.* The jurisdiction or dignity of an elector of the Holy Roman Empire; the whole body of persons entitled to vote in an election, or any distinct class or division of them; an electoral district.

e-lec'tric (ě-lĕk'trĭk), **e-lec'tri-cal** (-trĭ-kăl), *a.* Pert. to electricity; consisting of, containing, producing, or produced or operated by, electricity; designating any of several fishes capable of giving an electric shock.—**e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e-lec'tric (-trĭk), *n.* An electric vehicle.

e-lec'tri'cian (ě-lĕk-trĭsh'ăn), *n.* One versed in the science or practice of electricity; one who makes, repairs, or sets up, electric instruments, machinery, etc.

e-lec'tric'i-ty (ě-lĕk-trĭs'i-tĭ), *n.* The agency or force to which are due numerous phenomena in physics formerly ascribed to the action of certain hypothetical media, or "fluids," but now regarded as arising from strains or displacements in the ether; electrical science.

e-lec'tri-fy (ě-lĕk'trĭ-fĭ), *v. t.*; -FIED (fĭd); -FY'ING. To charge or shock with electricity; equip for using electric power; thrill.—**-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kă'shŭn), *n.*

e-lec'tro-cute (ě-lĕk'trō-kūt), *v. t.* To execute (a criminal) by electricity.—**e-lec'tro-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.*

 **Electrocute** is a hybrid, considered inelegant by many, but it is widely used and has no accepted equivalent.

e-lec'trode (-trōd), *n.* Either terminal of an electric source.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inĭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ics (ĕ-lĕk'trô-dî-năm'-iks; -dî-), *n.* The dynamics of electricity; science of the action of electric currents.

— **e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ic** (-nām'ik), *a.*

e-lec'tro-lier' (-lĕr'), *n.* A support for electric lamps, esp. one resembling a chandelier.

e-lec'trol'y-sis (ĕ-lĕk-trôl'ĭ-sis), *n.* Chemical decomposition by action of the electric current; subjection to such decomposition.

e-lec'tro-lyte (ĕ-lĕk'trô-līt), *n.* A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

e-lec'tro-lyt'ic (-līt'ik), **e-lec'tro-lyt'i-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* Pert. to electrolysis or an electrolyte.

e-lec'tro-lyze (ĕ-lĕk'trô-līz), *v. t.* To subject to electrolysis.

e-lec'tro-mag'net (-măg'nĕt), *n.* A core of soft iron magnetized by an electric current flowing through a surrounding coil of wire. — **e-lec'tro-mag-net'ic** (-măg-nĕt'ik), *a.*

e-lec'tro-mag'net-ism (-măg'nĕt-iz'm), *n.* Magnetism developed by electricity; science of the physical relations between electricity and magnetism.

e-lec'trom'e-ter (ĕ-lĕk-trôm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring differences of electric potential; an electroSCOPE.

e-lec'tro-mo'tive (ĕ-lĕk'trô-mô'tiv), *a.* Producing, or tending to produce, electricity or an electric current.

e-lec'tro-mo'tor (-mô'tĕr), *n.* An exciter of electricity; apparatus for generating electricity; an electric motor.

e-lec'tron (ĕ-lĕk'trôn), *n.* One of those particles (having about one thousandth of the mass of a hydrogen atom) projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube as the cathode rays and from radioactive substances as the beta rays.

e-lec'tro-neg'a-tive (-trô-nĕg'a-tiv), *a.* Charged with negative electricity; tending to pass to the anode in electrolysis; acid, not basic; capable of acting as the negative element of a voltaic cell.

e-lec'trop'a-thy (ĕ-lĕk-trôp'a-thĭ), *n.* Treatment of disease by electricity.

e-lec'tro-phone (ĕ-lĕk'trô-fôn), *n.* An instrument for producing sound by means of electric currents; a form of telephone transmitter.

e-lec'troph'o-rus (ĕ-lĕk-trôf'ô-rŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TROPHORI (-rĭ). An instrument for induction of electric charges, consisting of a disk of shellac, ebonite, or the like, and a metal plate.

e-lec'tro-plate' (ĕ-lĕk'trô-plăt'), *v. t.* To plate by electrolysis.

e-lec'tro-pos'i-tive (ĕ-lĕk'trô-pôz'ĭ-tiv),

a. Charged with positive electricity; tending to pass to the cathode in electrolysis; *Chem.*, basic; capable of acting as the positive element of a voltaic cell.

e-lec'tro-scope (ĕ-lĕk'trô-skôp), *n.* An instrument for detecting electricity, or the species of electricity present, or changes in electric state, by electric attraction and repulsion.

e-lec'tro-stat'ics (-stăt'iks), *n.* Science of static electricity.

e-lec'tro-type (ĕ-lĕk'trô-tĭp), *n.* A facsimile plate for printing made by electroplating a wax impression, a print from such a plate; electrotypy. — *v. t.* To make facsimile plates of by electrotypy.

— **e-lec'tro-typ'y** (-tĭp'ĭ), *n.*

e-lec'tu-a-ry (-tŭ-ă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A medicine incorporated with honey or sirup so as to form a doughy or pasty mass.

el'ĕ-mos'y-na-ry (ĕl'ĕ-môs'ĭ-nă-rĭ; ĕl'ĕ-ĕ-môs'-), *a.* Relating or devoted to charity, alms, or almsgiving; given in charity or alms; supported by charity.

el'e-gance (ĕl'ĕ-gāns), *n.* State or quality of being elegant; that which is elegant.

el'e-gan-cy (-gān-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sĭz). Elegance (*Rare*); that which is elegant.

el'e-gant (-gānt), *a.* Marked by niceties of manner, dress, or the like; characterized by grace, propriety, and refinement; neat or simple and apt; keenly appreciative of what is elegant. — **Syn.** Tasteful, polished, refined, handsome.

e-le'gi-ac (ĕ-lĕ'jĭ-ăk; ĕl'ĕ-jĭ'ăk), *a.* Designating Greek poetry in a certain meter used chiefly in elegies; pert. to, or written in, elegy or elegiacs; mournful. — *n.* Elegiac verse; the second line of the elegiac distich, which is a dactylic hexameter and (so-called) pentameter; *pl.*, a series of, or a poem or poems in, such distichs. — **el'e-gĭ'a-cal** (ĕl'ĕ-jĭ'ă-kāl), *a.*

el'e-gize (ĕl'ĕ-jĭz), *v. t. & ĭ.* To lament or celebrate in elegy.

el'e-gy (-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A mournful or plaintive poem; a funeral song.

el'e-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* One of the simple substances (generally earth, air, fire, and water) formerly believed to compose the physical universe; one of the four elements in its natural form; *pl.*, conditions of weather viewed as activities of the elements, now usually implying violent weather; one of the four elements viewed as a natural habitat; the sphere suited to any person or thing; a substance not separable into substances different from itself, at least by ordinary chemical processes; a constituent part or principle; *pl.*, fundamental principles;

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, account, arm, âsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnĭce.

rudiments; *pl.*, the bread and wine used in the Eucharist.

el'e-men'tal (-mèn'tál), *a.* Pert. to the elements or to one of them; simple; pure; ruling or animating the elements or an element; pert. to rudiments, or first principles; elementary; forming a constituent part. — **-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

el'e-men'ta-ry (ël'è-mèn'tá-rí), *a.* Elemental; esp. of or pert. to a chemical element or elements; consisting of a single element; pert. to, or treating of, first principles; introductory.

el'e-phant (ël'è-fánt), *n.* Any of various mammals, of Africa and India, having the snout prolonged into a prehensile proboscis.

el'e-phan-ti'a-sis (ël'è-fán-tí'á-sís), *n.* A disease of the skin, in which it becomes very thick and fissured.

el'e-phan'tine (-fán'tín; -tín), *a.* Like an elephant; huge; heavy.

el'e-vate (ël'è-vát), *v. t.* To lift up; raise; raise in rank or station; exalt; ennoble; raise (the voice); elate; exhilarate. — **Syn.** Dignify, heighten; erect; hoist; cheer, flush, animate.

el'e-va'tion (-vā'shún), *n.* Act of elevating; state of being elevated; height; exaltation; an elevated place; altitude, as above sea level; a geometrical projection on a vertical plane.

el'e-va'tor (ël'è-vā'tēr), *n.* One that raises anything; a contrivance, as an endless chain with buckets, for raising grain to a loft; a cage or platform for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different levels; a lift, a building for elevating and storing grain.

e-lev'en (è-lév'n), *a.* One more than ten; — a cardinal numeral. — *n.* The sum of ten and one; a symbol for eleven units; eleven players forming a team or side, as in cricket or football.

e-lev'enth (-nth), *a.* Next after the tenth; constituting one of eleven equal parts of a whole thing. — *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by eleven; eleventh part; eleventh unit or object.

elf (ël'f), *n.*; *pl.* ELVES (ël'vz). A mythical being, commonly, a sprite; fairy; an elf-like human being.

elf'in (ël'fín), *a.* Pert. to or resembling elves; produced or ruled by elves. — *n.* An elf.

elf'ish (-fish), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the elves; mischievous; impish; weird.

elf'lock' (ël'f'łók'), *n.* Hair matted, or twisted into a knot.

e-lic'it (è-lis'it), *v. t.* To draw out or forth; educate; draw or entice forth; evoke. — **Syn.** Deduce, induce; wrest,

wring, extract, extort. — **e-lic'i-ta'tion** (è-lis'i-tā'shún), *n.*

e-lide' (è-lid'), *v. t.* To cut off, as a syllable, usually the final one.

el'i-gi-ble (ël'i-jī-b'l), *a.* Fitted or qualified to be chosen. — *n.* One that is eligible. — **el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

e-lim'i-nate (è-līm'i-nāt), *v. t.* To expel; exclude; set aside as unimportant or inapplicable; ignore; expel from the system; excrete; cause (an unknown quantity) to disappear from an equation. — **e-lim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shún), *n.* — **e-lim'i-na-tive** (-nā-tīv), *a.*

e-li'sion (è-līzh'ūn), *n.* A cutting off or suppression, esp. of a vowel or syllable, for meter or euphony; in poetry, the dropping of a final vowel before an initial vowel.

el'ite' (ā'lēt'), *n.* [F.] A choice or select body; the flower.

e-lix'ir (è-līk'sēr), *n.* A substance for transmuting metals into gold; one for prolonging life indefinitely; in pharmacy, a compound tincture; the refined spirit; quintessence.

elk (ël'k), *n.* The largest existing deer of Europe and Asia, having broad palmate antlers; in America, the wapiti.

ell (ël), *n.* A measure, chiefly for cloth, now little used, varying, in different countries, from 27 to 48 inches.

el-lipse' (è-līps'), *n.* A plane curve which is the path of a point the sum of whose distances from two fixed points (foci) is constant.

el-lip'sis (è-līp'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -LIPSES (-sēz). Omission of a word or words obviously understood.

el-lip'soid (-soid), *n.* A surface all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. — **el-lip'soid**, *a.* — **el-lip-soi'dal** (ël'īp-soi'dāl), *a.*

el-lip'tic (è-līp'tīk), **el-lip'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* Pert. to, or having the form of, an ellipse; pert. to ellipsis; having a part omitted. — **el-lip'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

el-lip'tic'i-ty (ël'īp-tis'i-tī), *n.* Deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere.

elm (ël'm), *n.* Any of various well-known shade trees; the hard wood of the elm.

el'o-cu'tion (ël'ō-kū'shún), *n.* Utterance by speech, esp. in reference to the graces of intonation, gesture, etc.; style or manner of speaking or reading in public. — **el'o-cu'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.* — **el'o-cu'tion-ist**, *n.*

e-lon'gate (è-lōn'gāt; ē'lōn-), *v. t. & i.* To lengthen; extend; stretch out. — (è-lōn'gāt), *a.* Elongated.

e-lon-ga'tion (ē'lōn-gā'shún), *n.* Act of

urn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

elongating; protraction; that which lengthens out; continuation.

e-lope' (è-lôp'), *v. i.* To run away from one's spouse or home with a lover.—**e-lope' ment**, *n.*—**e-lop'er** (-lôp'êr), *n.*

el'o-quence (èl'ô-kwén's), *n.* Discourse characterized by force, art, and persuasiveness; art or power of employing such discourse.

el'o-quent (-kwént), *a.* Expressing or able to express one's self eloquently; marked by eloquence.

else (êls), *a., pron.* Other; other one. When used with *anybody, everybody, some one, etc.*, in the possessive, *else* usually takes the 's; as in, *somebody else's*; no one *else's*.—*adv.* In a different manner, place, time, or respect; in another or a contrary case; otherwise.

else'where' (êls'hwâr'), *adv.* In or to some other place.

e-lu'ci-date (è-lû'si-dât), *v. t.* To make clear or manifest; illustrate.—**-da'tion** (-dâ'shûn), *n.*—**-da'tor** (-dâ'têr), *n.*

e-lude' (è-lûd'), *v. t.* To avoid by artifice or stratagem; evade, or baffle, by reason of being recondite, inconspicuous, or the like; escape.—**e-lu'sion** (è-lû'zhûn), *n.*

e-lu'sive (-lû'siv), *a.* Tending to elude; adroitly evading; of ideas, etc., not easily understood or defined; baffling.—**e-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**-so-ry** (-sô-ri), *a.*

elves (êlvz), *n., pl.* of **ELF**.

elv'ish (êl'vish), *a.* Elfín; elfish; esp., mischievous.

E-ly'si-um (è-lîzh'i-ûm; è-lîz'i-ûm), *n.*; *pl. E.*—**ums** (-ûmz), *L. ELYSIA* (-â). In classical mythology, the abode of happy souls after death; any similarly conceived place or state of delight; a paradise.—**E-ly'sian** (è-lîzh'ân; -lîz'i-ân), *a.*

em (êm), *n.* The letter *m*; the portion of a line formerly occupied by the letter *m*, then a square type, used as a unit.

em-. See **EN-**.

e-ma'ci-ate (è-mâ'shî-ât), *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh so as to become very lean.—**e-ma'ci-a'tion** (-â'shûn), *n.*

em'a-nate (êm'â-nât), *v. i.* To issue forth from a source.—**Syn.** Flow, arise, proceed, originate.

em'a-na'tion (-nâ'shûn), *n.* Act of emanating; that which emanates; efflux.

e-man'ci-pate (è-mân'sî-pât), *v. t.* To free from power or control, esp. from bondage; liberate.—**-pa'tor** (-pâ'têr), *n.*

e-man'ci-pa'tion (-pâ'shûn), *n.* Act or process of freeing; liberation; release.

e-mas'cu-late (è-mâs'kû-lât), *v. t.* To castrate; deprive of masculine vigor or spirit; weaken.—**-la'tion** (-lâ'shûn), *n.*

em-balm' (êm-bâm'), *v. t.* To treat (a

dead body), as with aromatic oils, etc., so as to prevent decay; perfume; preserve as if with balm.—**em-balm'er**, *n.*—**em-bank'** (-bânk'), *v. t.* To protect or confine by a bank.

em-bank'ment (-mênt), *n.* Act of em-banking; structure of earth, gravel, etc., to retain water, carry a roadway, etc.

em-bar'go (-bâr'gô), *n.*; *pl.* -**gos** (-gôz). An edict prohibiting the departure or entry of ships of commerce; any prohibition imposed by law on commerce; stoppage; impediment; prohibition.—*v. t.* To lay an embargo on, as on ships.

em-bark' (-bârk'), *v. t. & i.* To put or go on shipboard for a voyage; engage, enlist, or invest (as persons, money, etc.) in any affair.—**em'bar-ka'tion** (êm'bâr-kâ'shûn), *n.*

em-bar'rass (êm-bâr'âs), *v. t.* To perplex; disconcert; nonplus; impede; complicate; involve in financial difficulties.—**Syn.** Mortify, shame, discompose, upset, disconcert, discomfit, confuse.—**em-bar'rass-ment** (-mênt), *n.*

em-bas'sa-dor (êm-bâs'â-dêr). Var. of **AMBASSADOR**.

em'bas-sy (êm'bâ-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -**sies** (-sîz). Function or position of an ambassador; the sending of ambassadors; business intrusted to an ambassador; an ambassador and his suite; envoys; residence or office of an ambassador.

em-bed' (êm-bêd'), *v. t.* To lay or inclose in surrounding matter.

em-bel'lish (-bêl'ish), *v. t.* To make beautiful or elegant, as by ornaments; decorate; adorn; derogatorily, to set out with fanciful enlargements, as a story.—**em-bel'lish-ment** (-mênt), *n.*

em'ber (êm'bêr), *n.* A lighted coal smoldering in ashes; *pl.*, smoldering ashes.

em-bez'zle (êm-bêz'z'l), *v. t.* To appropriate (property) fraudulently to one's own use.—**em-bez'zle-ment** (-mênt), *n.*—**em-bez'zler** (-lêr), *n.*

em-bit'ter (-bit'êr), *v. t.* To make bitter or more bitter.

em-blaze' (-blâz'), *v. t.* To set forth in heraldic devices; embellish.

em-bla'zon (-blâ'z'n), *v. t.* To depict (heraldic bearings); deck in bright colors; extol.—**em-bla'zon-ment**, *n.*

em-bla'zon-ry (-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -**ries** (-rîz). Act or art of emblazoning; brilliant decoration.

em'blem (êm'blêm), *n.* A visible sign of an idea; symbol; a picture with a motto, a set of verses, or the like, intended as a moral lesson or meditation.—**Syn.** Device, badge, figure, image, type,

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

- token.—**em'blem-at'ic** (-ät'ík), **-at'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.*—**-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
- em'ble-ment** (ëm'blë-mént), *n.* *Law.* The growing crop or vegetable growth, or profits of a crop, which has been sown or planted;—usually in the *pl.*
- em-bod'i-ment** (-böd'í-mént), *n.* An embodying; state of being embodied; thing embodying or embodied; incarnation.
- em-bod'y** (-ï), *v.t.*; **-BOD'IED** (-íd); **-BOD'-Y-ING**. To give a body to, as a spirit; incarnate; render concrete and definite; incorporate.
- em-bold'en** (-böl'd'n), *v. t.* To make bold or courageous.
- em'bo-lism** (ëm'bô-líz'm), *n.* Inter-calculation, as of a day in the year; occlusion of a blood vessel, as by a clot.
- em'bo-lus** (-lús), *n.*; *pl.* **-LI** (-lí). A plug brought by the blood current and lodged in a blood vessel so as to obstruct the circulation.
- em'bon'point'** (än'bôn'pwǎn'), *n.* [F.] Plumpness of person; stoutness.
- em-bos'om** (ëm-bôöz'üm), *v. t.* To take into the bosom; cherish; foster; inclose; shelter closely.
- em-boss'** (-bôs'), *v.t.* To cover or ornament with bosses; raise in relief from a surface; adorn with rich ornamentation.—**em-boss'ment** (-mént), *n.*
- em'bou'chure'** (än'bôö'shür'), *n.* [F.] The mouth of a river, a cannon, or the like; mouthpiece of a wind instrument.
- em-bow'el** (ëm-bou'él), *v. t.* To embed; bury.
- em-bow'er** (-bou'ër), *v.t. & i.* To shelter, lodge, or seclude, as in a bower.
- em-brace'** (-brās'), *v. t.* To clasp in the arms; encircle; inclose; take up; adopt; accept; receive; welcome; avail one's self of, as an opportunity; include as parts of a whole; comprehend.—**Syn.** Hug; encompass; include, comprise, involve; espouse.—*v. i.* To join in an embrace.—*n.* An encircling with the arms; clasp; hug.
- em-brace'**, *v. t.* To attempt, or act so as, to influence corruptly, as a jury or court.—**em-brac'er** (-ër), **em-brace'or** (-ör), *n.* One who attempts, or acts so as, to influence a court, jury, etc., corruptly.—**em-brac'er-y** (-brās'ër-í), *n.*
- em-bra'sure** (-brā'zhür), *n.* A splay of a door or window; an opening in a wall for cannon, with sides flaring outward.
- em'bro-cate** (ëm'brô-kât), *v. t.* To moisten and rub with a lotion.—**em'-bro-ca'tion** (-kǎ'shǔn), *n.*
- em-broid'er** (ëm-broid'ër), *v.t. & i.* To ornament or make with the needle; or-
- nament; embellish, as a story; exaggerate.—**em-broid'er-er**, *n.*
- em-broid'er-y** (-í), *n.*; *pl.* **-ERIES** (-íz). Needlework to enrich fabrics, etc.; art of embroidering; varied ornamentation.
- em-broil'** (-broil'), *v. t.* To confuse or stir up by discord; involve in difficulties by strife; implicate in confusion; complicate.—**Syn.** Perplex, disorder, trouble.—**em-broil'ment** (-mént), *n.*
- em'bry-o** (ëm'brí-ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-OS** (-ōz). An organism in the early stages of development, as before hatching from an egg; in seed plants, the young sporophyte; a beginning or undeveloped stage of anything.—*a.* Incipient; undeveloped.
- em'bry-og'e-ny** (ëm'brí-øj'è-ní), *n.* The formation of the embryo and its course of development.
- em'bry-ol'o-gy** (-öl'ô-jí), *n.* Biology dealing with the embryo.—**em'bry-olog'ic** (-ô-løj'ík), **-i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.*—**em'bry-ol'o-gist** (-öl'ô-jíst), *n.*
- em'bry-on'ic** (-ön'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to an embryo.
- e-mend'** (è-mënd'), *v. t.* To free from faults; correct (a literary work).—**Syn.** Amend, improve, rectify.
- e'men-date** (è'mën-dāt), *v. t.* To rectify (a text) by removing errors, etc.—**e'men-da'tor** (è'mën-dā'tër; èm'ën-), *n.*
- e'men-da'tion** (è'mën-dā'shǔn; èm'ën-), *n.* Act of mending; correction; critical correction.—**e-mend'a-to-ry** (è-mën'-dā-tō-rí), *a.*
- em'er-ald** (ëm'ër-ǎld), *n.* A variety of beryl, of various shades of green; also, the **Oriental emerald**, a green variety of transparent corundum; a size of printer's type between 6 and 7 point.—*a.* Of a rich green color, like that of the emerald.
- e-merge'** (è-mûrj'), *v. i.* To rise from or as from an enveloping fluid; come out into view, as from concealment.
- e-mer'gence** (è-mûr'jéns), *n.* Act of emerging.
- e-mer'gen-cy** (è-mûr'jën-sí), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-síz). An emerging; an unforeseen occurrence or condition calling for immediate action; exigency.—**Syn.** Crisis, strait, juncture.
- e-mer'gent** (-jént), *a.* Rising or emerging out of a fluid or out of anything that covers or conceals; arising unexpectedly; calling for prompt action; urgent.
- e-mer'i-tus** (è-mër'í-tús), *a.* Retired without change of rank from active duty because of age, infirmity, or long faithful service;—esp. of a clergyman or college professor.
- e-mer'sion** (è-mûr'shǔn), *n.* Act of emerging; emergence.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

em'er-y (ëm'ër-l), *n.* A dark granular variety of corundum, used as abrasive.

e-met'ic (ë-mët'ík), *a.* Inducing to vomit.—*n.* An emetic agent.

e'meu (ë'mü). Var. of **EMU**.

em'i-grant (ëm'i-gránt), *a.* Emigrating.—*n.* One who emigrates.

em'i-grate (-grät), *v. i.* To remove from one country to settle in another.—**em'i-gra'tion** (-grä'shün), *n.*

em'i-nence (ëm'i-nëns), *n.* That which is eminent; a height; a projection; an elevated station; high rank; distinction; [*cap.*] in **his**, or **your**, **Eminence**, a title of honor applied, esp. to a cardinal, in the Roman Catholic Church.

em'i-nen-cy (-nën-si), *n.* State of being eminent; eminence; elevation; distinction; superiority.

em'i-nent (-nënt), *a.* Lofty; prominent; being above others by birth, merit, talent, or virtue; distinguished; evident.—**Syn.** Noted, famous, renowned, marked, conspicuous, prominent, signal, celebrated, illustrious.

eminent domain. The sovereign power to take property for a necessary public use, with reasonable compensation.

e-mir' (ë-mër'; ë'mër), *n.* An Arabian chieftain or ruler; a title given to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; a Turkish title of certain officials.

em'is-sa-ry (ëm'i-sä-rí), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-riz). An agent employed to further certain interests or gain information; a secret agent.—*a.* Pert. to, or acting as, an emissary.

e-mis'sion (ë-mish'ün), *n.* Act of emitting; that which is emitted; discharge.

e-mit' (ë-mít'), *v. t.* To throw or give out or off; issue, as an order; print and send into circulation.—**e-mit'ter**, *n.*—**e-mis'sive** (ë-mis'iv), *a.*

em'met (ëm'ët), *n.* An ant. *Archaic.*

e-mol'lient (ë-möl'yënt, -l-ënt), *a.* Softening; making supple.—*n.* An application to allay soreness, etc.

e-mol'u-ment (-l-ément), *n.* Profit from office, employment, or labor; perquisites, fees, or salary.

e-mo'tion (ë-mō'shün), *n.* A feeling of joy, grief, fear, hate, love, awe, etc.—**e-mo'tion-al** (-äl), *a.*—**e-mo'tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*—**e-mo'tion-al-ist**, *n.*

em-pale', **em-pan'el**, etc. Vars. of **IMPALE**, etc.

em'per-or (ëm'për-ër), *n.* The sovereign or monarch of an empire.

em'pha-sis (ëm'fä-sis), *n.; pl. -SES* (-sëz). In reading or speaking, a stress or force of utterance given to important words

or syllables; special impressiveness of expression or weight of thought.

em'pha-size (ëm'fä-siz), *v. t.* To give emphasis to; stress.

em-phat'ic (ëm-fät'ík), *a.* Uttered with emphasis; impressive; strong; attracting special attention; striking; emphatic in speech or action.—**Syn.** Forcible, earnest; important.—**-phat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

em'pire (ëm'pír), *n.* A group of nations or states under a single sovereign power; a state including broad territories and various peoples, or having its ruler styled *emperor*; imperial organization, rule, or domain; hence, dominion.—**Syn.** Sway, rule, control, reign, realm.

em-pir'ic (ëm-pír'ík), *n.* One who follows an empirical method or relies on practical experience; in medicine, a quack; charlatan.

em-pir'ic (ëm-pír'ík), **em-pir'i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* Pert. to, or founded on, experiment or experience; depending on observation alone, without due regard to science and theory.—**-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

em-pir'i-cism (-i-siz'm), *n.* Method or practice of an empiric, esp. in medicine; quackery.—**em-pir'i-cist** (-sist), *n.*

em-place'ment (-pläs'mënt), *n.* A putting in, or assigning to, a definite place; localization; space in a fortification assigned to a gun or group of guns; the gun platform, parapet, and accessories.

em-ploy' (-ploi'), *v. t.* To make use of; use; occupy; devote, give employment or work to; hire.—*n.* State of being employed; employment.

em-ploy'é (F. än'plwä'yä'; E. ëm-ploi-ä'), *Var. of EMPLOYEE.*

em-ploy-ee' (ëm-ploi-ë'), *n.* One employed by another, as a clerk, workman, or the like.

em-ploy'er (ëm-ploi-ër), *n.* One who employs another.

em-ploy'ment (-mënt), *n.* Act of employing; state of being employed; that which engages or occupies; occupation.—**Syn.** Work, business, vocation, calling, office, service, trade, profession.

em-po'ri-um (-pō'ri-üm), *n.; pl. E. -RIUMS* (-ümz), *L. -RIA* (-ä). A place of trade; market place; commercial center.

em-pow'er (-pou-ër), *v. t.* To give power to.

em'press (ëm'prës), *n.* Consort of an emperor; a female sovereign of an empire; fig., a sovereign mistress.

em-prise' (ëm-priz'), *n.* Enterprise; chivalric devotion or prowess. *Archaic.*

emp'ti-ly (ëmp'ti-li), *adv.*, **emp'ti-ness** (-nës), *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**; **EMPTY**.

emp'ty (-tí), *a.*; **-TI-ER** (-tí-ër); **-TI-EST**.

äle, senäte, căre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recént, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

Containing nothing; *Colloq.*, hungry; having nothing to carry; unburdened; destitute or devoid (of): devoid of substance, effect, fruit, sense, feeling, sincerity, etc.—**Syn.** Unoccupied, unfilled, void, vacant, blank.—*v. t. & i.*; -**TIED** (-tīd); -**TY-ING**. To make or become empty; of a river, or the like, to discharge (itself).

emp'ty-ing, *n.* A making empty, or that which is emptied.

emp'ty-ings (-īngz), *n. pl.* The lees of beer, cider, etc.; yeast. *U. S.*

em-pur'ple (ēm-pŭr'p'l), *v. t.* To tinge with or color purple.

em-pyr'e-al (ēm-pīr'ē-āl; ēm'pī-rē'āl), *a.* Of or pert. to or designating the empyrean; composed of or resembling a pure or sublimated fire.

em-py-re-an (ēm'pī-rē'ān), *n.* The highest heaven, anciently supposed to be composed of a kind of sublimated fire.—*a.* Of or pertaining to the empyrean; empyreal.

e'mū (ē'mū), *n.* An Australian bird with rudimentary wings, the largest existing bird after the ostrich, to which it is closely related.

em'u-late (ēm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To strive to equal or excel (another); vie with; rival.

em'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Ambition or endeavor to equal or excel; rivalry.—**Syn.** Contest, contention, strife.—**em'u-la-tive** (ēm'ū-lā-tīv), *a.*—**em'u-la-tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*

em'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Ambitious to equal or excel another.—**em'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

e-mul'si-fy (ē-mŭl'sī-fī), *v. t.*; -**FIED** (-fīd); -**FY-ING**. To convert into an emulsion; form an emulsion with.

e-mul'sion (-shŭn), *n.* A liquid preparation of the color and consistency of milk, or one in which minute particles, esp. of a liquid, remain in suspension as the fat globules do in milk.—**e-mul'sive** (-sīv), *a.*

en-. A prefix signifying *in, into*, or sometimes a mere intensive;—generally changed to *em-* before *p, o*, and *m*.

-en. Adjective suffix meaning *made of*.
en-a'ble (ēn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* To make able; give (one) power, strength, or competency (to be or do something); make possible.

en-act' (-ākt'), *v. t.* To make into an act or law; decree; act the part of; represent.

enacting clause. That clause of an act or law which formally expresses the legislative sanction.

en-act'ment (-mēt), *n.* Act of enacting; state of being enacted; thing enacted, law; decree; requirement.

en-al'la-ge (-āl'ā-jē), *n.* A substitution, as of one part of speech for another, or of one gender, number, tense, etc., of the same word for another.

en-am'el (-ām'āl), *v. t.* To cover or decorate with enamel; variegate with colors as if with enamel; form a glossy surface like enamel on.—*n.* A glassy composition, usually opaque, for coating the surface of metal, glass, or pottery; any of various enamel-like varnishes, etc.; enameled ware; the very hard calcareous outer layer of the teeth.

en-am'or (-ām'ēr), *v. t.* To inflame with love; charm.

en-camp' (-kāmp'), *v. i. & t.* To form, or form into, a camp.

en-camp'ment (-mēt), *n.* An encamping; state of being encamped; a camp.

en-caus'tic (-kōs'tīk), *a.* Prepared, as a painting, by heat; burned in; done by burning in.—*n.* The method of painting in heated wax or in any way in which heat is used to fix the colors; material so made.

en'ceinte' (än'sānt'; än-sānt'), *a.* [F.] Pregnant; with child.

en'ceinte', *n.* [F.] The line of works inclosing a fortified place; place inclosed.

en-chain' (ēn-chān'), *v. t.* To bind with or hold in, chains; fetter; hold fast.

en-chant' (-chānt'), *v. t.* To act on by charms or sorcery; esp., to lay under a spell; bewitch; delight greatly; charm.—

en-chant'er, *n.*—**en-chant'ress**, *n.*

en-chant'ment (-chānt'mēt), *n.* Act of enchanting; state of being enchanted; that which enchants.—**Syn.** Incantation, necromancy, magic, sorcery, witchcraft; spell, charm, fascination.

en-chase' (-chās'), *v. t.* To surround with an ornamental casing, as a gem with gold; give a setting to; ornament by embossing, inlaying, or engraving; chase.

en-cir'cle (-sŭr'k'l), *v. t.* To form a circle about; surround; circuit.

en-clave' (ēn-k'lāv'; *F.* än'klāv'), *n.* A tract or territory inclosed within a foreign territory.

en-clit'ic (ēn-k'līt'īk), *a.* Leaning or dependent (with reference to accent);—used of a word which, losing its own accent, is attached in pronunciation to a preceding word, as *que* in *Lat. hominesque*, *thee* in *English priethee*, etc.—*n.* An enclitic word or particle.

en-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* To inclose.—**en-clo'sure** (-klō'zhŭr), *n.*

en-co'mi-ast (-kō'mī-āst), *n.* One who praises; a panegyrist; eulogist.—**en-co'-mi-as'tic** (-ās'tīk), -**ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.*

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

en-co'mi-um (ën-kō'mī-ŭm), *n.* Warm or high praise.

en-com'pass (-kūm'pās), *v. t.* To encircle; surround; inclose; contain.—**Syn.** Include, environ, invest.—**en-com'pass-ment**, *n.*

en'core' (än'kōr'; äŋ-kōr'), *adv. & interj.* Once more; again;—used as a call for a repetition of a part of a play, concert, etc.—(*pron.* än'kōr'; äŋ'kōr'), *n.* The demand for repetition, as by applause; also, the repetition.

en-core' (äŋ-kōr'; äŋ'kōr'), *v. t.* To call for a repetition of or from.

en-coun'ter (ën-koun'tēr), *v. t. & i.* To meet, esp. in opposition or with hostile intent.—*n.* A meeting face to face, esp. with hostile purpose; a combat; battle.—**Syn.** Contest, conflict, fight, engagement, onset, attack.

en-cour'age (ën-kūr'āj), *v. t.* To inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; give help or patronage to, as an industry; foster.—**Syn.** Embolden, inspirit, animate, hearten, incite, cheer, urge, instigate.

en-cour'age-ment (-āj-mēnt), *n.* Act of encouraging; state of being encouraged; that which encourages.

en-cour'ag-ing (-āj-ĭng), *p. a.* Giving courage.—**en-cour'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-croach' (-krōch'), *v. i.* To enter gradually or by stealth into the rights of another; trespass; intrude; advance beyond desirable or normal limits.—**en-croach'er**, *n.*—**en-croach'ment**, *n.*

en-cum'ber (-kūm'bēr), *v. t.* To retard; embarrass; render awkward, obstructive, or disagreeable, by superfluous parts, etc.; place a burden on, as a debt.—**Syn.** Load, clog, oppress, burden, perplex, hinder, obstruct.

en-cum'brance (-brāns), *n.* That which encumbers; a dependent person; specif., a child; a claim or lien on an estate.

en-cyc'lic (-sĭk'lik; -sĭ'klik), **en-cyc'li-cal** (-sĭk'li-kāl; -sĭ'kli-), *a.* Sent to many persons or places; general.—*n.* An encyclical letter, esp. from the Pope.

en-cy'clo-pe'di-a (-sĭ klō-pē'di-ā), *n.* The circle of arts and sciences; a summary of knowledge; esp., a work in which the branches of learning are treated in separate articles.—**en-cy'clo-pe'dic** (-pē'dik; -pēd'ik), **en-cy'clo-pe'di-cal** (-pē'dī-kāl; -pēd'ī-), *a.*—**en-cy'clo-pe'dist** (-pē'dist), *n.*

en-cyst' (-sist'), *v. t. & i.* To form, or inclose or become inclosed in, a cyst, or capsule; as, an *encysted* tumor.—**en-cyst'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

end (ënd), *n.* A limit or boundary; a

limiting or extreme region or part; extreme; conclusion; termination; issue; result; ultimate state; death; object aimed at in any effort; purpose; aim; remnant.—*v. t. & i.* To bring or come to an end; finish; terminate; destroy; die.

end'all', *n.* That which ends all.

en-dan'ger (ën-dän'jēr), *v. t.* To bring into danger; imperil.

en-dear' (-dēr'), *v. t.* To make or hold dear, or beloved.—**en-dear'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**en-dear'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

en-deav'or (-dēv'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To strive to achieve or reach; try; attempt.—*n.* A systematic or continuous attempt; an effort; a trial.—**en-deav'or-er**, *n.*

en-dem'ic (-dēm'ik), *a.* Peculiar to a district or particular locality, or class of persons.—*n.* That which is endemic; endemic occurrence.

end'ing (ën'ding), *n.* Termination; conclusion; death; the final syllable or letter of a word, esp. when inflectional.

en'dive (ën'div; -dīv), *n.* An herb related to chicory, used for salads.

end'less (ënd'lēs), *a.* Without end or ends; boundless; of time, eternal; of space, infinite; continuous by reason of the ends being united.—**Syn.** Everlasting, interminable, perpetual, continual, unending, unlimited, undying, imperishable.—**end'less-ly**, *adv.*—**end'less-ness**, *n.*

endless chain. A chain made continuous by uniting its ends; a series of letters which is continued indefinitely, each recipient being expected to transmit the message to one or more persons.

end'long' (-lōŋ'), *adv.* Lengthwise; on end.

end man. The man at either end of the line of performers in a minstrel show.

end'most (-mōst), *a.* Farthest; remotest; at the very end.

en'do-carp (ën'dō-kärp), *n.* The inner layer of the pericarp, as in the apple, plum, etc.

en'do-gen (ën'dō-jēn), *n.* A plant of an obsolete class (*Endogenæ*) of seed plants including the grasses, lilies, orchids, palms, etc., in which growth of the stem was incorrectly supposed to proceed from within.

en-dog'e-nous (ën-dōj'ē-nās), *a.* Developed internally; growing from within; designating formation of new cells or spores within the wall of the parent cell.

en-dorse' (ën-dōrs'), *v. t.* To indorse.

en'do-scope (ën'dō-skōp), *n.* *Med.* An instrument for examining the interior of a hollow organ.

en'do-sperm (ën'dō-spūrm), *n.* The

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, ënd, recēt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey,

örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; üse, ünite,

nutritive tissue formed within the embryo sac in seed plants.

en-dow' (ĕn-dou'), *v. t.* To furnish with a permanent fund or source of income for support; furnish with a dower or dowry; enrich or furnish with anything of the nature of a gift, as a quality or faculty.—**Syn.** Invest, clothe.

en-dow'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of endowing; that which is settled on a person or an institution; property permanently devoted to any object; usually in *pl.*, natural capacity; *pl.*, talents or gifts.

en-due' (ĕn-dū'), *v. t.* To invest; indue.

en-dur'a-ble (-dūr'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endured.

en-dur'ance (-āns), *n.* State, quality, or act of enduring; lasting; continuance; sufferance of hardship or distress without being overcome.

en-dure' (-dūr'), *v. i.* To continue in the same state without perishing; last; remain firm; bear up patiently.—*v. t.* To remain firm under; sustain; put up with; tolerate; allow.—**Syn.** Abide, stand, brook, tolerate, suffer.

end'ways' (ĕnd'wāz'), **end'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* On end; upright; with the end forward; lengthwise.

en'e-ma (ĕn'ĕ-mā; ĕ-nĕ'mā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -mas (-māz), L. ENEMATA (ĕ-nĕm'ā-tā). A liquid injected into the rectum.

en'e-my (ĕn'ĕ-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -mies (-mīz). One hostile to another; military foe.—**Syn.** Adversary, antagonist, opponent.

en'er-get'ic (-ĕr-jĕt'ĭk), *a.* Having energy or energies; active; exhibiting energy; forcible; efficacious.—**Syn.** Potent, effective, strenuous, vigorous.

en'er-gize (-jīz), *v. t.* To impart energy to.

en'er-gy (ĕn'ĕr-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -gies (-jīz). Strength or vigor of expression; internal or inherent power, as of the mind; capacity of acting, or producing an effect; power forcibly exerted; force of action; capacity for performing work.

en'er-vate (ĕn'ĕr-vāt; ĕ-nūr'vāt), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage.—**Syn.** Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. — **en'er-va'tion** (ĕn'ĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.*

en-fee'ble (ĕn-fĕ'b'l), *v. t.* To make feeble; weaken.—**en-fee'ble-ment**, *n.*

en-feoff' (-fĕf'), *v. t.* To invest with a fief or fee; give in, or subject to, vassalage.—**en-feoff'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

en-fi-lade' (ĕn'fī-lād'), *n.* A firing along a trench, a line of troops, etc.; a raking fire.—*v. t.* To rake, or be in a position to rake, with gun fire.

en-force' (-fōrs'), *v. t.* To force; compel; make or gain; give force to; put in

force or effect, as a law; urge; ply hard.

—**en-force'a-ble**, *a.* —**force'ment**, *n.*
en-fran'chise (-frān'chīz; -chīz), *v. t.* To set free; endow with a franchise; admit to citizenship. — **en-fran'chise-ment** (-chīz-mĕnt), *n.*

en-gage' (-gāj'), *v. t.* To put under pledge; pledge; betroth; secure or bespeak (services, etc.); win and attach; draw; employ the attention and efforts of; enter into contest with; join or interlock (weapons); come into gear with; interlock with.—*v. i.* To promise or pledge one's self; warrant; embark in a business; involve one's self; enter into conflict; interlock and interact.

en-gaged' (ĕn-gāj'd'), *p. a.* Occupied; employed; pledged; betrothed; involved, esp. in a hostile encounter.

en-gage'ment (-gāj'mĕnt), *n.* Act of engaging; state of being engaged; betrothal; hostile encounter; state of being in gear; that which engages, as an occupation, obligation, etc.; a promise to be present at a specified time and place; appointment; *pl.*, pecuniary liabilities; employment, esp. for a stated time.

en-gag'ing (-gāj'ing), *p. a.* Tending to draw the attention or affections; attractive.—**en-gag'ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-gen'der (-jĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* To beget; bear; bring forth.—**Syn.** Breed, generate, procreate, propagate; occasion, cause, excite.

en'gine (ĕn'jīn), *n.* Any mechanical instrument; an instrument of war (esp. a piece of artillery) or of torture; any of numerous machines for converting a physical force, as heat, into mechanical power; a locomotive engine.

en'gi-neer' (-jī-nĕr'), *n.* One skilled in engineering; one who manages a stationary or locomotive engine; one of a corps of men in the army or navy who perform engineering work, as in building forts, etc.—*v. t.* To lay out or manage as an engineer; guide the course of.

en'gi-neer'ing, *n.* The art of managing engines; usually, the art and science by which the mechanical properties of matter are utilized in structures and machines.

en'gine-ry (ĕn'jīn-rī), *n.* Engines or machines in general.

Eng'land-er (ĭŋ'glān-dĕr), *n.* An Englishman.

Eng'lish (ĭŋ'glīsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, England or its inhabitants or citizens; in, or belonging to, the English language.—*n.* The people of England; language of the English, and of the people of the United States and

ĕrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

most of the British colonies; a size (14-point) of printer's type. — *v. t.* To translate into English.

Eng'lish-er (-ēr), *n.* An Englishman.

Eng'lish-man (ɪŋ'glɪʃ-mæn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A native-born or a naturalized citizen of England.

en-gorge' (ēn-gôrj'), *v. t.* To gorge; glut; swallow greedily; devour; congest.

en-gorge'ment (-mēnt), *n.*

en-grain' (-grān'), *v. t.* To dye in grain (=INGRAIN); incorporate with the grain, or texture (of); infuse deeply.

en-grave' (-grāv'), *v. t.* To carve figures, letters, or devices on; mark with incisions; form by incisions, as on wood, stone, or metal, esp. for printing; impress deeply; infix, as if with a graver.

en-grav'er (-grāv'ēr), *n.*

en-grav'ing (-ing), *n.* Act or art of producing on hard material incised or raised figures, esp. on metal or wood; an engraved plate or block; an impression, as from an engraved plate; a print.

en-gross' (-grōs'), *v. t.* To copy or write in a large hand; write a fair copy of, as of a decree; buy up (commodities) so as to control the market; take the whole of; absorb; monopolize.

en-gross'er, *n.* — **en-gross'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

en-gulf' (-gūlf'), *v. t.* To swallow up or overwhelm as in a gulf.

en-hance' (-hāns'), *v. t. & i.* To advance, augment, or elevate; heighten; intensify.

en-hance'ment (-mēnt), *n.*

e-nig'ma (ē-nig'mā), *n.; pl.* -MAS (-māz). An obscure or inexplicable saying; riddle; conundrum; anything inexplicable; puzzle.

e-nig-mat'ic (ē-nig-māt'ik; ēn'ig-), **-mat'ic-al** (-i-kāl), *a.*

en-join' (ēn-join'), *v. t.* To command; charge; forbid; prohibit.

en-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* To take pleasure in; feel or perceive with pleasure; have and use with satisfaction.

en-joy'a-ble, *a.* — **en-joy'a-bly**, *adv.* — **en-joy'er**, *n.*

en-joy'ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act or state of enjoying anything; that which gives pleasure. — **Syn.** Satisfaction, gratification, happiness, felicity, delight.

en-kin'dle (-kin'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To kindle.

en-lace' (-lās'), *v. t.* To bind, encircle, or cover, with lace; lace; enfold; entwine.

en-large' (-lārj'), *v. t. & i.* To increase in quantity, capacity, dimensions, or extent; extend; dilate; expand; spread; magnify.

en-large'ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act or instance of enlarging; state of being enlarged; esp., increase in material extent or expansion of mental powers; *Photog.*, an enlarged photograph.

en-light'en (-lit'n), *v. t.* To shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; instruct; supply with spiritual light; give insight to. — **en-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

en-list' (-list'), *v. t. & i.* To enter on a list; enroll; engage for military or naval service; support and aid, as if enrolled to do so. — **en-list'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

en-liv'en (-liv'n), *v. t.* To give life, action, or motion to; excite; quicken; animate. — **Syn.** Rouse, inspire, cheer, exhilarate, inspirit, invigorate.

en-mi-ty (ēn'mi-tī), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being hostile; hatred; ill will; animosity.

en-no'ble (ē-nō'b'l; ēn-nō'-), *v. t.* To make noble; elevate; dignify; raise to the nobility. — **Syn.** Raise, exalt. — **en-no'ble-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

en-nui' (än'nwē'; äp-nwē'), *n.* A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction arising from satiety; tedium. — (äp-nwē'), *v. t.* To afflict with ennui; bore.

e-nor'mi-ty (ē-nōr'mi-tī), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State or quality of exceeding a measure or rule, or of being immoderate or outrageous; monstrousness; that which is enormous; an atrocious offense or crime.

e-nor'mous (-mūs), *a.* Exceeding the usual rule, norm, or measure; monstrous; greatly exceeding the usual size, number, or degree; immense. — **Syn.** Prodigious, stupendous, gigantic, colossal, excessive, huge, vast.

e-nough' (ē-nūf'), *a.* Satisfying desire; giving content; adequate; sufficient. — **Syn.** Satisfactory, ample.

adv. In a degree or quantity that satisfies; sufficiently; tolerably. — *interj.* It is enough. — *n.* A sufficiency; adequate quantity.

e-nounce' (ē-nouns'), *v. t.* To set forth, as an argument; state formally; utter.

en-quire' (ēn-kwīr'), **en-quir'y**, etc. Vars. of INQUIRE, etc.

en-rage' (-rāj'), *v. t.* To fill with rage; infuriate; madden.

en-rapt' (-rāpt'), *p. a.* Thrown into ecstasy; rapt.

en-rap'ture (-rāp'tūr), *v. t.* To transport or delight beyond measure.

en-rich' (ēn-rich'), *v. t.* To make rich or richer; ornament; adorn; fertilize. — **en-rich'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

en-robe' (-rōb'), *v. t.* To invest or adorn with a robe; attire.

en-roll' (-rōl'), *v. t.* To insert in a roll, list, or catalogue; record; reflexively, to enlist; engross (a document, etc.).

en-roll'ment (-mēnt), *n.*

en' route' (än' rōōt'). [F.] On the way or road.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; üse, ünite,

en-san'guine (ĕn-săn'gwĭn), *v. t.* To stain or cover with blood.
en-sconce' (-sköns'), *v. t.* To shelter, as with a fort; conceal; settle snugly.
en-seal' (-sĕl'), *v. t.* To seal up.
en-sem'ble (ăn'săn'bl'), *n.* [F.] The whole; all the parts taken together, as in music; the total or general effect.
en-shrine' (-shrĭn'), *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine; preserve or cherish as sacred.—
en-shrine'ment (-mĕnt), *n.*
en-shroud' (-shroud'), *v. t.* To shroud.
en'si-form (ĕn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Sword-shaped, as a leaf.
en'sign (-sĭn), *n.* A flag; banner; the national flag, or a banner indicating nationality; a signal displayed like a standard, to give notice; sign; badge of office, rank, or power; in the British army, prior to 1871, the standard bearer of a company or regiment; a commissioned officer in the United States navy, corresponding to second lieutenant in the army (See *NAVY*).—**en'sign-ship**, *n.*
en'si-lage (-sĭ-lăj), *n.* [F.] Preservation of green fodder (as cornstalks) by compressing it in a silo; fodder thus preserved; silage.
en-sile' (ĕn-sĭl'; ĕn'sĭl), *v. t.* To store (green fodder) in a silo.
en-slave' (ĕn-slăv'), *v. t.* To make a slave or slaves of.—**en-slave'ment**, *n.*
en-snare' (-snâr'), *v. t.* To catch in a snare; insnare.
en-sue' (-sû'), *v. t. & i.* To follow; pursue.
en-sure' (-shōōr'), *v. t.* To insure.
en-tab'la-ture (ĕn-tăb'lă-tûr), *n.* The wall resting on the capitals of the columns and consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice; the analogous part in post-and-lintel construction.
en-tail' (-tăl'), *v. t.* To settle, as lands, inalienably on a person and his descendants; impose or carry as a necessary accompaniment or result.—*n.* An entailing; something, as an estate, entailed; rule by which descent is fixed.
en-tan'gle (-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To tangle; involve; insnare; perplex; bewilder.—
en-tan'gle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.*
en'ter (ĕn'tĕr), *v. i.* To go or come in, to a place or a condition; make or effect an entrance; penetrate mentally; consider attentively; treat fully, as in discussion (with *into*); make a beginning; engage; start; get admission; be admitted; make one's self a party (with *into*); form a constituent part; become a part or partaker.—*v. t.* To come or go into; penetrate; of time, to pass within the limits of; make a beginning in; take up;

begin; become a member of; join; cause to go (into), or to be received (into) or admitted; put in; insert; inscribe; enroll; record; make report of (a vessel or her cargo) at the custom-house.
en-ter'ic (ĕn-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the alimentary canal; intestinal.
en-ter-i'tis (ĕn'tĕr-i'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the intestines.
en'ter-prise (ĕn'tĕr-prĭz), *n.* That which is, or is to be, undertaken; project; esp., a bold or arduous attempt; willingness or eagerness to engage in what requires boldness, energy, etc.; undertaking; venture.
en'ter-pris'ing (-prĭz'ĭng), *p. a.* Having a disposition for, or characterized by, enterprise.
en'ter-tain' (-tăn'), *v. t.* To give hospitable reception or maintenance to; receive and take into consideration; admit, as a proposal; keep in the mind; harbor, as a grudge; engage the attention of agreeably; amuse.—*v. i.* To receive, or provide entertainment for, guests.—**en'ter-tain'er** (-ĕr), *n.*
en'ter-tain'ing, *p. a.* Affording entertainment; amusing; pleasing.
en'ter-tain'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of entertaining; reception; act of receiving as host; state of being entertained; maintenance in service; pay; that which entertains, or diverts, or that with which one is entertained.—**Syn.** Amusement, diversion, recreation, pastime.
en-thrall' (ĕn-thrŏl'), *v. t.* To hold in thrall, or reduce to thralldom; enslave; hold spellbound.—**en-thrall'ment**, *n.*
en-throne' (-thrŏn'), *v. t.* To seat on or as on a throne; invest with sovereignty.—
en-throne'ment (-mĕnt), *n.*
en-thuse' (ĕn-thŭz'), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, enthusiastic. *Colloq.*
en-thu'si-asm (-thŭ'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* Divine possession or inspiration; impassioned emotion; exaltation of soul; strong excitement on behalf of a cause or a subject; fervor.—**en-thu'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), **-as'ti-cal** (-ăs'tĭ-kăl), **-cal-ly**, *adv.*
en-thu'si-ast (-ăst), *n.* One moved or actuated by enthusiasm.—**Syn.** Fanatic, zealot, bigot.
en-tice' (-tis'), *v. t.* To draw on by exciting hope or desire; lure; allure.—**Syn.** Coax, decoy, inveigle.—**-tic'ing-ly**, *adv.*
en-tice'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of enticing; state of being enticed; that which entices.—**Syn.** Allurement, attraction, temptation, seduction, inveiglement.
en-tire' (-tĭr'), *a.* Complete in all parts; whole; full and perfect; total; complete in one piece; continuous; having a mar-

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

gin not broken by teeth or serration; without mixture or alloy; unqualified.—*n.* Entirety; the whole.—**en-tire'ly** (ën-tîr'li), *adv.*—**en-tire'ness**, *n.*

en-tire'ty (-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). State of being entire; completeness; that which is entire; the whole.

en-ti'tle (ën-tî'tî), *v. t.* To give a title to; dignify by an honorary designation; style; call; give a right or title to; qualify for.—**Syn.** Name, designate; empower.

en'ti-ty (ën'tî-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). A real being, whether in thought or in fact; essence; existence.

en-tomb' (-tööm'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb; bury.

en'to-mol'o-gy (ën'tö-möl'ö-jî), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jîz). Zoölogy that treats of insects.—**en'to-mo-log'ic** (-mö-löj'ik), *n.*

en'to-mo-log'i-cal (-i-kål), *a.*—**en'to-mol'o-gist** (-mö-lö-jîst), *n.*

en'tou'rage' (än'töör'ázh'), *n.* [F.] Surroundings; collectively, one's attendants or associates.

en'to-zo'a (ën'tö-zö'à), *n. pl.*; *sing.* EN'TO-ZO'ÖN (-ön). Internal parasites collectively; esp., the intestinal worms.

en'tra'cte' (än'trakt'), *n.* [F.] The interval, or a dance, piece of music, or interlude, between two acts of a play.

en'trails (ën'trälz), *n. pl.* Viscera; intestines.

en'trance (-tráns), *n.* Act of entering; ingress; accession, initiation, or debut; beginning; means or place for entering; power or permission to enter; entrée.

en'trance' (ën-tráns'), *v. t.* To put into a trance; ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture.—**en'trance'ing-ly**, *adv.*

en'trap' (ën-tráp'), *v. t.* To catch in or as in a trap; ensnare.—**Syn.** Inveigle, tangle, decoy, entangle.

en'treat' (-trét'), *v. t.* To ask earnestly; beseech.—*v. i.* To make entreaty; plead.—**en'treat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

en'treat'y (-trét'i), *n.*; *pl.* -TREATIES (-tîz). Act of entreating; urgent prayer or request; earnest petition.—**Syn.** Suit, supplication, importunity.

en'trée' (än'trā'), *n.* [F.] Entrance; in English usage, a side dish, served with a joint or between courses.

en'tre-pôt' (än'tr'pō'), *n.* [F.] A warehouse; a mart or place where merchandise is deposited.

en'try (ën'trî), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trîz). Act of entering; beginning; beginning or first attempt; act of making or entering a record, or an item entered; that by which entrance is made; a vestibule, adit, hallway, or the like; the actual taking possession of lands or tenements;

exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers, at the custom house, to procure license to land goods.

en-twine' (ën-twin'), *v. t. & i.* To twine together or round.

en-twist' (ën-twist'), *v. t.* To entwine.

e-nu'cle-ate (ë-nü'klë-ät), *v. t.* To bring or peel out, as a kernel, from an enveloping cover; bring to light; explain.

e-nu'mer-ate (-mër-ät), *v. t.* To tell by numbers; number; count; mention one by one; name over.—**Syn.** Reckon, compute, calculate, estimate; recount, relate, rehearse, recapitulate.—**e-nu'mer-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.*—**e-nu'mer-a-tive** (-ä-tîv), *a.*—**a'tor** (-ä'tër), *n.*

e-nun'ci-a-ble (ë-nün'shî-ä-b'l; -sl-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being enunciated.

e-nun'ci-ate (ë-nün'shî-ät; -sl-ät), *v. t.* To make a formal statement of; announce; declare; utter articulately; pronounce.—**e-nun'ci-a-tive** (-ä-tîv), *a.*—**e-nun'ci-a'tor** (-ä'tër), *n.*

e-nun'ci-a'tion (-sl-ä'shün; -shî-), *n.* Act or mode of enunciating; thing enunciated; announcement.

en-vel'op (ën-vél'öp), *v. t.* To put a covering about; wrap up or in.

en-vel'op (ën-vél'öp; ën'vê-löp). *Var.* of ENVELOPE.

en've-lope (ën'vê-löp; äp'vê-löp), *n.* That which envelops, surrounds, or wraps; a wrapper; cover; esp., the wrapper of a document, as of a letter.

en-vel'op-ment (ën-vél'öp-mént), *n.* Act of enveloping; state of being enveloped; also, an envelope.

en-ven'om (-vën'äm), *v. t.* To taint with venom; poison.

en'vi-a-ble (ën'vî-ä-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite envy.

en'vi-ous (-üis), *a.* Feeling, or actuated by, envy; maliciously grudging (with *of*, *at*, or *against*).—**Syn.** Suspicious, distrustful, jealous.—**en'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

en'vi'ron (ën-vî'rän), *v. t.* To form the environment of; surround; encompass; encircle; involve; envelop.

en'vi'ron-ment (-mént), *n.* Act of environing; that which environs; surrounding conditions or influences.

en'vi'rons (ën-vî'ränz; ën'vî-rönz), *n. pl.* The parts or places which surround another place; suburbs.

en-vis'age (ën-vîz'äj), *v. t.* To confront; face; apprehend; contemplate.

en'voy (ën'voi), *n.* One dispatched on an errand or mission; a messenger.

en'vy (ën'vî), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vîz). Chagrin or discontent at another's excellence or good fortune; malicious grudging; an object of envious notice or feeling.—*v. t.*

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recént, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,



Canvasback



$\frac{1}{30}$

Capercaillie



$\frac{1}{10}$



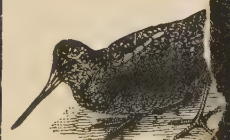
$\frac{1}{10}$

Prairie Chicken



$\frac{1}{7}$

Quail



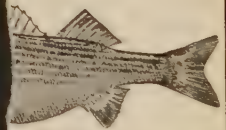
Woodcock



Shad ($\frac{1}{4}$)



Salmon



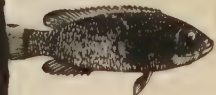
Striped Bass ($\frac{1}{2}$)



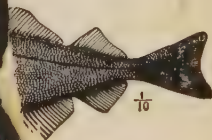
Cod ($\frac{1}{3}$)



Trout



Cunner ($\frac{1}{4}$)



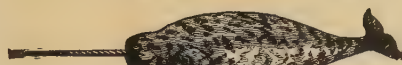
Rock

CURIOUS MAMMALS



Sloth

$\frac{1}{20}$



Narwhal ($\frac{1}{90}$)



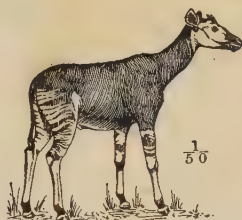
Sea Lion

$\frac{1}{70}$



Pangolin

$\frac{1}{16}$



Okapi

$\frac{1}{50}$



Duckbill ($\frac{1}{4}$)



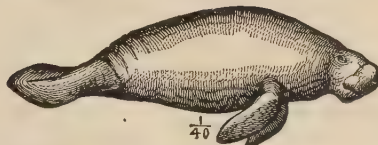
Kangaroo

$\frac{1}{46}$



Vicuña

$\frac{1}{30}$



Manatee

$\frac{1}{40}$



Bighorn ($\frac{1}{20}$)



Walrus

$\frac{1}{80}$



Armadillo

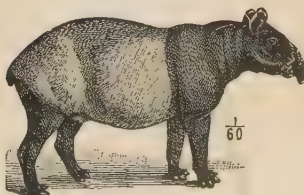
$\frac{1}{6}$



Ant Bear ($\frac{1}{25}$)



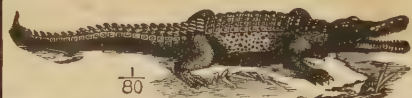
Gemsbok ($\frac{1}{30}$)



Tapir

$\frac{1}{60}$

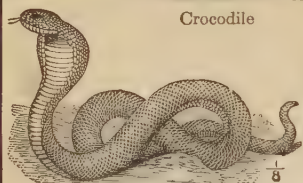
REPTILES



Crocodile



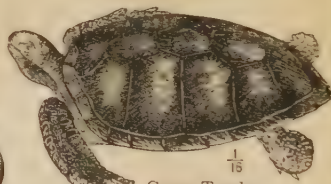
Hellbender



Cobra



Water Moccasin



Green Turtle



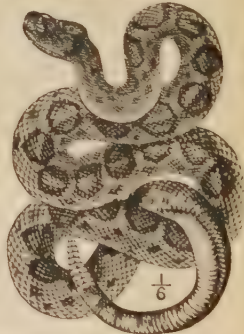
Terrapin



Horned Toad ($\frac{1}{3}$)



Chameleon ($\frac{1}{4}$)



Rattlesnake



Gecko ($\frac{1}{3}$)



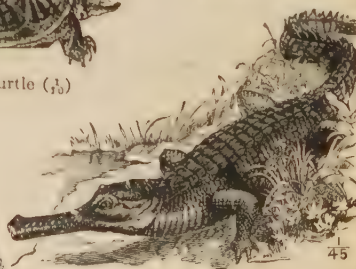
Snapping Turtle ($\frac{1}{5}$)



Water Snake



Frilled Lizard ($\frac{1}{5}$)



Gavial



Iguana ($\frac{1}{5}$)

To feel envy at or towards; be envious of or on account of; begrudge; covet.
en-wrap' (-răp'). Var. of **INWRAP**.
en-zy-me (ĕn'zīm), *n.* Any of a number of complex organic substances, as diastase, pepsin, etc., capable of transforming by catalytic action some other compound; a soluble ferment.
E-o'li-an (ĕ-ō'li-ăn). Var. of **ÆOLIAN**.
e'on (ĕ'ôn), *n.* Period of existence; age; immeasurable space of time; eternity.
e'pact (ĕ'păkt), *n.* The period which must be added to harmonize the lunar with the solar calendar.
ep'au-let (ĕp'ô-lĕt), *n.* A shoulder ornament worn on uniforms, chiefly by military and naval officers.
ep-en'the-sis (ĕp-ĕn'thĕ-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sĕz). The insertion of a letter, syllable, or sound in the body of a word, as, of the *b* in *nimble* from AS. *nĕmol*.
e-pergne' (ĕ-pĕrn'; ă'pĕrn'), *n.* A centerpiece, usually of several dishes, for table ornament.
e'phah (ĕ'fă), *n.* A Hebrew dry measure equal to a little more than a bushel.
e-phem'er-a (ĕ-fĕm'ĕr-ă), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ERÆ (-ĕ), E. -ERAS (-ăz). Any of various very short-lived, delicate insects (family *Ephemēridæ*); anything very short-lived.
e-phem'er-al (-ăl), *a.* Beginning and ending in a day; diurnal; short-lived; continuing for a short time only.
e-phem'er-is (-is), *n.*; *pl.* EPHEMERIDES (ĕf'ĕ-mĕr'i-dĕz). An astronomical almanac; a tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body.
e-phem'er-on (-ôn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -ERA (-ă), E. -ERONS (-ônz). Anything ephemeral.
E-phe'sian (ĕ-fĕ'zhăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Ephesus, in Asia Minor.—*n.* An inhabitant of Ephesus; *pl.*, the Epistle to the Ephesians, in the New Testament.
eph'od (ĕf'ôd), *n.* In Jewish antiquity, an official garment for the high priest.
ep'ic (ĕp'ik), *a.* Designating, pert. to, or characteristic of, narrative poetry treating a theme of action in heroic style.—*n.* An epic poem or an epiclike composition or subject.—**ep'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *a.*
ep'i-carp (-i-kărp), *n.* *Bot.* The outermost layer of the pericarp of a fruit.
ep'i-cene (-sĕn), *a.* Common to both sexes; specif., *Gram.*, having but one form to indicate both masculine and feminine genders; having characteristics of, or adapted to, both sexes; neither one thing nor the other.
ep'i-cure (-kūr), *n.* One devoted to luxurious sensual enjoyments, esp. of the table.

ep'i-cu-re'an (-kū-rĕ'ăn), *a.* Pert. to Epicurus, or to his philosophy [*cap.*]; given or adapted to luxurious sensual enjoyments; esp., pert. to good eating.—*n.* A follower of Epicurus [*cap.*]; one given to epicurean indulgence.—**Ep'i-cu-re'an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*
ep'i-cy'cle (ĕp'i-sī'k'l), *n.* A circle whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle; a circle which generates an epicycloid.—**ep'i-cyc'lic** (-sik'lĭk; -sī'klĭk), **ep'i-cyc'li-cal**, *a.*
ep'i-cy'cloid (-sī'kloid), *n.* A curve traced by a point of a circle that rolls on the outside of a fixed circle.
ep'i-dem'ic (-dĕm'ik), **ep'i-dem'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *a.* Common to, or affecting at the same time, many in a community; general.—*n.* An epidemic disease; a similarly general attack of anything.
ep'i-der'mis (-dūr'mis), *n.* The outer layer of an animal's skin; any of various other integuments, as of a shell or seed.—**ep'i-der'mal** (-măl), **ep'i-der'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*—**ep'i-der'moid** (-moid), *a.*
ep'i-dote (ĕp'i-dôt), *n.* A complex silicate of calcium, aluminium, and iron, commonly of a yellowish green color.
ep'i-gas'tric (ĕp'i-găs'trik), *a.* Lying upon or over the stomach; pert. to the anterior walls of the abdomen.
ep'i-gas'tri-um (-tri-ŭm), *n.* The epigastric region.
ep'i-glōt'tis (-glōt'is), *n.* A thin plate of yellow elastic cartilage in front of the glottis, which folds back and protects the glottis during swallowing.
ep'i-gram (ĕp'i-grăġ), *n.* A short poem treating concisely and pointedly a single thought or event, now usually ending with a witticism, and often satirical; a witty thought tersely expressed; concise and pointed expression.—**-gram-mat'ic** (-gră-măt'ik), **-mat'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *a.*—**ep'i-gram'ma-tist** (-grăġ-măt'ist), *n.*
ep'i-graph (ĕp'i-grăġ), *n.* An inscription, esp. one on a building, a statue, etc.; a motto at the beginning of a book, chapter, etc.
e-pig'ra-phy (ĕ-pĭġ'ră-fi), *n.* Epigraphs or inscriptions collectively; study or science of inscriptions.
ep'i-lep'sy (ĕp'i-lĕp'si), *n.* A chronic functional disease characterized by paroxysms or fits, occurring at intervals.
ep'i-lep'tic (-lĕp'tik), *n.* One having epilepsy.—*a.* Pert. to, having, or of the nature of, epilepsy.
ep'i-logue (ĕp'i-lōġ), *n.* The conclusion of a discourse; speech or short poem recited by an actor after a play.
E-piph'a-ny (ĕ-pĭf'ă-ni), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭz, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; ƙ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

t-níz). A church festival celebrated January 6th, commemorating the coming of the Magi to Jesus; Twelfthtide. **ep'i-phyte** (ép'i-fit), *n.* A plant, as a moss, lichen, etc., growing on other plants but deriving the moisture for its development from the air; air plant.

e-pis'co-pa-cy (è-pis'kò-pá-sí), *n.* Government of the church by bishops, priests, and deacons; state of being a bishop; episcopal rank; episcopate.

e-pis'co-pal (-pál), *a.* Of or pert. to bishops; governed by bishops; [*cap.*] Episcopalian.—**e-pis'co-pal-ly**, *adv.*

e-pis'co-pa'li-an (-pá'li-án), *a.* Pert. to bishops, or government by bishops; episcopal; [*cap.*] of or pert. to the Protestant Episcopal Church.—*n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to episcopal church government; *U. S.* [*cap.*], a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—**e-pis'co-pa'li-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

e-pis'co-pate (-pát), *n.* A bishopric; the collective body of bishops; term of a bishop's office.

ep'i-sode (ép'i-sòd), *n.* The part of a tragedy between two choric songs in the ancient Greek drama; a separate incident in narration; a digression naturally arising; a prominent occurrence or incidental experience.—**ep'i-sod'ic** (-sòd'-ík), **ep'i-sod'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.*

ep'i-ste-mol'o-gy (ép'i-stè-mòl'ò-jí), *n.* Theory or science of the method and grounds of knowledge, esp. as to its limits and validity.

e-pis'tle (è-pis'tl), *n.* A writing directed or sent to a person; a letter; [*usually cap.*] one of the Apostles' letters in the New Testament; [*usually cap.*] a selection appointed to be read or sung in the Communion service between the collect and the Gospel.

e-pis'to-la-ry (è-pis'tò-lá-rí), *a.* Pert. or suitable to letters; contained in, or carried on by, letters.

ep'i-taph (ép'i-táf), *n.* An inscription on or at a tomb or grave in memory of the one buried there; a brief writing of the nature of such inscriptions.

ep'i-tha-la'mi-um (-thá-lá'mí-úm), *n.*; *pl. E.* -MIUMS (-úmz), *L.* -LIA (-á). A nuptial song or poem in honor of the bride and bridegroom.

ep'i-the'li-um (-thè'li-úm), *n.*; *pl. E.* -LIUMS (-úmz), *L.* -LIA (-á). A cellular tissue or membrane covering a free surface or lining a tube or cavity.

ep'i-thet (ép'i-thèt), *n.* An adjective expressing some quality or relation; as, just in "a just man."

e-pit'o-me (è-pít'ò-mè), *n.*; *pl.* -OMES (-mèz). A brief statement of the contents of a topic or a work; abstract; a compact representation of anything.—**Syn.** Synopsis, syllabus, brief.—**e-pit'o-mist** (è-pít'ò-míst), *n.*

e-pit'o-mize (-míz), *v. t.* To make an epitome of; abridge; summarize.

ep'i-zo-ot'ic (ép'i-zò-òt'ík), *a.* Of the nature of a disease which attacks many animals at the same time;—corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases of man.—*n.* An epizootic disease; esp., an influenza among horses.

ep'och (ép'ók; è'pök), *n.* Any event or time of an event marking the beginning of a period in reckoning or, usually, of relatively new development; a period characterized by a distinctive development by memorable events.—**ep'och-al** (ép'ók-ál), *a.*

ep'ode (ép'òd), *n.* A species of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one; the part of a lyric ode following the strophe and antistrophe.

ep'o-nym (ép'ò-ním), *n.* The person from whom a family, race, city, or nation takes its name; also, such person's name.—**ep-on'y-mous** (-òn'í-mús), *a.*

ep'si-lon (ép'sí-lòn), *n.* The fifth letter of the Greek alphabet.

Ep'som salts or salt (ép'súm). A hydrated magnesium sulphate, having cathartic qualities.

e'qua-ble (è'kwá-b'l; èk'wá-), *a.* Uniform; even; steady; not varying; tranquil.—**e'qua-ble-ness**, *n.*—**e'qua-bil'i-ty** (-bíl'í-tí), *n.*—**e'qua-bly** (-bíl'), *adv.*

e'qual (è'kwál), *a.* Exactly the same or equivalent in measure, amount, number, degree, value, quality, etc.; uniform; equable; evenly balanced or proportioned; of just or sufficient proportion; adequate; hence, having competent power or means.—**Syn.** Even; proportionate, commensurate, fair, just, equitable.—*n.* One having the same or a similar age, station, talents, or other quality or condition; an equal quantity.—*v. t.* To make equal; equalize; have the same quantity, value, degree, rank, or the like, with; recompense fully.

e-equal'i-ty (è-kwól'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Character or condition of being equal.

e'qual-ize (è'kwál-iz), *v. t.* To make equal; make uniform.—**e'qual-i-za'tion** (-i-zá'shún; -i-zá'shún), *n.*

e'qual-ly (è'kwál-lí), *adv.* In an equal manner or degree.

e'qua-nim'i-ty (è'kwá-ním'í-tí), *n.* Evenness of mind; composure.—**Syn.**

âle, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, ärm, âsk, sofâ; ēve, èvent, ènd, recént, makêr: íce, íll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ūse, ūnite,

Equability, calmness, serenity, tranquillity, self-possession.

e-quate' (ĕ-kwāt'), *v. t.* To make or represent as equal, as two propositions; correct so as to reduce to a common standard of comparison or to a mean.

e-qua'tion (ĕ-kwā'shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.* Act or process of equating; equilibrium; in mathematics, an expression of equality between two magnitudes or operations, the sign = being put between them.

e-qua'tor (-tōr), *n.* An imaginary great circle on the earth, everywhere equally distant from the poles; the great circle of the celestial sphere, in the same plane as the earth's equator.

e'qua-to'ri-al (ĕ'kwā-tō'rī-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or near, the equator.—*n.* A telescope so mounted as to have two axes of motion at right angles, one parallel to the earth's axis.

eq'uer-ry (ĕk'wēr-i; ĕ-kwēr'ī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-iz). An officer of princes or nobles, charged with the care of their horses.

e-ques'tri-an (ĕ-kwēs'trī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to horses or horsemen, or horsemanship; being or riding on horseback; mounted; of, pert. to, or composed of, knights.—*n.* One who rides on horseback; a rider.

e-ques'tri-enne' (-ĕn'), *n.* A female equestrian.

e'qui-lat'er-al (ĕ'kwī-lăt'ēr-āl), *a.* Having all the sides equal.—*n.* An equilateral figure, or one of its sides.

e'qui-li'brate (-lī-brăt), *v. t.* To balance, as two scales; be balanced with; counter-balance. — **e'qui-li-bra'tion** (-lī-bră'shŭn), *n.* — **-li'bra-tor** (-lī-bră-tēr), *n.*

e'qui-lib'ri-um (-līb'rī-ŭm), *n.; pl. E. -UMS* (-ŭmz), *L. -RIA* (-ā). Balance between opposing forces, influences, etc.

e'quine (ĕ'kwīn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a horse.

e'qui-noc'tial (ĕ'kwī-nōk'shāl), *a.* Pert. to the equinoxes, or to a state or the time of equal day and night; pert. to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line; in or near that line; pert. to the time when the sun's position coincides with either equinoctial point.—**equi-noctial line**, the celestial equator. When the sun is on it, night and day are equal all over the world.—**e. points**, the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic cross.—*n.* The equinoctial line; an equinoctial storm.

e'qui-nox (ĕ'kwī-nōks), *n.* The time when the sun's center crosses the celestial equator, that is, about March 21 or Sept. 22.

e-quip' (ĕ-kwīp'), *v. t.* To furnish for service; fit out; dress; array.

eq'ui-page (ĕk'wī-pāj), *n.* Furniture or outfit, as of a vessel, an army, or a single soldier; equipments; accouterments; a set of small toilet or table articles, or the like; a case to hold such articles; a carriage of state or of pleasure with its horses, liveried servants, etc.

e-quip'ment (ĕ-kwīp'mĕnt), *n.* Act of equipping; state of being equipped; anything used in equipping.

e'qui-poise (ĕ'kwī-poiz), *n.* Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; counterpoise.

eq'ui-se'tum (ĕk'wī-sĕ'tŭm), *n.; pl. E. -TUMS* (-tŭms), *L. -TA* (-tā). Any of various perennial herbs (genus *Equisetum*), the horsetails, or scouring rushes, with hollow, grooved, and jointed stems.

eq'ui-ta-ble (ĕk'wī-tā-b'l), *a.* Possessing or exhibiting equity; fair; just.—**Syn.** Reasonable, right, honest, upright.—**eq'ui-ta-ble-ness**, *n.*

eq'ui-ty (-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). State or quality of being equal or fair; fairness; impartiality; that which is equitable or fair; equality of rights; natural justice or right; in England (and Ireland) and the United States, a system of law which originated in the extraordinary justice formerly administered by the king's chancellor, and was developed into a body of rules supplementary to, but now often incorporated with, the common and statute law; any body of laws similarly developed; an equitable claim or right.

e-quiv'a-lence (ĕ-kwīv'ā-lĕns), **-len-cy** (-lĕn-sī), *n.* Condition of being equivalent; equal power, force, or amount.

e-quiv'a-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* Equal in worth, power, effect, import, etc.; equal in measure but not superposable.—*n.* Something equivalent.—**-lent-ly**, *adv.*

e-quiv'o-cal (-ō-kāl), *a.* Having two or more significations equally applicable; ambiguous; suspicious; dubious; uncertain, as an indication or sign; doubtful.—**Syn.** Indeterminate, puzzling, perplexing, problematic, enigmatic.

e-quiv'o-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To use equivocal language; be willfully misleading by double meanings; prevaricate. — **e-quiv'o-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **e-quiv'o-ca'tor** (ĕ-kwīv'ō-kā'tēr), *n.*

-er (-ēr). A suffix forming nouns, and denoting: (1) *One who has to do with* (something indicated) *by way of occupation, trade, or the like.* Examples: tinner, *one who has to do with tin by way of occupation or trade*; hatter, slater, potter, etc.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

(2) *A thing related (arbitrarily) to (a thing indicated).* Examples: five^r, a five-dollar bill; pound^r, a thing that weighs a pound.

(3) *A resident or inhabitant of (some place referred to).* Examples: southern^r, a resident or inhabitant of the south; London^r, a resident or inhabitant of London.

(4) *One who, one that (does what is implied by the part of the word to which -er is affixed); one who; an implement that; a device that; a machine that, etc.* Examples: doer, one who does; binder, one who, or an implement, device, or machine, that, binds, etc.

-er. A suffix forming nouns denoting a person (-arius) or thing (-arium) connected with; as in mariner, officer.

-er. A suffix forming the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs; as in warmer, sooner.

e-ra (ĕ-rá), *n.* A point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; epoch; a chronological order or system of notation computed from a given date as a basis; a period of time reckoned from some particular date, epoch, or event; a period of time in which a new order of things prevails.

e-rad'i-ca-ble (ĕ-răd'ĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* That can be eradicated.

e-rad'i-cate (-kât), *v. t.* To pluck up by the roots; destroy utterly; extirpate.

e-rad'i-ca'tion (-kă'shŭn), *n.*

e-rase (ĕ-răs'), *v. t.* To rub or scrape out, as written or engraved characters; efface.—**Syn.** Blot out, rub out, wipe out, cross out, strike out, delete, expunge, cancel, efface, obliterate.—**e-ras'a-ble** (-răs'ă-b'l), *a.*—**e-ras'er**, *n.*

e-ra'sure (ĕ-ră'zhŭr), *n.* Act, or an instance, of erasing.

er'bi-um (ŭr'bi-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A rare metallic element (Symbol, Er).

ere (ăr), *prep.* Before.—**conj.** Before; sooner than; rather than.

e-rect' (ĕ-rĕkt'), *a.* Upright, or having a vertical position; directed upward; uplifted; free from depression; watchful; alert.—**v. t.** To raise and place in an upright or perpendicular position; raise, as a building; construct; put together for use; set up; elevate; exalt; set up or establish; found; institute.—**e-rect'ly**, *adv.*—**e-rect'ness**, *n.*—**e-rec'tor**, *n.*

e-rec'tile (ĕ-rĕk'til), *a.* Susceptible of being erected.

e-rec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of erecting; state of being erected; anything erected.

er'e-mite (ĕr'ĕ-mĭt), *n.* A hermit.

erg (ŭrg), *n.* A theoretical unit of work

or energy, being the work done by a dyne working through a distance of one centimeter.

erg'me'ter (ŭrg'mĕ'tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring energy in ergs.

er'go (ŭr'gō), *conj. & adv.* Therefore; hence.

er'got (ŭr'gôt), *n.* A fungous disease of rye and other cereals; one of the growths due to this disease, used medicinally.—**er'got-ed**, *a.*

erl'king' (ŭrl'kĭng'), *n.* A personification, in German and Scandinavian folklore, of a spirit or natural power supposed to work ruin, esp. to children.

er'mine (ŭr'mĭn), *n.* Any of several species of weasels of the northern parts of both hemispheres which assume a pure white coat in winter, except for the black tip of the tail; also, the fur when white; the office or functions of a judge, whose state robe, lined with ermine, is emblematic of purity.—**er'mined** (-mind), *a.*

ern (ŭrn), *n.* A sea eagle.

e-rode' (ĕ-rōd'), *v. t.* To eat into or away; destroy by slow disintegration; corrode; *Geol.*, to wear away, as by action of water; form by such action.

e-rose' (ĕ-rōs'), *a.* Irregular or uneven as if eaten or worn away.

e-ro'sion (ĕ-rō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of eroding; state of being eroded.

e-ro'sive (-sĭv), *a.* That erodes; eroding.

e-rot'ic (ĕ-rôt'ĭk; ĕr-ôt'-), *a.* Of or pert. to sexual love; amatory.

err (ŭr), *v. i.* To deviate from the true course or from the right moral way; miss intellectual truth; mistake.

er'rand (ĕr'ănd), *n.* A special business intrusted to a messenger; a commission; one's purpose in going anywhere; a trip to carry a message or do some special business.

er'rant (-ănt), *a.* Wandering, or given to wandering, esp. for adventure or on missions of chivalry; adventurous; deviating from what is true or correct.

er'rant-ry (-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rĭz). Errant character, condition, or deed; conduct characteristic of knights-errant.

er-rat'ic (ĕ-răt'ĭk), *a.* Having no certain course; wandering (of the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars); deviating from a wise or common course in opinion or conduct; queer.

er-ra'tum (ĕ-ră'tŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ta (-tă). An error in writing or printing.

er-ro'ne-ous (ĕ-rō'nĕ-ŭs), *a.* Containing error; incorrect.—**er-ro'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

—**er-ro'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

er'ror (ĕr'ĕr), *n.* Belief in what is untrue,

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recănt, makĕr; ăce, ăll; ôld, ôbey

ărm, âsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

state of holding such belief, or an instance of it; a moral offense; fault; an act involving a departure from truth or accuracy; a mistake; blunder.

Erse (ěrs), *n.* The language of the Scottish Highlanders; Gaelic; also, Irish. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Celts in the Highlands of Scotland or their language; also, Irish.

erst (ěrst), *adv.* First; in the first place; formerly. *Archaic.*

e-ruc'tate (ě-rúk'tāt), *v. t. & i.* To belch.

e'ruc-ta'tion (ě'rúk-tā'shǎn; ěr'úk-), *n.* Act of eructating, that which is eructated.

er'u-dite (ěr'ŭd-dit), *a.* Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; learned; scholarly. — **er'u-dite'ly**, *adv.*

er'u-di'tion (-dīsh'ŭn), *n.* The result of thorough instruction; state of being erudite.

e-rupt' (ě-rŭpt'), *v. i.* To burst forth; break out. — *v. t.* To cause to burst forth, as lava.

e-rup'tion (ě-rŭp'shǎn), *n.* Act of bursting out or forth; ejection of lava, etc., from a volcano; a violent commotion; outbreak; that which bursts forth; a rash breaking out on the skin or mucous membrane.

e-rup'tive (-tív), *a.* Attended by, or inclined to, eruption.

-er-y (-ěr-í). A suffix forming nouns, and signifying: (1) *Characteristics or qualities of, collectively; characteristic manners, conduct, practices, principles, or the like, of.* Examples: grotesquery, grotesque qualities, manners, or practices; prudery, qualities or conduct of a prude.

(2) *Art, trade, occupation, or the like, of; exercise or practice of as an art, trade, occupation, or the like.* Examples: archery, art or practice of an archer; pottery, art, trade, or occupation of a potter.

(3) *Place of business of; working place of; breeding, growing, or gathering place, of; place where (something) is kept.* Examples: pottery, printery, place of business, or working place, of a potter, printer; rookery, breeding place of rooks; piggery, place where pigs are kept.

(4) *Products or wares of, collectively; a number of (things of an indicated kind), collectively.* Examples: pottery, products or wares of a potter, collectively; soldiery, a number of soldiers, collectively.

(5) *State or condition of.* Examples: slavery, state of a slave; savagery, savage state.

er'y-sip'e-las (ěr'í-síp'ě-lás), *n.* An acute, febrile, infectious disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of

the skin and mucous membranes. — **er'y-si-pel'a-tous** (-s'pél'á-tŭs), *a.*

es'ca-lade' (ěs'ká-lád'), *n.* A mounting by ladders; esp., an attack on a fortified place by the use of ladders. — *v. t.* To mount and pass or enter by ladders; scale.

es'ca-la'tor (ěs'ká-lā'tēr), *n.* A stairway or incline arranged like an endless belt so that the steps or treads ascend or descend continuously; — a trade term.

es-cal'op (ěs-kól'ŭp; ěs-kál'-), *n.* The scallop or its shell.

es'ca-pade' (ěs'ká-pād'), *n.* Act of escaping from confinement or control; a prankish adventure; prank.

es-cape' (ěs-kāp'), *v. i.* To get away, as by flight; issue from confinement or inclosure of any sort; avoid a threatened ill; to pass safely through peril. — *v. t.* To issue from (one) involuntarily; get or be out of the way of; avoid; elude; fail of (notice); fail of being noticed or recalled by (a person). — *n.* Act of escaping; state of having escaped; evasion of harm or notice; deliverance from evil; leakage; outflow; that which escapes or has escaped; a plant run wild from cultivation.

es-cape'ment (-měnt), *n.* The contrivance in a timepiece through which the wheels impart the impulse to the pendulum or balance.

es-carp'ment (-kārp'měnt), *n.* A steep slope, esp. if wide; ground about a fortified place, cut away nearly vertically to prevent approach.

es-cheat' (ěs-chēt'), *n.* *Law.* In the English feudal law, the reversion of lands to the lord of the fee on failure of heirs heritable under the original grant; reversion of land to the crown, or to the state in the United States, by failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same; property falling by escheat. — *v. i.* To revert, lapse, or pass by escheat.

es-chew' (-chōō'), *v. t.* To avoid, as something wrong or distasteful; shun.

es'cort (ěs'kört), *n.* A body of persons, originally of armed men, or an individual accompanying or attending another or others to give protection or as a mark of honor or courtesy; protection, care, or safeguard on a journey.

es-cort' (ěs-kört'), *v. t.* To attend with a view to guard or to show civility.

es'cri-toire' (ěs'kri-twār'), *n.* A writing table, commonly with drawers, pigeon-holes, etc.; a secretary or writing desk.

es'cu-lent (ěs'kŭ-lěnt), *a.* Edible.

es-cutch'eon (ěs-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* The surface, usually a shield, on which armorial bearings are depicted and displayed.

űrn, űp, circűs, menű; fűod, fűot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

-ese (-ēz; -ēs). A suffix signifying *of, pertaining to, or originating in* (a certain place or country); *having the (peculiar) literary style or diction* (of a certain person); *a native or an inhabitant, or the natives or inhabitants or the language of* (a certain place or country). Examples: *Cantonese, of or pertaining to, or originating in, Canton; also (n. sing. & pl.), a native or inhabitant, or the natives or inhabitants of Canton; Johnsonese, having the literary style or character peculiar to* (Samuel) Johnson.

Es'ki-mo (ēs'ki-mō), *n.*; *pl.* -mos (-mōz). One of a race whose main habitat is the Arctic coasts of America. Eskimos have short to medium stature, yellow complexion, straight eyes, and prominent cheek bones.

Eskimo dog. One of a breed of large dogs used by Eskimos to draw sledges.

e-soph'a-gus (ē-sōf'ā-gūs), *n.* The tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach; gullet.—**e'so-phag'e-al** (ē-sō-fāj'ē-āl), *a.*

es'o-ter'ic (ēs'ō-tēr'ik), *a.* Designed for, and understood by, the initiated only; secret; private.

es-pal'ier (ēs-pāl'yēr), *n.* A trellis on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained flat; a tree or row of trees so trained.

es-par'to (-pār'tō), *n.*, or **esparto grass.** A Spanish grass used in making cordage, shoes, paper, etc.

es-pe'cial (-pēsh'āl), *a.* Distinguished among others of the same class or kind; special; particular.—**Syn.** Peculiar, chief.—**es-pe'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Es'pe-ran'to (ēs'pē-rān'tō), *n.* An artificial language, intended to be universal.

es-pi'al (ēs-pi'āl), *n.* Act of espying; notice; discovery.

es-pi-o-nage (ēs'pi-ō-nāj; -ēs-pi'-), *n.* The practice of spying on others, or the employment of spies.

es'pla-nade' (ēs'plā-nād'), *n.* Any clear, level space, esp. one for public walks or drives.

es-pous'al (ēs-pouz'āl), *n.* Act of espousing; *pl.*, plighting of the troths; a wedding; betrothal ceremony; adoption.

es-pouse' (-pouz'), *v. t.* To betroth; marry; take to one's self with a view to maintain; adopt, as a cause.—**Syn.** Embrace, support, defend.

es'prit' (ēs'prē'), *n.* [F.] Spirit; sprightliness; bright intelligence.—**es'prit' de corps** (dē kōr') [F.], the spirit of sympathy, enthusiasm, etc., pervading a corps of persons.

es-py' (ēs-pi'), *v. t.* To catch sight of; perceive with the eyes; descry; spy.—

Syn. Discern, discover, detect.—**a. i.** To look or search narrowly; watch; spy.

-esque (-ēsk). A suffix forming adjectives, and denoting: *After the manner or style of; like; having the characteristics of; appropriate to.* Examples: *Dantesque, after the manner or style of Dante; like or having the characteristics of Dante* (or his work); *picturesque, appropriate to a picture.*

es-quire' (ēs-kwīr'), *n.* Orig., a shield bearer; esp., in chivalry, a candidate for knighthood attendant on a knight; a man of the English rank of gentry next below a knight; [*cap.*] a title of courtesy, now written after the surname (usually in form *Esq.*) with no title prefixed; a gentleman publicly escorting a lady.

-ess (-ēs). A suffix forming feminine nouns corresponding to nouns in *-er* or *-or*, and denoting *a female*; as in: *author-ess, a female author; huntress, a female hunter; lioness, a female lion.*

es'say (ēs'ā; formerly often ē-sā'), *n.* An effort to do anything; trial; attempt; a literary composition, analytical or interpretative, dealing with its subject from a more or less limited or personal standpoint; a trial specimen, as of a coin.—**Syn.** Endeavor, effort; tract, dissertation, disquisition.

es-say' (ē-sā'), *v. t.* To exert one's power or faculties on; attempt; endeavor; test.

es'say-ist (ēs'ā-ist), *n.* A writer of essays.

es'sence (-ēns), *n.* That by which a thing is what it is; substance; a necessary constituent; element; an existent being or entity; fundamental or intrinsic being; prime or ultimate nature; a substance having in a high degree the qualities or virtues of a plant, drug, or the like, from which it is extracted; perfume, or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

es-sen'tial (ē-sēn'shāl), *a.* Having the character of an essence; being what it is in the most perfect degree; existent; forming, or of or relating to, the inner or constituent character of anything; most important; indispensable; containing, or of the nature of, an essence.—*n.* That which is essential; first or constituent principle.—**es-sen'ti-al'i-ty** (-shī-āl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz).

-est (-ēst). A suffix used to form the superlative of adjectives and adverbs.

es-tab'lish (ēs-tāb'lish), *v. t.* To make stable, or firm; fix firmly; settle; appoint or constitute for permanence, as officers, laws, etc.; enact; ordain; found; institute, as a colony; put on a firm basis; prove and cause to be accepted as true;—

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

place advantageously in a fixed condition (used reflexively); make a national or state institution of (a church).

es-tab'lish-ment (-lish-měnt), *n.* Act of establishing; state or fact of being established; permanent arrangement or constitution; organization; that which is established; a settled arrangement or order, esp. a law or code of laws; a form of government; an established ecclesiastical system or church; a permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization; permanent place of residence or business.

es-tate' (-tāt'), *n.* State or condition of being; social standing or rank, esp. of a high order; quality; a social or political class; one of the great classes (called **estates of the realm**) vested with distinct political powers (as, in England, historically, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons); the degree, quality, nature, and extent of one's interest in land or other tenements; a person's property in lands or tenements or both; loosely, fortune; possessions.

es-teem' (-tēm'), *v. t.* To set a value on; appraise; hold; set a high value on; prize; deem; think.—**Syn.** Appreciate, value, honor, revere, venerate, reverence, respect, regard.—**n.** Opinion of merit or value; estimation; great regard.

es'ter (ēs'tēr), *n.* A compound which may be regarded as formed by replacement of the acid hydrogen of an acid by a hydrocarbon radical.

es-thete', **es-thet'ic**, etc. Vars. of **ÆSTHETE**, etc.

es'ti-ma-ble (ēs'tī-mā'b'l), *a.* That may be estimated; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving good opinion.

es'ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.* To form an opinion of; gauge; judge; fix the worth, size, etc., of, esp. roughly; appraise; calculate approximately some particulars of.—**Syn.** Regard, rate, prize, value, appreciate.—(-māt), *n.* A valuing or rating, esp. from incomplete data; a statement of the amount for which one offers to do certain work; a judgment or opinion.

es'ti-ma'tion (ēs'tī-mā'shǎn), *n.* Act of estimating; result of estimating; a rough judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of anything; favorable opinion based on a recognition of value or worth; esteem.—**Syn.** Calculation, computation, appraisement; regard.

es'ti-va'tion. Var. of **ÆSTIVATION**.

es-top' (ēs-tōp'), *v. t.* To impede or bar by estoppel.

es-top-pel (-tōp'əl), *n.* A bar to one's

alleging or denying a fact because of one's own previous action by which the contrary has been admitted, implied, or determined.

es-to'vers (ēs-tō'vēr-z), *n. pl.* Necessary supplies, as wood which a tenant is allowed to take.

es-trange' (-trānj'), *v. t.* To cause to be strange; withdraw; withhold; divert from a given use, purpose, or possession; alienate; alienate the affections or confidence of.—**es-trange'ment**, *n.*

es-tray' (-trā'), *n.* Any valuable animal, not wild, found wandering from its owner; a stray; anything that has gone out of its usual place.

es'tu-a-ry (-tū-ā-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A passage where the tide meets a river current; commonly, a narrow arm of the sea at the lower end of a river; a firth.

et cet'er-a, or **et cæt'er-a** (ēt sēt'ēr-ā). Others of the like kind; and so on; and so forth;—abbreviated into *etc.* or *&c.*

etch (ēch), *v. t.* To produce, as designs, on metal, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by a corrosive, as nitric acid; subject to etching.—*v. i.* To practice etching.

etch'ing, *vb. n.* The art or process by which designs or pictures are etched, or a picture or design so produced, or an impression taken from an etched plate.

e-ter'nal (ē-tūr'nāl), *a.* Of infinite duration; everlasting; continuous; perpetual; valid or existing at all times; immutable; used as a strong intensive, and implying tediousness, monotony, abhorrence, or the like.—**Syn.** Ceaseless, unceasing, incessant, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, boundless; immortal, imperishable, enduring, everlasting, endless.—**the Eternal**, God.—**e-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

e-ter'ni-ty (ē-tūr'nī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). Character or quality of being eternal; infinite duration; condition which begins at death; immortality; seeming endlessness; an age or indefinite expanse of time.

e-te'sian (ē-tē'zhǎn), *a.* [Often *cap.*] Periodical; annual;—of certain Mediterranean winds.

eth'ane (ēth'ān), *n.* A gaseous hydrocarbon forming a constituent of natural and ordinary illuminating gas and burning with a pale flame.

ether (ē'thēr), *n.* The upper regions of space or the rarefied element supposed to fill them; a medium supposed to fill all space, even that occupied by fluids and solids, and to transmit light waves, electric waves, etc.; a volatile inflammable liquid, got by distilling alcohol

ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

with sulphuric acid, chiefly used as an anæsthetic.

e-the-re-al (ê-thê'rê-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to the ether of space; celestial; pert. to the earth's atmosphere; formed of ether; exceedingly light; tenuous; extremely delicate; pert. to, containing, or resembling, ether (the liquid).

e-the-re-al-ize (-îz), *v. t.* To spiritualize.

e'ther-ize (ê'thêr-îz), *v. t.* To convert into ether; render insensible with ether.

—**e'ther-i-za'tion** (-i-zâ'shûn; -i-zâ'-), *n.*

eth'ic (êth'ík), **eth'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to moral action, motive, or character; treating of moral feelings or conduct; moral.—**eth'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eth'ics (-íks), *n.* A treatise on morals; science of moral duty; science of the ideal human character; moral principles, quality, or practice.

E'thi-op'i-an (ê'thî-ô'pî-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Ethiopia, or its inhabitants; of, pert. to, or designating, a negro or blackamoor.—*n.* A native of Ethiopia; a negro; blackamoor.

E'thi-op'ic (êp'ík), *a.* Ethiopian.—*n.* The language of the Semitic conquerors of Abyssinia.

eth'moid (êth'moid), *a.* Designating one or more bones forming a part of the walls and septum of the nasal cavity.

eth'nic (êth'ník), **eth'ni-cal** (-ní-kál), *a.* Heathen; pagan; pert. or peculiar to race; relating to community of traits in races, or designating groups of mankind discriminated by common customs and characters.—**eth'ni-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eth-nog'ra-phy (-nôg'rá-fî), *n.* Descriptive anthropology; loosely, ethnology.

eth-nol'o-gy (-nôl'ô-jî), *n.* The science which treats of races and peoples, their origin, distribution, relations, and peculiarities. — **eth'no-log'i-cal** (êth'nô-lôj'í-kál), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **eth-nol'o-gist** (-nôl'ô-jíst), *n.*

eth'yl (êth'íl), *n.* A univalent hydrocarbon radical.

eth'yl-ene (-i-lên), *n.* A colorless, gaseous, unsaturated hydrocarbon, an ingredient of illuminating gas.

e'ti-o-late (ê'tî-ô-lât), *v. t. & i.* To become, or cause to become, white or whiter; bleach or blanch.

e'ti-o-log'i-cal, **e'ti-ol'o-gy**. Var. of ETIOLOGICAL, ETIOLOGY.

et'i-quette (ê't'í-kê't), *n.* Conventional forms required by good breeding, or to be observed in official or social life.

E-tru'ri-an (ê-trôô'ri-án), *a. & n.* Etruscan.

E-trus'can (ê-trûs'kán), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Etruria or its inhabitants.—

n. A native of Etruria; the language of the Etruscans.

é'tude' (â'tüd'), *n.* [F.] A study; a piece of music for practice of some special point of technique.

e-tui' (â-twê'), *n.* [F.] A case for small articles, as toilet articles.

et'y-mol'o-gy (êt'í-môl'ô-jî), *n.; pl. -gies* (-jîz). The origin or derivation of a word as shown by its analysis or by referring it to an earlier form or word; account of such origin or derivation; philology concerned with etymologies.—**et'y-mo-log'i-cal** (-mô-lôj'í-kál), *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **et'y-mol'o-gist** (-môl'ô-jíst), *n.*

et'y-mon (êt'í-môn), *n.; pl. E. -mons, L. -ma* (-mâ). A primitive, or root word.

eu'ca-lypt (û'ká-lipt), *n.* A eucalyptus.

eu'ca-lyp'tus (-lip'tús), *n.; pl. -ri* (-tî). Any of various trees of a genus (*Eucalyptus*) of the myrtle family, including the chief timber trees of Australia.

Eu'cha-rist (û'ká-ríst), *n.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the Communion; the consecrated elements, esp. the bread.—**eu'cha-ris'tic** (-ris'tík), *a.*

eu'cha-ris'ti-cal (-tí-kál), *a.*

eu'chre (û'kêr), *n.* A certain game at cards; failure to take three tricks in a hand at euchre by a player who made the trump.—*v. t.* To defeat in a hand at euchre (an opponent who named the trump); *Slang.* to defeat by scheming.

eu'di-om'e-ter (û'dî-ôm'ê-têr), *n.* An instrument for the volumetric measurement and analysis of gases.

eu-gen'ies (û-jên'íks), *n.* The science of improving offspring, esp. human.

eu'lo-gist (û'lô-jíst), *n.* One who eulogizes; a panegyrist.

eu'lo-gis'tic (-jís'tík), **eu'lo-gis'ti-cal** (-tí-kál), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, eulogy; laudatory.

eu'lo-gl-um (û-lô'jî-ûm), *n. pl.; E. -ums* (-ûmz), *L. -gia* (-â). A eulogy; also, eulogy.

eu'lo-gize (û'lô-jîz), *v. t.* To speak or write in high commendation of; praise.

eu'lo-gy (-jî), *n.; pl. -gies* (-jîz). A composition, esp. a set oration, in commendation of something, as of the character of a deceased person; expression characteristic of eulogies; praise.

eu'nuch (û'nûk), *n.* A castrated male person, orig. one in charge of a harem or employed in a palace as chamberlain; hence, formerly, a chamberlain.

eu'phe-mism (û'fê-mîz'm), *n.* A rhetorical figure in which an inoffensive word or expression is substituted for one unpleasant; as, "passing away" for "dying."—**eu'phe-mis'tic** (-mîs'tík), *a.*

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ûse, ûnite,

eu-phon'ic (û-fôn'îk), **eu-phon'i-cal** (-î-kål), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consonant with, euphony.

eu-pho'ni-ous (û-fô'nî-ûs), *a.* Pleasing or sweet in sound; smooth-sounding.

eu'pho-ny (û'fô-nî), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nîz). A pleasing or sweet sound; the acoustic effect produced by words uttered so as to please the ear.

eu-phor'bi-a (û-fôr'bî-â), *n.* Any of the spurge, constituting an immense genus (*Euphorbia*) of herbs or shrubs of wide distribution.

eu'phu-ism (û'fû-îz'm), *n.* The affected style of conversation and writing fashionable in the time of Elizabeth, imitating that of Lyly's "Euphues," and characterized by antithesis, alliteration, similes, and a pervading effort after elegance; any similar affectation of speech; high-flown diction.—**eu'phu-ist**, *n.*—**eu'phu-is'tic** (-îs'tîk), *a.*

Eur-a'sian (ûr-â'shân; -zhân), *a.* Of or pert. to Eurasia or Eurasians.—*n.* A person of mixed European and Asiatic descent.

eu-re'ka (û-rê'ká), *interj.* "I have found (it);"—an exclamation attributed to Archimedes on finding a method of determining (by specific gravity) the purity of the gold in Hiero's crown. It is the motto of Eureka.

Eu-ro-pe'an (û'rô-pê'ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Europe or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe.

eu-ro'pi-um (û-rô'pî-ûm), *n.* *Chem.* A rare metallic element (Symbol, *Eu*).

Eu-sta'chi-an (û-stâ'kî-ân), *a.* Discovered by Eustachio; relating to the **Eustachian tube**, *Anat.*, a tube between the ear and the pharynx.

eu-tec'tic (û-têk'tîk), *a.* Of maximum fusibility;—said of an alloy or solution having the lowest melting point possible with the given components.

e-vac'u-ant (ê-vâk'û-ânt), *a.* Emetic, diuretic, or cathartic.—*n.* An evacuant agent, esp. a cathartic.

e-vac'u-ate (-ât), *v. t.* To empty; discharge, as excrement; void; withdraw from; quit.—**-a'tion** (-â'shûn), *n.*

e-vade' (ê-vâd'), *v. i.* To attempt to escape; practice artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.—*v. t.* To get away from by artifice; escape from cleverly.—**Syn.** Avoid, escape, shun; baffle, foil, evade, elude.

ev'a-nesce' (êv'â-nê's'), *v. i.* To vanish; dissipate and disappear.—**ev'a-nes-cence** (-nê's'êns), *n.*

ev'a-nes'cent (-ênt), *a.* Tending to evanesce; vanishing.—**-cent-ly**, *adv.*

e-van'gel (ê-vân'jél), *n.* The message of the Christian dispensation and redemption; hence [*cap.*], any one of the four Gospels; good news; glad tidings.

e'van-gel'ic (ê-vân-jél'îk; êv'ân-), *a.* Evangelical.

e'van-gel'i-cal (-î-kål), *a.* Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels; belonging to, agreeable to, or contained in, the gospel, or the truth taught in the New Testament; attached to that interpretation of Christianity which emphasizes man's fallen condition, the atonement of Christ, election, necessity of new birth, and redemption through faith.—*n.* One holding evangelical principles.—**e'van-gel'i-cal-ism** (-îz'm), *n.*

e-van'gel-ism (ê-vân'jél-îz'm), *n.* Preaching or promulgation of the gospel.

e-van'gel-ist (ê-vân'jél-îst), *n.* A bringer of the gospel; [*cap.*] a writer of any of the four Gospels; in the primitive church, a traveling missionary or teacher; one who converts, as a nation, to Christianity; an occasional preacher having no fixed charge; esp., a revivalist.—**e-van-gel-is'tic** (-îs'tîk), *a.*

e-van-gel-ize (-îz), *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; convert to Christianity.

e-vap'o-rate (ê-vâp'ô-rât), *v. i.* To pass off in, or change to, vapor, as a fluid; pass off without effect; be dissipated; give forth vapor.—*v. t.* To cause to evaporate.—**e-vap'o-ra'tion** (-râ'shûn), *n.*—**-ra'tor** (-râ'tôr), *n.*

e-va'sion (ê-vâ'shûn), *n.* Act of evading, esp. by an argument, charge, or interrogation; means of evading; subterfuge.—**Syn.** Shift, shuffling, equivocation.

e-va'sive (-sîv), *a.* Tending to, or marked by, evasion; elusive.—**e-va'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**-sive-ness**, *n.*

eve (êv), *n.* The evening before a holiday, a saint's day, or any important day; the period preceding some important event.

Eve (êv), *n.* In the Bible, the wife of Adam, and the mother of mankind.

e'ven (êv'n), *n.* Evening. *Poetic.*

e'ven, *a.* Without elevation or depression; level; uniform; equable; fair; equitable; impartial; straightforward; direct; equal in size, number, or quantity; exact; precise; in the same plane, or in line (*with*); of numbers, not odd; divisible by two without a remainder.—*adv.* In an even manner; evenly; precisely; fully; quite; just; at the very time.—*v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become, even; level; equal.

eve'ning (êv'ning), *n.* The latter part and close of the day and early part of darkness or night.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

e'ven-ly (ē'v'n-lī), *adv.*, **e'ven-ness**, *n.*

See -LY, -NESS; EVEN.

e'ven-song ('-sōng'), *n.* Vespers; the time of evensong; a song at evening.

e'vent' (ē-vent'), *n.* The fact of taking place or occurring; occurrence; that which comes, arrives, or happens; any incident, esp. one of note; consequence; issue; conclusion.—**Syn.** Result, termination, circumstance.

e-vent'ful (ē-vent'fōol), *a.* Full of events; also, momentous.

e'ven-tide' (ē'v'n-tīd'), *n.* Evening. *Archaic or Poet.*

e-ven'tu-al (ē-ven'tū-āl), *a.* Belonging to, or determined by, the outcome or issue; ultimate; dependent on events; contingent.

e-ven'tu-al-i-ty (-āl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). The coming as a consequence; a contingency.

e-ven'tu-al-ly, *adv.* In the event or outcome; finally.

e-ven'tu-ate (ē-ven'tū-āt), *v. i.* To come out finally; result.

ev'er (ēv'ēr), *adv.* At all times; always; at any time; at all.

ev'er-glade (ēv'ēr-glād), *n.* A low tract of swampy land.

ev'er-green' (-grēn'), *a.* Remaining verdant through the winter, or retaining leaves unwithered until the next season.—*n.* An evergreen plant; *pl.*, twigs and branches of evergreen plants used for decoration.

ev'er-last'ing (ēv'ēr-lās'tīng), *a.* Lasting forever; continuing long or indefinitely; wearisome from repetition.—**Syn.** Endless, unceasing, continual, incessant.—*n.* Eternal duration; eternity; any of various plants the flowers of which dry without losing form or color; a stout material for wear; lasting.

ev'er-more' (-mōr'; sometimes ēv'ēr-mōr'), *adv.* Forever.

e-vert' (ē-vūrt'), *v. t.* To turn outward.—**e-ver'sion** (ē-vūr'shūn), *n.*

ev'er-y (ēv'ēr-i; ēv'rī), *a. & a. pron.* Each (one), without exception, of a group.

ev'er-y-bod'y (-bōd'i), *n.* Every person.

ev'er-y-day' (-dā'; -dā'), *a.* Used or fit for, or coming, every day; usual; routine.

ev'er-y-thing' (-thing'), *n.* All that pertains to the subject under consideration; all things.

ev'er-y-where' (-hwār'), *adv.* In every place; in all places.

e-vict' (ē-vīkt'), *v. t.* To put out (a person) by legal process, or by virtue of a paramount right; eject (with *of*, *from*, *out of*).—**e-vic'tion** (ē-vīk'shūn), *n.*

ev'i-dence (ēv'i-dēns), *n.* State of being

evident; clearness; that which makes evident, or tends to prove or disprove something; proof.—*v. t.* To render evident or clear.

ev'i-dent (-dēnt), *a.* Clear to the vision or understanding, and satisfying the judgment.—**Syn.** Plain, obvious, manifest, visible, apparent.—**-dent-ly**, *adv.*

ev'i-den'tial (-dēn'shāl), *a.* Of the nature of, relating to, or affording, evidence; relying on evidence.

e'vil (ē'vīl), *a.* Injurious or mischievous; not good; bad morally; wicked; vicious; producing or threatening pain, injury, or calamity; calamitous; arising from bad character, actual or imputed.—**Syn.** Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, destructive; sinful, corrupt; perverse.—*n.* Anything impairing happiness or welfare; affliction; misfortune; wickedness; sin; a malady or disease, esp. scrofula (called *king's evil*).—*adv.* In an evil manner; badly.—**e'vil-ly**, *adv.*

e-vince' (ē-vīns'), *v. t.* To show clearly; make evident.

e-vis'cer-ate (ē-vis'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To disembowel.—**e-vis'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

e-voke' (ē-vōk'), *v. t.* To call out; summon forth, as from the grave.—**ev'o-ca'tion** (ēv'ō-kā'shūn), *n.*

ev'o-lu'tion (ēv'ō-lū'shūn; in *England* now often ēv'ō-), *n.* An unfolding; a development, esp. as leading up to a definite end or result; a thing evolved; a prescribed movement, as of troops, of a machine; a process of "rolling out" or disengaging so as to expose or free; product of such a process; the development of a race, species, or other group; the history of the steps by which any living organism or group of organisms has acquired its distinguishing characters; the theory that the various types of animals and plants have developed from other preëxisting types, as opp. to the theory of separate creation of each species.—**ev'o-lu'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*—**-tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.*—**-tion-ist**, *n.*

e-volve' (ē-vōlv'), *v. t.* To exhibit or produce by evolution; develop; deduce; throw out; emit.—**e-volve'ment**, *n.*

ewe (ū), *n.* The female of the sheep.

ew'er (ū'ēr), *n.* A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher or jug, esp. one to hold water for the toilet.

ex (ēks), *prep.* Out; from; without;—used in commercial phrases; as in *ex dividend*, without the dividend.

ex-, *prefix.* A prefix denoting: (1) *Out of*, as in *exhale*. (2) *Off, from*, as in *exclude*.

(3) *Beyond*; as in *exceed*, *excel*. (4) *Away from, out of*; as in *expatriate*, *ex-*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

onerate. (5) *Thoroughly, completely*; as in ex-cruciate, exasperate. (6) As annexed (with a hyphen) to a name implying office or condition: *Formerly holding or in, but now out of* (the office, condition, class, or the like); *formerly, but not now*; as in ex-president, a person formerly president but now out of office; ex-convict, ex-mayor, etc.

ex-. A prefix, in words from Greek denoting: *out of*; as in exodus, exorcise.

ex-ac'er-bate (ĕg-zās'ēr-bāt), *v. t.* To render more violent or bitter; irritate.—**ex-ac'er-ba'tion** (-bā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-act' (ĕg-zākt'), *a.* Strict; undeviating; rigorous; marked by agreement with fact, the truth, or a standard; precise or correct; capable of great nicety.—**Syn.** Methodical, careful.—*v. t.* To require authoritatively or peremptorily; compel to yield or furnish; extort; call for.—**ex-act'ly, adv.**—**-act'ness, n.**

ex-ac'tion (-zāk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of exacting; hence, extortion; that which is exacted.

ex-act'i-tude (-zāk'tī-tūd), *n.* Quality of being exact.

ex-ac'tor (-zāk'tēr), *n.* One who exacts, esp. by authority.

ex-ag'ger-ate (-zāj'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth; overstate; enlarge beyond the normal.—**ex-ag'ger-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*—**ex-ag'ger-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

ex-alt' (ĕg-zōlt'), *v. t.* To raise high; elevate, as in rank or character; dignify; promote; extol; lift up with joy, pride, or success; elate.—**ex'al-ta'tion** (ĕg'-zōlt-tā'shŭn), *n.*—**ex-alt'ed-ly, adv.**

ex-am/i-na'tion (ĕg-zām'i-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of examining; state of being examined; investigation.—**Syn.** Test, trial, interrogation; discussion, debate, consideration, inquiry, inquisition, inspection, scrutiny, research.

ex-am'ine (ĕg-zām'in), *v. t.* To test by any appropriate method; inquire or search into; investigate; scrutinize; test; interrogate closely, as in a trial; try or test, as by question.—**Syn.** Explore, inspect; discuss, debate, consider.—**ex-am'in-er** (-in-ēr), *n.*

ex-am'ple (-zām'p'l; -zām'p'l), *n.* One or a portion taken to show the quality of all; a sample; specimen; something to be followed; pattern; a precedent, model, or parallel case; a warning case, esp. of punishment; an instance illustrating a rule; a problem to be solved.—**Syn.** Illustration, exemplification.—*v. t.* To set, or act as, an example for.

ex'arch (ĕk'sārk), *n.* A viceroy (of a

Byzantine emperor); in the Eastern Church, a deputy of a patriarch, usually a bishop.—**ex'arch-ate** (ĕk'sār-kāt; ĕk-sār'kāt), *n.*

ex-as'per-ate (ĕg-zās'pĕr-āt), *v. t.* To excite the anger of; irritate; nettle.

ex-as'per-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exasperating; state of being exasperated; keen anger; great irritation.

ex-ca-the'dra (ĕks ká-thĕ'drā; káth'ĕ-drā), [*L.*] By virtue of, or in the exercise of, one's office; with authority.

ex-ca-vate (ĕks'ká-vāt), *v. t.* To hollow out by cutting or digging; form by hollowing; cut or dig out; expose by digging.—**ex-ca-va'tor** (-vā'tēr), *n.*

ex-ca-va'tion (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excavating; a cavity formed by excavating.

ex-ceed' (ĕk-sĕd'), *v. t. & i.* To go or be beyond the limit or measure of; overdo, be greater than or superior to; surpass.—**Syn.** Excel, transcend, outdo.

ex-ceed'ing, a. More than usual, extraordinary.—**ex-ceed'ing-ly, adv.**

ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t. & i.* To go beyond or surpass, esp. in good qualities.

ex'cel-lence (ĕk'sĕ-lĕns), *n.* Quality of being excellent; exalted merit; an excellent quality; a virtue.—**Syn.** Superiority, preëminence, worth, value, goodness.

ex'cel-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.; pl. -cies* (-sĭz). Excellence; virtue; worth; [*usually cap.*] in **His (Your etc.) Excellency**, title of honor given to certain high dignitaries, as viceroys, ambassadors, and governors.

ex'cel-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* Very good of its kind; first-class; of great worth; eminently good.—**Syn.** Worthy, choice, prime, select, transcendent, admirable, first-rate.—**ex'cel-lent-ly, adv.**

ex-cel'si-or (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ōr), *a.* More lofty; still higher; ever upward;—motto of the State of New York.—*n.* A material of curled shreds of wood, used for stuffing, packing, etc.

ex-cept' (-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To take or leave out from a number or a whole as not belonging to it; exclude; omit.—*v. i.* To take exception; object.—*prep.* With exclusion of; excepting; but; save.—*conj.* Unless; if it be not so that.

ex-cept'ing, prep. & conj. With rejection or exception of; excluding; except.

ex-cep'tion (ĕk-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Act of excepting; exclusion; that which is excepted, or taken out, from others; objection; hence, cavil; complaint.

ex-cep'tion-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to exception.

ex-cep'tion-al (-ā'l), *a.* Forming an exception; rare; hence, superior.—**ex-cep'tion-al-ly, adv.**

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch ʒ; G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ex-cep'tor (ĕk-sĕp'tŏr; -tĕr), *n.* One who excepts.

ex-cept' (-sĕrpt'), *v. t.* To select, as a literary passage; extract; quote.—(ĕk'-sĕrpt; ĕk-sĕrpt'), *n.* An extract; a selected or copied passage.

ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), *n.* State of surpassing limits, or what is usual or proper; immoderateness; superabundance; undue indulgence, esp. in gratifying carnal appetites; intemperance; amount or degree by which one thing or number exceeds another.—*a.* More than or above the usual or specified amount.

ex-ces'sive (-sĕs'iv), *a.* Characterized by, or exhibiting, excess; exceptional; very great.—**Syn.** Extreme, intemperate, unreasonable, exorbitant, inordinate, extravagant, immoderate.—**ex-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *n.* Act of giving or taking one thing in return for an equivalent; process of settling accounts by exchanging bills of exchange; a bill of exchange; amount paid for the collection of a draft, check, etc.; interchange or conversion of the money of two countries, or of current and uncurrent money, with allowance for difference in value; act of substituting one thing for another; act of giving and receiving reciprocally; thing given or received in return; a place where things or services are exchanged; place where brokers meet to do business.—**Syn.** Barter, dealing, trade, traffic, interchange.—*v. t. & i.* To part with, give, or transfer to another, for an equivalent; lay aside, quit, or resign (one thing for another); pass in exchange.—**ex-change'a-ble**, *a.*

ex-cheq'uer (-chĕk'ĕr) *n.* Formerly [*cap.*], in England, an office which managed the royal revenue and decided revenue cases; hence, **Court of Exchequer**, a court arising from the above and now merged in the King's (Queen's) Bench Division of the High Court of Justice; [*often l. c.*] in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the department of state in charge of the national revenue or the national banking account or purse; a treasury, esp. of a nation; pecuniary resources; purse; finances.

ex-cide' (ĕk-sid'), *v. t.* To cut out; excise.

ex-cise' (-siz'), *n.* An inland duty levied on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities within the country; a tax on the pursuit of certain sports or occupations; *Eng.*, that branch of the public service charged with collection of excise taxes.—*v. t.* To impose an excise on.

ex-cise' (ĕk-siz'), *v. t.* To cut out or off.

ex-ci'sion (-sizh'ŭn), *n.* Act of excising, or cutting out or off; hence, extirpation.

ex-cit'a-ble (-sit'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being excited.—**ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*—**ex-cit'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

ex-cit'ant (-ānt), *a.* Tending to excite; exciting.—*n.* Something that excites.

ex-ci-ta'tion (ĕk'si-tā'shŭn), *n.* An exciting; excitement.

ex-cite' (ĕk-sit'), *v. t.* To call or stir to activity in any way; rouse.—**Syn.** Arouse, stimulate, animate, kindle, inflame, provoke, impel, prompt, spur.—**ex-cit'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-cit'er**, *n.*

ex-cite'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of exciting; state of being excited; agitation; that which excites or rouses.

ex-claim' (-klām'), *v. i. & t.* To cry out, utter, or speak, in strong or sudden emotion.

ex-cla'ma'tion (ĕks'klā-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exclaiming; a sign (!) in punctuation by which outcry is marked (called also **exclamation point**).—**ex-clam'a-to-ry** (ĕks-klām'ā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

ex-clave (ĕks'klāv), *n.* A portion of a country which is separated from the main part and surrounded by politically alien territory. The same territory is an **enclave** in respect to the surrounding country and an **exclave** with respect to the country to which it is politically attached.

ex-clude' (ĕks-klŏod'), *v. t.* To shut out; refuse enjoyment, consideration, or inclusion, to; expel.—**ex-clud'er**, *n.*

ex-clu'sion (-klŏod'zhŭn), *n.* Act of excluding; state of being excluded; debarring; rejection.

ex-clu'sive (-siv), *a.* Able to prevent entrance; enjoyed to the exclusion of others; inclined to exclude outsiders; not taking into the account (opposed to *inclusive*).—**ex-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-cog'i-tate (-kŏj'i-tāt), *v. t.* To think out; contrive.

ex-com-mu'ni-ca-ble (ĕks'kŏ-mŭ-nĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* Liable to, deserving of, or punishable by, excommunication.

ex-com-mu'ni-cate (-kāt), *a.* Excommunicated.—*n.* One excommunicated.

—(-kāt), *v. t.* To cut off, or shut out, from communion with the church, by ecclesiastical sentence.—**ex-com-mu'ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*—**ex-com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

ex-co'ri-ate (ĕks-kŏ'ri-āt), *v. t.* To flay; skin; abrade; gall.—**ex-co'ri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krĕ-mĕnt), *n.* Waste

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce. ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

discharged from the body; fecal matter.

—**ex'cre-men'tal** (-mĕn'tāl), **ex'cre-men-ti'tious** (-mĕn-tīsh'ūs), *a.*

ex-cres'cence (ĕks-kres'ĕns), *n.; pl. -cences* (-sĕz). A growing out; abnormal increase; excess; outgrowth; abnormal outgrowth, as a wart.

ex-cres'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Growing out or forming an outgrowth; forming an abnormal or useless outgrowth.

ex-crete' (-krĕt'), *v. t.* To separate and eliminate or discharge (waste or harmful material) from the blood or tissues.

ex-cre'tion (-krĕ'shĕn), *n.* Act or process of excreting; that which is excreted.

—**ex-cre'tive** (-tĭv), *a.*—**ex'cre-to-ry** (ĕks'krĕ-tō-rĭ; ĕks-krĕ'tō-rĭ), *a.*

ex-cru'ci-ate (ĕks-kroō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To inflict agonizing pain on; torture; rack.

—**ex-cru'ci-at-ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cul'pate (ĕks-kŭl'pāt; ĕks'kŭl-pāt), *v. t.* To clear from alleged fault or guilt; relieve of blame. — **Syn.** Release, discharge, remit; excuse, pardon, forgive; absolve, exonerate, acquit. — **ex-cul-**

pa'tion (ĕks-kŭl-pā'shĕn), *n.*

ex-cul'pa-to-ry (ĕks-kŭl'pā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from alleged fault or guilt; excusing.

ex-cur'rent (ĕks-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* Of a plant, having the axis prolonged, forming an undivided main stem, as in conifers; projecting beyond the apex, as the midrib of certain leaves.

ex-cur'sion (-kŭr'shĕn; -zhĕn), *n.* A going forth; expedition; sally; a journey chiefly for recreation; pleasure trip; deviation; a digression. — **Syn.** Tour, ramble, jaunt, trip.

ex-cur'sion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion.

ex-cur'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Digressive; wandering. — **ex-cur'sive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-cur'sus (-sŭs), *n.; pl. E. EXCURSUSES* (-ĕz); *L.* (now less usual) **EXCURSUS**. An appended dissertation; a digression.

ex-cus'a-ble (-kŭz'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be excused.

ex-cuse' (-kŭz'), *v. t.* To offer excuse for; apologize for; serve as excuse for; exculpate; justify; pardon (a fault); forgive; overlook; seek or obtain exemption or release for or from; free (from an obligation); remit. — **Syn.** Exculpate, exonerate, absolve, acquit, pardon, forgive, condone. — **ex-cus'er** (-kŭz'ĕr), *n.*

ex-cuse' (ĕks-kŭs'), *n.* Act of excusing; reason offered for being excused; apology; that which excuses.

ex'e-cra-ble (ĕk'sĕ-krā-b'l), *a.* Deserving to be execrated; detestable; bad; wretched. — **ex'e-cra-bly**, *adv.*

ex'e-crate (-krāt), *v. t.* To denounce evil against; curse; detest utterly.

ex'e-cra'tion (-krā'shĕn), *n.* Act of execrating; a curse; imprecation; that which is execrated.

ex-ec'u-tant (ĕg-zĕk'ŭ-tānt), *n.* One who executes; esp., a musical performer.

ex'e-cute (ĕk'sĕ-kŭt), *v. t.* To follow out or through to the end; complete; perform; produce by carrying out a design; perform, as music; give effect to; do what is provided or required by; complete, as a legal instrument; perform what is necessary to make valid, as by signing; put to death in conformity to a legal sentence. — **Syn.** Carry out, accomplish, effect, manage, administer.

ex'e-cu'tion (ĕk'sĕ-kŭ'shĕn), *n.* Act, process, or mode of executing; carrying into effect; production; performance; effective, esp. destructive, action; a judicial writ directing the enforcement of a judgment; capital punishment.

ex'e-cu'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who puts to death, esp. under legal warrant.

ex-ec'u-tive (ĕg-zĕk'ŭ-tĭv; ĕk-sĕk'-), *a.* Active or skillful in execution (*Chiefly U. S.*); designed or fitted for, or pert.

to, execution, or carrying into effect; qualified for, or pert. to, the execution of the laws or the conduct of affairs. — *n.*

The executive branch of a government; or those who administer the govern-

ment; any person or body charged with administrative or executive work.

ex-ec'u-tor (ĕg-zĕk'ŭ-tĕr; ĕk-sĕk'-; *in first sense*, ĕk'sĕ-kŭ'tĕr), *n.* Doer, performer, etc.; one appointed by a testator to execute his will.

ex-ec'u-to-ry (ĕg-zĕk'ŭ-tō-rĭ; ĕk-sĕk'-), *a.* Executive; designed, or such as, to take effect on a future contingency.

ex-ec'u-trix (-trĭks), *n.; pl. L. -TRICES* (-trĭ'sĕz), *E. -TRIXES* (-trĭk'sĕz). A woman executor.

ex'e-ge'sis (ĕk'sĕ-jĕ'sĭs), *n.; pl. -GESES* (-sĕz). Exposition; esp., critical explanation of Scripture. — **ex'e-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), **-get'i-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.*

ex'e-get'ics (-jĕt'ĭks), *n.* Science of exegesis.

ex-em'plar (ĕg-zĕm'plār), *n.* One that serves as a model or pattern; esp., an ideal model; an instance or example; specimen; a copy of a book or writing.

ex-em-pla-ry (ĕg-zĕm-plā-rĭ; ĕg-zĕm'-plā-rĭ), *a.* Serving as a pattern; deserving imitation; commendable; serving as a warning; monitory. — **ex'em-pla-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **ex'em-pla-ri-ness**, *n.*

ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion (ĕg-zĕm'plĭ-fĭ-kā'shĕn), *n.* Act of exemplifying; that

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

which exemplifies; an example; a copy legally attested.

ex-em'pli-fy (эг-зэм'плі-фі), *v. t.* To show or illustrate by example; transcribe; make an attested copy of, under seal.

ex-empt' (-zémpt'), *a.* Free or released from some liability.—*v. t.* To release or deliver from some liability; grant immunity to; release.—*n.* One exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.

ex-emp'tion (-zémpt'shún), *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; immunity; privilege.

ex/e-qua'tur (эк'сэ-квэ'тúr), *n.* A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent by the government to which he is accredited.

ex'er-cise (-sér-síz), *n.* Act of exercising; a setting in action; exertion; use; habitual activity or practice; exertion for the sake of training or improvement; performance, as of a ceremony; that which is done for the sake of exercising, practicing, training, etc.; that which gives practice; trial; test.—**Syn.** Effort, application; custom, usage, habit.—*v. t.* To set in action; train; exert repeatedly; practice in order to develop; occupy the attention and effort of; task; harass; worry; put in practice; perform the duties of; use; practice.—*v. i.* To drill; exercise.—**ex'er-cis'er**, *n.*

ex-ert' (эг-зúrt'), *v. t.* To put forth, as strength, ability; put in vigorous action.

ex'er'tion (-zúr'shún), *n.* Act of exerting; exercise of any power; effort, esp. a perceptible effort.

ex'e-unt (эк'сэ-únt). [L.] They go out.

ex-fo'li-ate (экс-фó'лі-át), *v. t. & i.* To scale, flake, or splinter off.—**ex-fo'li-a'tion** (-á'shún), *n.*

ex-ha-la'tion (экс'há-lá'shún; эк'сá-), *n.* Act of exhaling; that which is exhaled.

ex-hale' (экс-háł'; эгз-), *v. t. & i.* To breathe out; emit, as vapor; evaporate; emit breath or vapor.

ex-haust' (эг-зóst'), *v. t.* To draw or let out wholly; drain off completely; empty by drawing out the contents; create a vacuum in; deprive wholly of strength or virtue; wear out; develop completely; discuss thoroughly.—*n.* Escape of steam from an engine cylinder at the end of the stroke; gaseous or other material exhausted, as from an engine.—**ex-haust'i-ble** (-tí-b'l), *a.*

ex-haus'tion (-zós'chún), *n.* Act or process of exhausting; exhausted state.

ex-haus'tive (-tív), *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust; thorough.—**-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-hib'it (эг-зіb'ít), *v. t.* To hold forth or present to view; show; display; sub-

mit or present officially or in legal form to a court. — **Syn.** Manifest, reveal, disclose, indicate, expose, evince.—*v. i.* To make a public exhibition.—*n.* An article or articles exhibited; display; a document identified in court for use as evidence. — **ex-hib'it-er**, **ex-hib'i-tor** (-i-tér), *n.* — **-i-to-ry** (-tò-rí), *a.*

ex'hi-bi'tion (эк'сі-bísh'ún), *n.* Act of exhibiting; that which is exhibited; any public show; a display, as of works of art, of feats of skill, etc.—**Syn.** Manifestation, show, exhibit, exposition.

ex-hil'a-rant (эг-зіł'á-ránt), *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.—*n.* That which exhilarates.

ex-hil'a-rate (-rát), *v. t.* To make merry; enliven; cheer.

ex-hil'a-ra'tion (-rá'shún), *n.* Act of exhilarating; state of being exhilarated; enlivenment; high spirits.—**Syn.** Animation, gayety, hilarity.

ex-hort' (эг-зórt'; эгз-хórt'), *v. t. & i.* To incite by words or advice; urge strongly; advise; warn; caution.—**ex-hort'er**, *n.*

ex-hor-ta'tion (эк'сórt-tá'shún), *n.* Act or practice of exhorting; incitement to that which is good; language used in exhorting; advice; counsel.—**ex-hor-ta-tive** (эг-зórt'tá-tív), *a.* — **ex-hor-to-ry** (-tò-rí), *a.*

ex-hume' (экс-хúm'), *v. t.* To dig out of the ground, as what has been buried; disinter; unearth. — **ex-hu-ma'tion**, *n.*

ex-i-gence (эк'сі-jéns), *n.* Exigency.

ex'i-gen-cy (-jén-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-síz). State or quality of being exigent; urgent want; such need or necessity as belongs to the occasion; requirements.—**Syn.** Urgency, pressure, emergency.

ex-i-gent (-jént), *a.* Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing; critical; requiring much; exacting.

ex-ig'u-ous (эг-зіг'ú-ús; эк-сіг'-), *a.* Scanty; small; slender.

ex'ile (эк'síł), *n.* Forced separation or expulsion from one's native country; banishment; one expelled from his country; one who separates himself from his home.—*v. t.* To banish or expel from one's own country or home; drive away.

ex-ist' (эг-зіst'), *v. i.* To have actual being; have being in any specified condition or place; continue to be.

ex-ist'ence (-zís'téns), *n.* State of being actual; reality; continuance in life; life; continued or repeated manifestation; actual occurrence; that which exists.

ex-ist'ent (-tént), *a.* Having existence.

ex'it (эк'sít). [L.] He (she) goes out, or retires from the scene; as, *exit* Macbeth.

ále, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, recént, makêr; íce, íll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofá; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; úse, únite,

ex'it, *n.* Departure of a player from the stage; departure; death; a passage out; way of egress.

ex'o-dus (ĕk'sō-dūs), *n.* A going out; esp. (the Exodus), the journey of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses; any large migration; [*cap.*] the second book of the Old Testament.

ex of-fi-c'i-o (ĕks ō-fish'i-ō); *pl.* **EX OFFICIIS** (-is). [*L.*] From office; by virtue or because of an office; officially.

ex'o-gen (ĕk'sō-jĕn), *n.* A plant of the **Ex-og'e-næ** (ĕk-sōj'ĕ-nē), an obsolete class of seed plants including most deciduous trees of temperate climates and most shrubs and herbs. The stem grows by annual outside rings.

ex-og'e-nous (ĕk-sōj'ĕ-nūs), *a.* Growing from or on the outside; growing by addition to the exterior; of or pert. to exogens.

ex-on'er-ate (ĕg-zōn'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To relieve, as of a charge; clear; free from blame; exculpate, acquit. — **-a-tive** (-ā-tiv), *a.* — **ex-on'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ex'oph-thal'mi-a (ĕk'sōf-thāl'mi-ā), *n.* The protrusion of the eyeball so that the eyelids will not cover it, in consequence of disease.

ex'o-ra-ble (ĕk'sō-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being moved by entreaty.

ex-or'bi-tance (ĕg-zōr'bi-tāns), *pl.* **-TANCES** (-sĕz), *pl.* **ex-or'bi-tan-cy** (-bī-tān-sī), *pl.* **-cies** (-sīz), *n.* An exorbitant action, procedure, state, quality; tendency to be exorbitant; greed.

ex-or'bi-tant (-tānt), *a.* Going beyond established limits of right or propriety; inordinate. — **ex-or'bi-tant-ly**, *adv.*

ex'or-cise (ĕk'sōr-sīz; ĕg-zōr'sīz), *v. t.* To drive off (an evil spirit) by adjuration; deliver from an evil spirit. — **-cis'er**, *n.*

ex'or-cism (ĕk'sōr-sīz'm; ĕg-zōr'-), *n.* Act or process of exorcising; formula used in exorcising. — **ex'or-cist** (-sist), *n.*

ex-or'di-um (ĕg-zōr'di-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* **E.-DRUMS** (-ŭmz), *L.* **-DIA** (-ā). A beginning; introduction, esp. of a discourse, treatise, etc. — **ex-or'di-al** (-āl), *a.*

ex'o-ter'ic (ĕk'sō-tēr'ik), **-i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* External; public; easily comprehended.

ex-ot'ic (ĕg-zōt'ik), *a.* Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign. — *n.* An exotic thing.

ex-pand' (ĕks-pānd'), *v. t. & i.* To lay open by extending; open wide; make to occupy more space; dilate; distend; express in greater detail; develop, as an argument.

ex-panse' (-pāns'), *n.* That which is expanded or its extent; spread; wide extent.

ex-pan'si-ble (-pān'si-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expanded.

ex-pan'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Act or process of expanding; state of being expanded; dilatation; extent of expansion.

ex-pan'sive (-siv), *a.* Having a capacity or tendency to expand; of wide expanse; wide-extending; of persons, feelings, etc., effusive; comprehensive, esp. in sympathies. — **ex-pan'sive-ly**, *adv.*

ex par'te (ĕks pār'tĕ). [*L.*] Upon, from, or in the interest of, one side only.

ex-pa'ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shī-āt), *v. i.* To range at large, or without restraint; enlarge in discourse; dilate; descant. — *v. t.* To expand; spread. — **ex-pa'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-pa'tri-ate (-trī-āt), *v. t.* To exile. — **ex-pa'tri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-pect' (-pĕkt'), *v. t.* To look for (mentally); look forward to; look for with some confidence.

ex-pect'ance (-pĕkt'āns), **ex-pect'an-cy** (-tān-sī), *n.* Act or state of expecting; expectation; that which is expected, or that from which something is expected; state of being expected.

ex-pect'ant (-tānt), *a.* Expecting; having expectations; prospective. — *n.* One who expects. — **ex-pect'ant-ly**, *adv.*

ex'pec-ta'tion (ĕks-pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of expecting; anticipation; that which is expected; prospect of the future; prospect of good to come; state of being expected.

ex-pec'to-rant (ĕks-pĕk'tō-rānt), *a.* Tending to facilitate expectoration or to promote discharge of mucus, etc., from the lungs or throat. — *n.* An expectorant medicine.

ex-pec'to-rate (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To eject, or discharge matter, from the trachea or lungs; discharge by coughing, or hawking, and spitting. — **ex-pec'to-ra-tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

ex-pe'di-ence (ĕks-pĕ'dī-ĕns), *pl.* **-ENCES** (-sĕz), **ex-pe'di-en-cy** (-pĕ'dī-ĕn-sī), *pl.* **-cies** (-sīz), *n.* Quality or condition of being expedient; fitness; adherence to expedient methods; subordination of moral principle to what is politic or advantageous.

ex-pe'di-ent (-ĕnt), *a.* Apt and suitable to the end in view; practical and efficient; of persons, guided by expediency rather than principle. — *n.* That which is expedient; suitable means for an end; means devised in an exigency; shift. — **ex-pe'di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

ex'pe-dite (ĕks'pĕ-dit), *v. t.* To accelerate the process or progress of; facilitate; quicken; execute with dispatch.

ex-pe-di'tion (-dīsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of expediting; state of being expedited; effi-

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cient promptness; a sending forth or going forth for some object; an important journey or excursion; the body of persons making such an excursion.

ex-pe-di-tious (ĕks'pē-dish'ūs), *a.* Possessed of, or characterized by, efficiency and rapidity; speedy; ready; quick. — **-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*

ex-pel' (ĕks-pĕl'), *v. t.* To drive or force out or away; eject; cut off from membership in, or from the privileges of, an institution or society.

ex-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To lay out, put forth, or distribute so as to use up or consume; spend.

ex-pend'i-ture (-pĕn'di-tŭr), *n.* Act of expending; disbursement; that which is expended or paid out; expense.

ex-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* That which is expended; outlay; charge; cost; cause of expenditure.

ex-pen'sive (-pĕn'siv), *a.* Occasioning expense; costly. — **ex-pen'sive-ly**, *adv.*

ex-pe-ri-ence (-pĕri-ĕns), *n.* The actual living through an event or events; actual enjoyment or suffering; skill or practical wisdom gained by personal knowledge, feeling, or action; something experienced. — *v. t.* To have the lot or fortune of; undergo; feel.

ex-pe-ri-enced (-ĕnst), *p. a.* Having experience; esp., made skillful or wise by trials, use, or observation.

ex-pe-ri-en'tial (-ĕn'shāl), *a.* Derived from, or pert. to, experience; empirical.

ex-per'i-ment (-pĕr'i-mĕnt), *n.* A trial made to confirm or disprove something doubtful; practical test; proof; the conducting of a test or of tests. — *v. i.* To make experiment. — **ex-per'i-ment-er** (ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕn-tĕr), *n.*

ex-per'i-men'tal (-mĕn'tāl), *a.* Relating to, or based on, experience, as distinct from theory; of the nature of, pert. to, or founded on, experiment. — **ex-per'i-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

ex-pert' (-pŭrt'), *a.* Knowing and ready from practice; clever. — **Syn.** Adroit, dexterous, proficient, facile, skillful. — **ex-pert-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pert-ness**, *n.*

ex-pert (ĕks'pŭrt), *n.* An expert or experienced person; hence, one having special skill in a subject; a specialist.

ex-pi-a-ble (ĕks'pi-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being expiated.

ex-pi-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To atone for, as a sin. — **ex-pi-a-tor** (-ā-tĕr), *n.*

ex-pi-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An expiating; means of atonement; expiatory sacrifice. — **ex-pi-a-to-ry** (ĕks'pi-ā-tō-rī), *a.*

ex-pi-ra'tion (ĕks'pi-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expiring; act or process of emitting air

from the lungs; a breathing out; coming to a close; cessation; end.

ex-pir'a-to-ry (ĕk-spir'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Pert. to, or used in, expiration from the lungs. **ex-pire'** (ĕk-spir'), *v. t.* To breathe out; emit from the lungs. — *v. i.* To emit the breath; die; come to an end; cease.

ex-pl'ry (ĕk-spi'rī; ĕks'pi-rī), *n.* A coming to an end; termination.

ex-plain' (ĕks-plān'), *v. t.* To make plain; clear of obscurity; expound. — **Syn.** Unfold, develop, clear up, interpret, elucidate. — *v. i.* To give an explanation. — **-plain'a-ble**, *a.* — **-plain'er**, *n.*

ex-pla-na'tion (ĕks'plā-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of explaining; that which explains. — **Syn.** Definition, description, explication, exposition. — **ex-plan'a-to-ry** (ĕks-plān'ā-tō-rī), *a.*

ex-ple-tive (ĕks'plĕ-tiv), *a.* Filling up; superfluous. — *n.* Something added to fill up, as a syllable; also, an oath.

ex-pli-ca-ble (-pli-kā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of explanation.

ex-pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To unfold the sense of; explain.

ex-pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Explanation; a detailed statement. — **ex-pli-cative** (ĕks'pli-kā-tiv), *a. & n.*

ex-pli-c'it (ĕks-plis'it), *a.* Distinctly stated so as to leave nothing to be implied; express; unequivocal; clearly developed; with all its elements apparent. — **Syn.** Open, unambiguous, precise, exact; absolute, positive. — **ex-pli-c'it-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pli-c'it-ness**, *n.*

ex-plode' (ĕks-plōd'), *v. t.* To drive from notice and acceptance, as a theory; cause to burst noisily; detonate, as powder. — *v. i.* To burst or burst forth violently and noisily. — **ex-plod'er** (-ĕr), *n.*

ex-ploit' (-ploit'), *n.* A deed or act; esp., a heroic act; a deed of renown. — *v. t.* To utilize; get the value out of; draw an illegitimate profit from.

ex-ploi-ta'tion (ĕks'ploi-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exploiting; utilization; selfish or unfair utilization.

ex-plo-ra'tion (ĕks'plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exploring, as unknown countries.

ex-plore' (-plōr'), *v. t.* To search through or range over for discovery, as new countries. — **ex-plor'er** (-plōr'ĕr), *n.*

ex-plo'sion (ĕks'plō'shŭn), *n.* Act of exploding; a violent outburst of feeling.

ex-plo'sive (-siv), *a.* Pert. to, operated by, or suited to cause, explosion; characterized in pronunciation by a slight explosion of breath, as *p, b, t, d, k, g*. — *n.* An explosive agent, as gunpowder; an explosive consonant; a stop. — **ex-plo'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-plo'sive-ness**, *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite.

ex-po'nent (-pō'nént), *n.* An algebraic symbol written above another symbol and on the right, denoting how many times the latter is taken as a factor (thus, a^2 means $a \times a$); an expounder; explainer; an index or representative.—*a.* Giving exemplification; explaining.

ex-port' (ěks-pōrt'; often ěks'pōrt, *esp. in contrast with import*), *v. t.* To carry or send abroad in the way of commerce.—**ex-port'a-ble**, *a.*—**ex-port'er**, *n.*

ex'port (ěks'pōrt), *n.* Act of exporting; exportation; chiefly in *pl.*, that which is exported.

ex'por-ta'tion (ěks'pōr-tā'shǎn), *n.* Act of exporting.

ex-posed (ěks-pōz'ál), *n.* Exposure.

ex-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay open, as to attack, danger, test; submit or subject to any action or influence, as a sensitive photographic plate; turn or cast out; abandon, as an infant; lay open to, or set out for, inspection; disclose.

ex-po'sé' (ěks'pō'zā'), *n.* [F.] An exposure of something discreditable.

ex-po-si'tion (ěks'pō-zish'ǎn), *n.* A setting forth of the meaning or purpose of a writing, discourse, law, etc.; presentation of a subject matter in detail; elucidation; act or practice of exposing; state of being exposed; exposure; a public exhibition.—**ex-pos'i-tive** (ěks-pōz'ī-tiv), **ex-pos'i-to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.*

ex-pos'i-tor (ěks-pōz'ī-tēr), *n.* One that expounds.

ex post fac'to (ěks pōst fāk'tō). [L.] Done or made after a thing but retroacting on it; retrospective;—used *esp. in ex-post-facto law.*

ex-pos'tu-late (ěks-pōs'tū-lāt), *v. i.* To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; remonstrate;—usually with *with*.—**ex-pos'tu-la'tion** (-lā'shǎn), *n.*—**ex-pos'tu-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*—**-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rī), *a.*

ex-po'sure (-pō'zhūr), *n.* Act of exposing; state of being exposed; exposition; position as to points of compass, influences of climate, etc.

ex-pound' (-pound'), *v. t.* To set forth, as a theory; lay open the meaning of; interpret.—**ex-pound'er**, *n.*

ex-press' (-prēs'), *a.* Directly and distinctly stated; stated so that nothing is left to be inferred; definite; explicit; specific; sent on a particular errand, or with special speed; of, pert. to, or controlling, an express; exact; precise.—**Syn.** Clear, unambiguous, outspoken.

—*adv.* Expressly; by express.—*n.* A messenger or a dispatch specially sent; a company or system for the transporta-

tion of money or goods.—*v. t.* To press or press out, as fruit juice; extort; make or offer a representation of; delineate; represent; represent in words; convey a true impression of; show; make known the opinions or feelings of (one's self); send by express.—**Syn.** Declare, utter, signify.—**ex-press'i-ble** (-ī-b'l), *a.*

ex-press'age (-āj), *n.* Carrying of parcels by express; charge for such carrying.

ex-pres'sion (-prēs'hǎn), *n.* Act or product of pressing out; a representing, esp. by language; a form, pose, phrase, token, or the like, which manifests or symbolizes a thought, feeling, or quality; mode, means, or use of significant representation or symbolism; happy or vivid indication of mood or sentiment.

ex-pres'sive (-prēs'iv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or marked by, expression; serving to express, or represent; indicative; full of expression; significant.—**ex-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-press'ly, *adv.* In an express manner; explicitly; for the express purpose; particularly.

ex-press'man (ěks-prēs'mǎn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One in the express business, esp. in charge of an express wagon.

ex-pro-pri-ate (-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.* To deprive of property; take or transfer the ownership of from one owner to another.—**ex-pro-pri-a'tion** (-ā'shǎn), *n.*

ex-pul'sion (-pūl'shǎn), *n.* Act of expelling; state of being expelled; a driving or forcing out.—**ex-pul'sive** (-siv), *a.*

ex-punge' (-pūnj'), *v. t.* To blot out, as with a pen; rub out; obliterate; strike out.—**Syn.** Efface, cancel; destroy.

ex-pur-gate (ěks'pūr-gāt; ěks-pūr'gāt), *v. t.* To clear from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; cleanse; purge.

—**ex-pur-ga'tion** (ěks'pūr-gā'shǎn), *n.*—**ex-pur-ga'tor** (ěks'pūr-gā'tēr; ěks-pūr'gā-tēr), *n.*—**ex-pur-ga-to-ry** (ěks-pūr'gā-tō-rī), *a.*

ex'qui-site (ěks'kwī-zīt), *a.* Carefully wrought; highly elaborated; of surpassing quality; highly accomplished; perfected; keenly appreciative; delicate; pleasing by reason of beauty, delicacy, or excellence; keen; intense.—**Syn.** Nice, exact, refined, consummate, perfect.—*n.* One overnice in dress, etc.; fop.

—**ex'qui-site-ly**, *adv.*—**-site-ness**, *n.*

ex'tant (ěks'tánt), *a.* In existence or still existing.

ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous (ěks-tēm'pō-rā-nē-ūs), *a.* Unpremeditated; extemporary, as a speech; made for the occasion, as a shelter.—**ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**-ous-ness**, *n.*

ǎrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ex-tem'po-ra-ry (ĕks-tĕm'pō-rā-rĭ), *a.*

Composed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment; unpremeditated; impromptu, as a speech; originated for or at the occasion. — **-ra-ri-ly**, *adv.*

ex-tem'po-re (-rĕ), *adv.* Without previous study or meditation; extemporaneously. — *a.* Extemporary.

ex-tem'po-rize (-riz), *v. t. & i.* To do, make, speak, or perform extempore; improvise. — **-po-riz'er** (-riz'ĕr), *n.*

ex-tend' (ĕks-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To stretch or draw out; lengthen in space or time; straighten out, as a limb; enlarge; expand; hold out or reach forth. — **Syn.** Increase, widen, diffuse. — *v. i.* To stretch or stretch out; reach. — **ex-tend'i-ble** (-tĕn'di-bl), *a.*

ex-ten'si-ble (-tĕn'si-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extended.

ex-ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of extending; state of being extended; that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

ex-ten'sive (-siv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, extension; having wide extent; wide; comprehensive; designating, or pert. to, any system of land cultivation in which large areas are used, with relatively little expense of capital and labor. — **ex-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-ten'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-ten-som'e-ter (ĕks-tĕn-sŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring any deformation of a test specimen as caused by tension, compression, twisting, etc.

ex-ten'sor (ĕks-tĕn'sŏr), *n.* A muscle that extends or straightens a limb or part.

ex-tent' (-tĕnt'), *n.* Space or amount to which a thing is extended; hence, compass; size; length; degree; measure.

ex-ten'u-ate (-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To diminish; weaken; underrate; treat or represent (a fault, crime, etc.) as less than it appears; excuse. — **ex-ten'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-ten'u-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*

ex-te'ri-or (-tĕ'ri-ĕr), *a.* External; outward; being or occurring without; extrinsic; foreign. — *n.* Outward surface or part; outside. — **ex-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ter'mi-nate (-tŭr'mi-nāt), *v. t.* To destroy utterly; annihilate. — **Syn.** Abolish, root out, uproot, extirpate, eradicate. — **ex-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex-ter'mi-na-tive** (-nā-tiv), *a.* — **na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.* — **ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry** (-nā-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

ex-tern' (-tŭrn'), *n.* A person connected with an institution but not living or boarding in it.

ex-ter'nal (-tŭr'nāl), *a.* Outward; exterior; outwardly perceptible; visible;

corporeal; not intrinsic or essential; superficial; foreign. — *n.* Something external. — **ex-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ter-nal'i-ty (ĕks-tĕr-nāl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being external.

ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al (ĕks-tĕr'ĭ-tŏ-rĭ-āl), *a.* Beyond the territorial limits or jurisdiction.

ex-tinct' (-tĭŋkt'), *a.* Extinguished; quenched; no longer living or active; obsolete; without a qualified inheritor, as a title; lapsed.

ex-tinc'tion (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished; destruction; suppression.

ex-tinc'tive (-tĭŋk'tiv), *a.* Serving to extinguish.

ex-tin'guish (-tĭŋ'gwish), *v. t.* To put out, as a light or fire; cause to die out; destroy; nullify legally; obscure; eclipse. — **ex-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* — **-guish-er**, *n.* — **ex-tin'guish-ment**, *n.*

ex-tir-pate (ĕks'tĕr-pāt; ĕks-tŭr'pāt), *v. t.* To pluck up by or as by the stem or root; eradicate; exterminate. — **ex-tir-pa'tion** (ĕks'tĕr-pā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex'tir-pa'tor** (ĕks'tĕr-pā'tĕr; ĕks-tŭr'pā-), *n.*

ex-tol' (ĕks-tŏl'; -tŏl'), *v. t.* To elevate by praise; laud. — **Syn.** Praise, celebrate, glorify. — **ex-tol'ler** (-ĕr), *n.*

ex-tort' (-tŏrt'), *v. t.* To wrest by force, duress, or any undue or illegal power or ingenuity; wring; exact. — **ex-tort'er**, *n.*

ex-tor'tion (-tŏr'shŭn), *n.* Act of extorting. — **Syn.** Oppression, rapacity, exaction, overcharge. — **ex-tor'tion-ary** (-ā-rĭ), *a.* — **-tion-ate** (-āt), *a.*

ex-tor'tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* One who practices extortion.

ex'tra (ĕks'trā), *a. or adv.* Beyond what is due, usual, or necessary; additional; superior; better or larger than the ordinary. — *n.* Something extra; an edition of a newspaper other than a regular one.

ex'tra- (ĕks'trā-). A Latin preposition, used as a prefix to denote *beyond, outside of, outside the scope of*; as in extralegal, beyond the province of law.

ex-tract' (ĕks-trākt'), *v. t.* To draw out or forth; derive as if by drawing out; deduce; withdraw by expression, distillation, etc.; select; cite; quote, as a text. — **ex-tract'a-ble**, *a.*

ex'tract (ĕks'trākt), *n.* Something extracted; something prepared by expression, decoction, or the like; a selection from a writing or discourse; a quotation.

ex-trae'tion (ĕks-trāk'shŭn), *n.* Act of extracting, or drawing out; derivation from a stock or family; lineage; birth; that which is extracted; extract; essence.

ale, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

ex-trac'tive (-tív), *a.* That can be extracted; tending or serving to extract.—*n.* A thing extracted; extract.

ex-trac'tor (-têr), *n.* One that extracts.

ex'tra-dite (êks'trá-dít), *v. t.* To make or procure extradition of.—**ex'tra-di'ta-ble** (êks'trá-dítáb'l), *a.*

ex'tra-di'tion (-dîsh'ún), *n.* Surrender of a prisoner by one authority or state to another.

ex'tra-mu'ral (-mū'rál), *a.* Outside of the walls.

ex-tra'ne-ous (êks-trā'nē-ús), *a.* Not belonging to, or dependent on, a thing; not essential or intrinsic; foreign.

ex-traor'di-na-ry (êks-trôr'di-nā-rî; êks'trá-ôr'-), *a.* Beyond, or out of, the common order or method; exceeding the common degree, measure, or condition; uncommon; remarkable; employed on a special service, as an ambassador.—**ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly** (-rî-lî), *adv.*

ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al (êks'trá-têr'î-tô'rî-ál), *a.* Extraterritorial.

ex-trav'a-gance (êks-trāv'á-gáns), *n.* Quality of being extravagant; excess; undue expenditure of money; an instance of prodigality or excess.—**Syn.** Prodigality, waste, lavishness.

ex-trav'a-gan-cy (-gán-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sîz). Extravagance.

ex-trav'a-gant (-gánt), *a.* Excessive; unrestrained; profuse in expenditure; prodigal; excessively high; exorbitant.—**ex-trav'a-gant-ly**, *adv.*

ex-trav'a-gan'za (-gán'zà), *n.* A wildly irregular musical or dramatic composition; a musical caricature; extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

ex-trav'a-sate (-sât), *v. t. & i.* To force, let, or pass by infiltration or effusion, out of the proper vessels or arteries, as blood.—**ex-trav'a-sa'tion** (-sā'shún), *n.*

ex-treme' (-trēm'), *a.* At the utmost point or border; utmost; most remote; last; final; far toward the extreme; existing in, or going to, the greatest degree; greatest; very great; excessive; immoderate; radical.—*n.* The utmost point; extremity; utmost limit; furthest degree; undue departure from the mean; *pl.*, things at an extreme distance from each other, etc.; an extreme condition; danger, distress, etc.; an excessive degree, measure, or expedient; the first or the last term of a mathematical proportion or series.—**ex-treme'ly**, *adv.*

ex-trem'ist (êks-trēm'îst), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions.

ex-trem'i-ty (-trēm'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). The utmost limit, point, or part;

a limb of the body, or, esp., the end part of a limb (chiefly in *pl.*); highest degree; most intense form; utmost degree of intensity, pain, or the like; greatest peril or need; also, death; dying.

ex'tri-ca-ble (êks'trî-ká-b'l), *a.* That may be extricated.

ex'tri-cate (-kât), *v. t.* To free, as from difficulties; disentangle.—**ex'tri-ca'tion** (-kâ'shún), *n.*

ex-trin'sic (êks-trîn'sîk), *a.* Not in or of a body; foreign to what is under consideration; external; unessential.—**ex-trin'si-cal** (-sî-kál), *a.*—**-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ex-trude' (-trōd'), *v. t. & i.* To force, press, or push out; expel.

ex-tru'sion (-trōō'zhún), *n.* Act of extruding.

ex-u'ber-ance (êgz-ū'bēr-áns), *pl.* -ANCES (-án-séz), **ex-u'ber-an-cy** (-bēr-án-sî), *pl.* -AN-CIES (-án-sîz), *n.* State or quality of being exuberant; copious supply; an instance of exuberant action, growth, or the like.—**Syn.** Abundance, plenty, copiousness, profusion, overflow, excess; rankness, wantonness, luxuriance.

ex-u'ber-ant (-ánt), *a.* Characterized by abundance or superabundance.—**ex-u'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ude' (êks-üd'; êgz-üd'), *v. t. & i.* To discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat.—**ex-u-da'tion** (êks'û-dā'shún), *n.*

ex-ult' (êg-zúlt'), *v. i.* To be in high spirits; rejoice exceedingly; triumph.—**ex-ult'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ult'ant (-zúlt'ánt), *a.* Characterized by or expressing exultation.—**ex-ult'-an-cy** (-tán-sî), *n.*—**ex-ult'ant-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ul'ta'tion (êk'sül-tā'shún; êg'zúl-), *n.* Act of exulting.

ex-u'vi-æ (êgz-ū'vî-ē), *n. pl.* Cast integuments of animals, as the skins of snakes.

ey'as (î'ás), *n.* A nestling.

eye (î), *n.* The organ of sight or vision; vision; trained vision; look; glance; close regard; oversight; watch; discernment; point of view; judgment; estimation; target's bull's-eye; bud of a plant; hole through a needle; hole through the upper millstone; that which resembles the eye in importance or beauty.—*v. t.* To view; watch narrowly.

eye'ball' (î'ból'), *n.* The ball, or globe, of the eye.

eye'brow' (î'brou'), *n.* The arch or ridge over the eye; the hair on this ridge.

eye'glass' (î'glás'), *n.* A lens of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision; eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc.

eye'hole' (î'hōl'), *n.* The orbit of the eye; a peephole.

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

eye'lash' (ī'lāsh'), *n.* The fringe of hair on the eyelid; a single hair of this.
eye'let (ī'lēt), *n.* A small hole to receive a cord; a metal ring to line an eyelet hole; a peephole or loophole.
eye'lid' (ī'līd'), *n.* The portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure.
eye opener. That which makes the eyes open, as startling news, or, *Slang*, a drink of liquor, esp. the first one in the morning.
eye'piece' (ī'pēs'), *n.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of an optical instrument.
eye'sight' (ī'sīt'), *n.* Sight; view; observation.

eye'sore' (ī'sōr'), *n.* Something offensive to the sight.
eye'stone (ī'stōn'), *n.* A small lenticular calcareous body, used to remove a foreign substance from the eye.
eye'tooth' (ī'tōōth'), *n.* An upper canine tooth.
eye'wa'ter (ī'wō'tēr), *n.* A wash or lotion for the eyes.
eye'wink er, n. An eyelash.
eye'wit'ness (ī'wit'nēs; ī'wīt'nēs), *n.* One who sees an object or act; esp., one who testifies to what he has seen.
eyre (ār), *n.* A journey in circuit;—used in **justices in eyre**, judges who, in the Middle Ages, rode circuit to hold courts.
ey'rie, ey'ry (ār'ī; ē'rī). Vars. of **AERIE**.

F

F (ēf); *pl.* F's or FS (ēfs). The sixth letter of the English alphabet.

fa (fā), *n.* The fourth of the syllables used in solmization;—applied to the fourth tone of the diatonic scale.

fa-ba'ceous (fā-bā'shūs), *a.* Of or pert. to the order (*Fabaceæ*) of plants of which the fruit is a true pod or legume, as the bean; of or like a bean.

fa'ble (fā'b'l), *n.* A fictitious narrative or statement; untruth; a story of supernatural or marvelous happenings; a narration enforcing a useful truth, esp. one in which animals speak and act like human beings; talk. — *v. i.* To compose fables; write or speak fiction; talk idly; lie.

fab'ric (fāb'rik), *n.* A structure; the structure of anything; texture; cloth woven or knit from fibers.

fab'ri-cate (-rī-kāt), *v. t.* To construct, as a fiction; devise falsely, as a lie. — **fab'ri-ca'tor** (-kā'tēr), *n.*

fab'ri-ca'tion (-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of fabricating; thing fabricated; falsehood.

fab'u-list (fāb'ū-list), *n.* One who invents or writes fables.

fab'u-lous (-lūs), *a.* Feigned, as a fable; fictitious; legendary; like a fable, esp. in exaggeration; astonishing. — **fab'u-lous-ly, adv.** — **fab'u-lous-ness, n.**

fa-çade' (fā-sād'), *n.* Arch. Front of a building; esp., the principal front.

face (fās), *n.* The front part of the head; of man, the part of the head from forehead to chin; expression; look; boldness; effrontery; presence; view; sight; outside appearance; aspect; pretense; physical features of a country; surface of anything; front, upper, or outer part; principal side, as the front of a building;

any bounding plane of a polyhedron; exact amount expressed on a note, bond, etc. — *v. t.* To confront impudently; meet in front; oppose firmly; resist; stand with the face toward; cause to present a face, as in a certain direction; put a face or facing on. — *v. i.* To present a face (in a certain direction).

face card. A king, queen, or knave of playing cards.

fac'et (fās'ēt), *n.* A little face; one of the small plane surfaces of a cut gem; one of the small eyes in a compound eye. — *v. t.* To cut facets on.

fa-ce'ti-tæ (fā-sē'shī-ē), *n. pl.* Witty or humorous writings or sayings.

fa-ce'tious (-shūs), *a.* Given to, or marked by, pleasantry; jocose; jocular. — **fa-ce'tious-ly, adv.** — **-tious-ness, n.**

fa'cial (fā'shāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the face. — **facial angle**, the angle made by the intersection of the axis of the face with the axis of the skull. In general, the wider the angle the higher intellectually is the type of man.

fac'ile (fās'il), *a.* Easily done; not difficult; easily surmounted, removed, or mastered; approachable; affable; easily persuaded; yielding; pliant; ready; fluent. — **fac'ile-ly, adv.** — **-ile-ness, n.**

fa-cil'i-tate (fā-sil'ī-tāt), *v. t.* To make easy. — **fa-cil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*

fa-cil'i-ty (-tī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tiz). Quality of being easily done; ease; readiness from skill or practice; dexterity; address; expertness; complaisance or easiness to be persuaded (usually in a bad sense); usually in *pl.*, that which facilitates any action.

fac'ing (fās'ing), *n.* A covering in front,

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ăl; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ënd, ărb, ădd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

for ornament or protection; exterior covering; a lining near the edge of a garment for ornament or protection.

fac-sim-i-le (făk-sim'i-lē), *n.* An exact copy or likeness.

fact (făkt), *n.* A deed (*Rare*, exc. in "accessories after the *fact*," etc.); an event, quality, or relation, manifestly real; actuality; statement of a thing done or existing; thing supposed to be or done.

fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* A set or class of persons; a combination or clique (generally contentious or self-seeking) in a state, party, etc.; party in general; party tumult; dissension.—**fac'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

fac'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Given to, proceeding from, or characterized by, faction.—**fac'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**-tious-ness**, *n.*

fac-ti'tious (făk-tish'ŭs), *a.* Artificial; sham; formed by, or adapted to, an artificial standard or rule.—**fac-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**-tious-ness**, *n.*

fac'tor (făk'tēr), *n.* An agent; esp., a commission merchant; any of the quantities which, multiplied together, form a product; one of the elements that contribute to produce a result; a constituent.

fac'tor-age (-ăj), *n.* Agency or commission of a factor.

fac'to-ry (făk'tō-rĭ), *n.*, *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A building, or collection of buildings, usually with equipment, for the manufacture of goods; manufactory.

fac-to'tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* One employed to do all kinds of work.

fac'u-la (făk'ŭ-lă), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-lē). A spot or streak on the surface of the sun brighter than the surrounding parts.

fac'ul-ta-tive (-ăl-tă-tiv), *a.* Involving or having freedom of action; optional; pert. to a faculty or faculties.

fac'ul-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Ability to act or do; special endowment; knack; one of the powers of mind or sense; a department of learning or instruction in a university; the members of a profession or calling; *Chiefly U. S.*, the president, professors, and tutors in a university or college.—**Syn.** Talent, aptitude; dexterity, cleverness, gift.

fad (făd), *n.* A custom, amusement, etc., followed for a time with exaggerated zeal; hobby; craze.—**fad'ist**, *n.*

'ad'dy (făd'ĭ), *a.* Addicted to fads; of the nature of a fad. *Colloq.*

fade (făd), *v. i.* To grow weak; decay; wither; lose freshness; grow dim; sink away; vanish.—*v. t.* To cause to fade.

fæ'cal, **fæ'ces**. Vars. OF FECAL, FECES.

fa'er-ie (fă'ēr-ĭ), *n.* The world of fairies, esp. of such as were first depicted by Spenser. *Archaic.*

fag (făg), *v. i.* To labor to weariness; act as a fag; drudge.—*v. t.* To tire by labor; exhaust; use or treat as a fag; in English schools, a boy who serves another of a higher form; drudge.—**fag'ger**, *n.*

fag'-end', *n.* The end of a web of cloth, of a rope, etc.; an end of poorer quality; remnant.

fag'ot (făg'ŭt), *n.* A bundle of sticks or twigs, as for fuel or a fascine.

fag'ot-ing, *n.* A process of drawing out horizontal threads from a fabric and tying the cross threads into hour-glass-shaped bunches; the work itself.

Fah'ren-heit (fă'rén-hit), *a.* Designating, or conforming to, the scale used by G. D. Fahrenheit (1686-1736) in graduating his thermometer.—*n.* The Fahrenheit thermometer or scale, with the freezing point of water at 32° above 0°, and boiling point at 212° above.

fa'ience' (fă'yăns'), *n.* [F.] Fine richly colored glazed earthenware.

fail (fāl), *v. i.* To be wanting; fall or come short; come to an end; lose vigor, resources, etc.; become weaker; err in judgment; become bankrupt or insolvent.—*v. t.* To be wanting to; disappoint; desert.—*n.* Failure. *Rare*, exc. in *without fail*.

fail'ing, *vb. n.* A falling short; failure.

fail'ure (fāl'ŭr), *n.* A failing; default; deficiency; omission to perform; want of success; state of having failed; deterioration; breaking down; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt; one that has failed.

fain (fān), *a.* Well-pleased; glad; relatively contented; constrained; inclined; desirous.—*adv.* With joy; gladly;—now with *would*.

faint (fānt), *a.* Timorous; depressed; weak; languid; lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; performed weakly or feebly; slight; half-hearted; producing a sensation of faintness; oppressive.—*n.* Act or state of fainting; swoon.—*v. i.* To become dejected; lose courage or spirit; swoon (often with *away*); decay; grow dim.—**faint'ly**, *adv.*—**faint'ness**, *n.*

fair (fâr), *a.* Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; elegant; desirable; favorable; free from spots, specks, dirt, or imperfection; unblemished; distinct; legible, as writing; frank, honest, or impartial; open; just; open to legitimate pursuit (chiefly in *fair game*); light; blond; without marked merit or defect; average; middling; not stormy; favorable; clear; promising; propitious.—**Syn.** Equitable; unprejudiced, unbiased, disinterested.—*adv.* In a fair manner.

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thĭn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

fair (fâr), *n.* A gathering of buyers and sellers at a stated season; a festival, and sale of fancy articles, etc., usually for charity; a competitive exhibition of wares.

fair'-faced' (-fâst'), *a.* Of a light complexion; fair in appearance; specious.

fair'ly, *adv.* In a fair manner; justly, favorably, plainly, etc.

fair'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

fair'way' (-wâ'), *n.* The navigable and unobstructed part of a harbor, river, etc.

fair'y (fâr'î), *n.*; *pl.* FAIRIES (-iz). An imaginary supernatural being, supposed to assume a human form (usually diminutive), and to meddle in human affairs; a fay.—*a.* Of, pert. to, or like, fairies.

faith (fâth), *n.* Inward acceptance of a personality as real and trustworthy, of an idea as true and obligatory, or of a thing as beneficial; recognition of spiritual realities and moral principles as supreme; that which is believed; esp., a system of religious beliefs; fidelity; loyalty.—*interj.* By my faith; verily.

faith'ful (-fôol), *a.* Full of faith; disposed to believe, esp. in God; firm in adherence to engagements; true in affection or allegiance; worthy of confidence and belief; accurate, as a story.

—**Syn.** Trusty, honest, upright; trustworthy, steadfast, constant.—**faith'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**-ful-ness**, *n.*

faith'less, *a.* Not believing, esp. in God or the Christian religion; false to promises; disloyal; false to duty or service.—**Syn.** Treacherous, perfidious, false; changeable, changeful, variable, mutable, wavering, shifting, inconstant, fickle.

fake (fāk), *n.* A single turn or wind of a coiled rope, etc.—*v. t.* To coil in fakes.

fake, *v. t.* To do, make, or work upon in some way, esp. so as to invent fictitiously, falsify, or the like; to furbish or "doctor up"; to fabricate or "cook up," as news.—*v. i.* To practice faking.

—*n.* A person or thing not what it ostensibly is. *All Colloq. or Slang.*

fak'er (fāk'ēr), *n.* One who fakes; a peddler at fairs, etc.; a fraud; petty swindler. *Slang.*

fa-kir' (fâ-kēr'; fâ'kēr), *n.* A dervish; a member of any of the religious orders of Islam; a Mohammedan mendicant or ascetic; loosely, esp. in India, a beggar or itinerant wonder-worker of any other religion.

fal'cate (fâl'kât), *a.* Curved like a sickle, as a claw.

fal'chion (fôl'chân; -shûn), *n.* A broad-bladed, medieval sword, slightly curved; *Chiefly Poetic*, any sword.

fal'ci-form (fâl'sî-fôrm), *a.* Having the shape of a scythe or sickle.

fal'con (fô'k'n; fôl'-), *n.* Formerly, any of various hawks, prop. a female, used in hawking; now, any of various long-winged hawks with a notch and tooth on the edge of the upper mandible.

fal'con-er (-ēr), *n.* A breeder or trainer of hawks for hunting.

fal'con-ry (fô'k'n-rî), *n.* Art of training falcons to pursue game; the sport of hunting with falcons.

fal'de-ral' (fâl'dē-râl'; fâl'dē-râl'), *n.* A meaningless word used as a refrain in old songs; a trifle; bit of finery; nonsense.

fall (fôl), *v. i.*; *pret.* FELL (fêl); *p. p.* FALL'EN (fôl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FALL'ING. To pass downwards freely; drop; hang or depend freely; lose dignity, character, or the like; come to pass as if by descending; be uttered, as words; be lowered, as the glance; sound less loud or high; sound with lower pitch; become prostrate; stumble; be entrapped; die, esp. by violence; be captured or destroyed; move or extend downward; subside, abate, decline, as flame; ebb, as the tide; become or appear dejected (of the face); strike; impinge; pass somewhat suddenly into a new state; begin; happen; light; come, pass, or be transferred, as by lot or inheritance; be arranged or divisible (*into*).—*n.* Act of falling; a dropping, esp. by gravity; descent; downfall; ruin; a thing or quantity that falls or has fallen; a dropping or shedding, as of leaves; autumn; a sinking; subsidence, as of the tide; descent of water; a cascade; a downward direction; declivity; distance which anything falls; decrease in price or value; depreciation; lapse from goodness; spiritual ruin; the act (called also **fall of man**) of Adam and Eve in eating of the forbidden fruit; surrender of a besieged place; formerly, a kind of neck ruff or band; a woman's veil; that part of the rope of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.

fal-la'cious (fâ-lâ-shûs), *a.* Embodying a fallacy; misleading; disappointing; delusive.—**Syn.** Dishonest, deceptive, deceitful, fraudulent.—**fal-la'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**fal-la'cious-ness**, *n.*

fal'la-cy (fâl'â-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sîz). False appearance; deception; a false reasoning or idea; fallaciousness.

fal'-lal' (fâl'lâl'; fâl'lâl'), *n.* A bit of finery; a falderal.

fall'en (fôl'n), *p. a.* Dropped; prostrate; degraded; ruined; shrunken; decreased; dead; etc.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

fal'li-ble (fāl'tī-b'l), *a.* Liable to err or to be deceived; liable to be erroneous.—**fal'li-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*—**fal'li-bly** (-bli), *adv.*

Fal-lo'pi-an tube (fā-lō'pī-ān). In man and other mammals, one of the pair of tubes which conduct the eggs from the ovary to the uterus.

fal'low (fāl'ō), *n.* Land, ordinarily used for crops, when allowed to lie idle during the growing season; the tilling of land without sowing it for a season.—*a.* Left untilled or unsowed after plowing; uncultivated.—*v. t.* To plow, harrow, and break up (land) without seeding, in order to destroy weeds and insects and render mellow.

fal'low, *a.* Pale; pale yellow.

fallow deer. A European species of deer, in summer spotted with white.

false (fōls), *a.* Uttering falsehood; untruthful; dishonest; not faithful or loyal; untrue; treacherous; not according with truth or reality; not true; not genuine or real; counterfeit; artificial; feigned; not well founded; erroneous; wrong; not essential or permanent, as temporary structures.—*adv.* Falsely.—**false'ly**, *adv.*—**false'ness**, *n.*

false'hood (fōls'hōod), *n.* Want of truth or accuracy; falsity; a lie; lying.

fal-set'to (fōl-sēt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-ōz). A false or artificial voice; that voice of a man which lies above his natural voice; a falsetto singer.

fal'si-fy (fōl'sī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make false; represent falsely; make false by change or addition; prove false; disprove.—*v. i.* To lie.—**fal'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*—**fal'si-fi'er**, *n.*

fal'si-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). State or quality of being false, or untrue; that which is false; a falsehood.—**Syn.** Falseness, lie, untruth, mendacity.

fal'ter (fōl'tēr), *v. i.* To move or act unsteadily or waveringly; hesitate.—*v. t.* To utter hesitatingly or brokenly.—*n.* A broken sound; quaver.—**fal'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

fame (fām), *n.* Public report; common talk; general opinion; reputation; lofty reputation; renown.—**Syn.** Celebrity, notoriety.—*v. t.* Rare, exc. in *p. p.* FAMED. To report currently, widely, or honorably; make famous by report.

fa-mil'iar (fā-mil'yār), *a.* Closely acquainted; intimate; like an intimate friend; not formal; unconstrained; well-known; common; frequent.—*n.* An intimate; companion.

familiar spirit. A spirit or demon in intimate relation with, or subject to the call

of, a person; esp., an evil spirit under the control of a witch.

fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty (-i-ār'i-tī; -yār'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). State of being familiar; intimacy; anything said or done in a familiar manner; *pl.*, such actions and words as propriety does not warrant; liberties; close acquaintance with, or knowledge of, anything.

fa-mil'iar-ize (-mil'yār-īz), *v. t.* To make familiar, or intimate; habituate; accustom; make well known.

fa-mil'iar-ly (-lī), *adv.* In a familiar manner.

fam'i-ly (fām'i-lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). The body of persons who live in one house, and under one head; a household; those descended from a common progenitor; a tribe, clan, or race; kindred; lineage; esp., honorable lineage; noble stock; a group comprising immediate kindred, esp. of parents and children; a group of kindred things; a group of related plants or animals in classification above a genus and below an order.

fam'ine (-īn), *n.* General scarcity of food; dearth; destitution; starvation; extreme scarcity of something.

fam'ish (-ish), *v. t.* To starve, destroy, or distress with hunger.—*v. i.* To die or suffer of extreme hunger or deprivation; starve.—**fam'ish-ment** (-mēt), *n.*

fa'mous (fā'mūs), *a.* Celebrated in fame; renowned.—**fa'mous-ly**, *adv.*

fan (fān), *n.* An instrument for producing currents of air by the motion of a broad surface; something fan-shaped.—*v. t.* To winnow; impel with a fan; direct a current of air upon with a fan, as upon a fire; stir to activity; stimulate.

fa-nat'ic (fā-nāt'ik), *a.* Excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects.—*n.* A fanatic person; visionary zealot.

—**fa-nat'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.*—**i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fa-nat'i-cism (-i-siz'm), *n.* Excessive enthusiasm, unreasoning zeal, or extravagant notions, on any subject, esp. on religion.

fan'ci-er (fān'sī-ēr), *n.* One governed by fancy; one who fancies, or has a special interest in, something, as birds.

fan'ci-ful (-fōol), *a.* Full of, or guided by, or based on, fancy rather than reason; whimsical; curiously shaped or constructed.—**Syn.** Imaginative, ideal, visionary, chimerical, odd, queer, strange, wild, fantastic, grotesque, bizarre.—**fan'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**-ful-ness**, *n.*

fan'cy (fān'sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). The faculty by which the mind forms an image of anything not present; imagination; an image in the mind; thought;

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

idea; a caprice; whim; impression; inclination; liking formed by caprice; love (*Obs.*, exc. in *fancy-free*); judgment or taste in art, dress, etc.—*a.*; -*CI-ER* (-sī-ēr); -*CI-EST*. Adapted to please the fancy; not plain; above real value; bred for special points, as an animal; based on conceptions of the fancy; dependent on fancy; whimsical; superior; selected, as fruits, etc.—*v. t.*; -*CI-ED* (-sīd); -*CI-ING*. To form a conception of; imagine; have a fancy for; like; suppose.

fan'cy-free', *a.* Free from the power of fancy, or love.

fan-dan'go (fān-dān'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -*gos* (-gōz). A lively Spanish dance, or a tune with its rhythm.

fane (fān), *n.* A temple; church. *Archaic.*

fan'fare' (fān'fār'), *n.* A flourish of trumpets.

fan'fa-ron-ade' (fān'fā-rōn-ād'), *n.* Brag; bluster; ostentation.

fang (fāng), *v. t.*, *n.* A long sharp tooth by which the prey of an animal is seized and held; any long, pointed tooth; esp., one of the long, hollow or grooved, and usually erectile, teeth of venomous serpents; the root of a tooth; sharp projection.—**fanged** (fāngd), *a.*

fan'-tan' (fān'tān'), *n.* A certain Chinese gambling game.

fan'ta-si'a (fān'tā-zē'ā; fān-tā'zī-ā), *n.* A musical composition in which fancy is unrestricted by set form.

fan-tas'tic (fān-tās'tik), *a.* Imaginary; grotesque; quaint; whimsical; fanciful.

fan-tas'ti-cal (-tī-kāl), *a.* Fantastic; marked by fantasy; given to fantasies.—**fan-tas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fan'ta-sy (fān'tā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -*SIES* (-sīz). Imagination; fancy; a product of imagination; a mental image; phantasm; hallucination; an ingenious or fantastical design or invention; whimsical or capricious mood; in music, a fantasia.

fan'tom. Var. of PHANTOM.

far (fār), *adv.* At or to a great extent or distance of space or time; widely; remotely; in or to a great degree; in a great proportion; by a great interval; greatly; to or at a definite distance, point, or degree.—*a.*; **FAR'THER** (fār'thēr); **FAR'THEST** (-thēst). Distant; remote or widely different in time, quality, or nature; long; protracted; the more distant; advanced, as in years.

far'ad (fār'ād), *n.* The practical unit of electrical capacity; capacity of a condenser which, charged with one coulomb, gives a difference of potential of one volt.

fa-rad'ic (fā-rād'ik), *a.* Pert. to Fara-

day, the electrician;—esp. of induced currents of electricity, as produced by certain forms of inductive apparatus.

far'a-dism (fār'ā-dīz'm), *n.* Medical application of faradic electricity.

far'-a-way' (fār'ā-wā'), *a.* Distant; dreamy; abstracted.

farce (fārs), *v. t.* To season, or "spice" (a book, speech, etc.).

farce, *n.* A light dramatic composition of satirical or humorous cast; ridiculous or empty show; mockery.

far'ci-cal (fār'sī-kāl), *a.* Pert. to farce; ludicrous.—**far'ci-cal'i-ty** (-kāl'ī-tī), *n.*—**far'ci-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fare (fār), *v. i.* To go; pass; journey; happen, well or ill (used impersonally); be in any state, or pass through any experience; be treated at table, or with bodily comforts; live.—*n.* Price of transportation for a person; the passenger or passengers hiring a public vehicle; food; provisions.

fare'well' (fār'wēl'; sometimes, fār'wēl'), *interj.* Go well; good-by;—often separated by the pronoun; as, *fare you well.*

—*n.* A wish of welfare at parting; a good-by; departure; leave-taking.

fare'well' (fār'wēl'; fār'wēl'), *a.* Parting; final.

far'-fetched' (fār'fēcht'; fār'fēcht'), *p. a.* Not naturally deduced or introduced; forced.

fa-ri'na (fā-rī'nā; fā-rē'nā), *n.* A fine flour or meal of starchy material, as of cereals, nuts, etc.

far'i-na'ceous (fār'ī-nā'shūs), *a.* Consisting or made of, or yielding, meal or flour; mealy.

farm (fārm), *n.* Orig., a piece of land leased for cultivation; any tract devoted to agricultural purposes; a piece of land devoted to the raising of domestic or other animals.—*v. t.* To devote (land) to agriculture; till, as a farm.—*v. i.* To till the soil; manage a farm.

farm'er (fār'mēr), *n.* One who farms.

farm'ing, *p. a.* Devoted to, adapted to, or engaged in, farming, or agriculture.—

n. Act or business of cultivating land.

farm'stead (fārm'stēd), *n.* A farm with its buildings.

far'o (fār'ō; fār'rō), *n.* A gambling game at cards, in which all the other players oppose the dealer.

far-ra'go (fā-rā'gō), *n.* Medley; mixture.

far'ri-er (fār'ī-ēr), *n.* A horseshoer; *Obsoles.*, a veterinarian.

far'ri-er-y (-ī), *n.* The farrier's art.

far'row (-ō), *n.* A young pig; litter of pigs.—*v. t. & i.* To bring forth (young);—of swine.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

far'row, *a.* Not bearing young in a given year;—of cows.
far'see'ing (fär'sē'ing; fär'sē'ing), *a.* Farsighted; having foresight.
far'sight'ed (-sīt'ed), *a.* Sagacious; hypermetropic.—**sight'ed-ness**, *n.*
far'ther (-thēr), *a.*, *compar.* of **FAR**. Tending to a greater distance; further; more distant or remote.—*adv.* At or to a greater distance in space or time; more remotely; more completely; to a greater degree; moreover; in addition.—**far'ther-most** (-mōst), *a.*
far'thest (fär'thēst), *a.*, *superl.* of **FAR**. Most distant or remote; longest.—*adv.* At or to the greatest distance or degree.
far'thing (fär'thing), *n.* The fourth of a penny; a small British coin.
far'thin-gale (-thīp-gāl), *n.* Hoop skirt.
fas'ces (fäs'ēz), *n. pl.* A bundle of rods, having among them an ax with projecting blade, borne before ancient Roman magistrates as a badge of authority.
fas'ci-a (fäsh'i-ä), *n.*; *pl.* -ciæ (-ē). A flat member of an order or building, like a flat band; esp., one of the three bands of the Ionic architrave; a sheet of connective tissue covering, supporting, or binding together internal parts of the body; such tissue.—**fas'ci-al** (-äl), *a.*
fas'ci-ate (-āt), **fas'ci-at'ed** (-āt'ed), *a.* Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage; broadly band with color.
fas'ci-cle (fäs'i-k'l), *n.* A small bundle; cluster.—**fas-cic'u-lar** (fä-sik'ū-lär), *a.*
fas'ci-nate (fäs'i-nät), *v. t. & i.* To influence by a powerful charm; charm; captivate.—**fas'ci-na'ting-ly**, *adv.*—**fas'ci-na'tor** (-nä'tēr), *n.*
fas'ci-na'tion (-nä'shün), *n.* Act of fascinating; enchantment; unseen, inexplicable influence; quality of fascinating; charm; state of being fascinated.
fas-cine' (fä-sēn'), *n.* A long fagot for raising batteries, filling ditches, etc.
fash'ion (fäsh'ün), *n.* The make or form of anything; mode of action; manner; way; prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress; polite, fashionable, or genteel life or, collectively, persons; vogue; something fashionable; a fad; craze.—*v. t.*—*Syn.* Form; mold; shape, construct, frame, fabricate.—**fash'ion-er** (-ēr), *n.*
fash'ion-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Conforming to the fashion; of or pert. to the world of fashion.—*n.* A fashionable person.—**fash'ion-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*
fast (fäst), *v. i.* To abstain from food, or to eat sparingly and only of certain kinds of food, as by way of religious discipline.—*n.* Abstinence from food, or from certain food; a time of fasting.

fast, *a.* Firmly fixed; securely attached; firm in adherence; steadfast; faithful; permanent; not liable to fade, as a color; not easily disturbed; sound; moving, or capable of moving, rapidly; rapid; swift; indicating the time of day as more advanced than it is (of a time-piece); making quick action possible; occupying comparatively little time; pleasure-seeking; dissipated.—*Syn.* Firm, secure; durable, lasting; expeditious, brisk, nimble, lively, fleet, quick, speedy, hasty.—*adv.* In a fast or fixed manner; near or close (*Obs.*, exc. in *fast by; fast beside*); rapidly; swiftly; extravagantly.

fast day. A day appointed for fasting, humiliation, and religious offices, as a means of invoking the favor of God.

fas'ten (fäs'n), *v. t.* To fix firmly; secure; cause to hold fast; attach or unite firmly; thrust; impose; hold steadily and intently.—*Syn.* Cement, stick, affix, annex.—*v. i.* To fix one's self; seize; cling (*on*); become fast or fixed; become firm; set, as plaster; perform an act of fastening.—**fas'ten-er**, *n.*

fas'ten-ing, *n.* That which makes fast, as a lock, bolt, etc.

fas-tid'i-ous (fäs-tid'i-ūs), *a.* Difficult to please; squeamish; overnice.—*Syn.* Dainty, finical, critical.—**fas-tid'i-ously**, *adv.*—**fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

fast'ness, *n.* State of being fast; a stronghold.

fat (fät), *a.* Abounding with fat; fleshy; plump; oily; unctuous; rich (of food); coarse; heavy; dull; slow-witted; characterized by some element of richness (as, *fat*, or resinous, wood; *fat* coal, or coal rich in volatile matter); fertile; profitable; abounding in riches; affluent.—*n.* Any animal tissue consisting chiefly of cells distended with greasy or oily matter, or the matter itself; best part.—*v. t. & i.* To make or grow fat.

fa'tal (fä'täl), *a.* Fateful; causing death; deadly; mortal.

fa'tal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate; submission to fate.—**fa'tal-ist**, *n.*—**fa'tal-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

fa-tal'i-ty (fä-täl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). State of being fatal; invincible necessity; destiny; fatal influence; mortality; a calamity; disaster, esp. one resulting in death.

fa'tal-ly, *adv.* In a manner proceeding from, or determined by, fate; in a manner issuing in death or ruin.

fate (fät), *n.* The necessity, or compelling principle, of nature; destiny;

färn, üp, circüs, mentü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

appointed lot, or a predetermined event; a disastrous lot; ruin; death; fortune as shaped by extraneous forces; [*cap.*] in classical mythology, the or a goddess of fate, or destiny; esp., *pl.*, the three goddesses supposed to determine the course of human life, and in Greek mythology called **Clotho** (Spinner), who spins the thread of life, **Lachesis** (Disposer of Lots), who determines its length, and **Atropos** (Inflexible One), who cuts it off.—*v. t.* To foreordain; destine.

fat'ed (făt'ĕd), *p. a.* Decreed by fate; destined; doomed; controlled by fate.

fate'ful (-fŏöl), *a.* Fraught with fate; momentous; significant of fate; ominous; controlled by fate.—**fate'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**-ful-ness**, *n.*

fa'ther (fă'thĕr), *n.* A male parent; a forefather; *pl.*, ancestors; a producer, author, or contriver; [*cap.*] the Supreme Being and Creator; God; as a title, a dignity of the church, a confessor, or a priest; [*often cap.*] any early Christian writer accepted as an authentic source of the early history or teachings of the Church; one who acts as a parent or to whom filial affection and respect are due.—*v. t.* To beget; originate; adopt; assume as one's own work; treat as a father; care for.

fa'ther-hood (-hŏöd), *n.* See **-HOOD**.

fa'ther-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* **FATHERS-IN-LAW** (fă'thĕrz-). The father of one's husband or wife.

fa'ther-land', *n.* One's native land.

fa'ther-ly, *a.* Like or pert. to a father, as in affection, care, etc.; paternal.

fath'om (făth'ŭm), *n.* A measure of length containing six feet, used chiefly to measure cables, cordage, and depth of water by soundings.—*v. t.* To measure by sounding; sound; get to the bottom of; penetrate; comprehend.—**fath'-om-a-ble**, *a.*

fath'om-less, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed; incomprehensible.

fa-tigue' (fă-tĕg'), *n.* Weariness from labor or exertion; cause of weariness; labor.—*v. t.* To weary; tire; jade; fag.

fatigue duty. Work (such as cleaning grounds, etc.) done by soldiers aside from strictly military duty.

fat'ling (făt'ling), *n.* A calf, lamb, or other young animal, fattened for slaughter.

fat'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being fat; corpulency.

fat'ten (făt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow fat; enrich; fertilize.

fat'ty (făt'tī), *a.*; **-TI-ER** (-tī-ĕr); **-TI-EST**. Containing fat; having the qualities of fat.—**fat'ti-ness** (-tī-nĕs), *n.*

fa-tu'i-ty (fă-tŭ'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). Stupidity; folly; self-complacent dullness.—**fa-tu'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.*

fat'u-ous (făt'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* Silly; often, self-complacently stupid; without a basis of reality; illusory.—**fat'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**fat'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

fau'bourg' (fŏ'bŏŏr'; *E.* fŏ'bŏŏrg), *n.* [*F.*] A suburb.

fau'ces (fŏ'sĕz), *n. pl.* The narrow passage from mouth to pharynx.

fau'cet (-sĕt), *n.* A fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, or other vessel; a tap; cock. *U. S.*

faugh (fŏ), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, etc.

fault (fŏlt), *n.* Anything that fails, is wanting, or impairs excellence; a failing; flaw; a moral failing less serious than a vice; a failure in doing or forbearing; negligence; culpability; blame; a dislocation caused by a slipping of rock masses along a plane of fracture or the dislocated structure.—**Syn.** Error, blemish, defect, flaw, imperfection; weakness, frailty, infirmity; delinquency, indiscretion, slip, lapse, foible, peccadillo.

fault'less, *a.* Without fault; not defective or imperfect; blameless; perfect.

fault'y (fŏl'tī), *a.*; **FAULT'-I-ER** (-tī-ĕr); **-I-EST**. Of the nature of, or marked by, fault or faults; imperfect.—**fault'i-ly**, *adv.*—**fault'i-ness**, *n.*

faun (fŏn), *n.* One of a class of ancient rural Italian deities represented as of human shape, with pointed ears, small horns, and, sometimes, a goat's tail, or as half goat and half man.

fau'na (fŏ'nă), *n.*; *pl.* **E. -NAS** (-năz), **L. -NÆ** (-nĕ). The animals of a given region or geological period or formation.—**faun'al** (-năl), *a.*

fau'teuil' (fŏ'tŭ'y'), *n.* [*F.*] An armchair.

faux pas' (fŏ'pă'); *pl.* **FAUX PAS**. [*F.*] A false step; now, esp., an offense against social convention.

fa-vo'ni-an (fă-vŏ'nī-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the west wind; mild; favoring.

fa'vor (fă'vĕr), *n.* Kind regard; commendation; act of countenancing; state of being countenanced; aid; a kind act; kindness; partiality; appearance; look; a gift or present; token, as of love, affection, or loyalty; a letter (so called in compliment).—**Syn.** Countenance, patronage; grace, benefit, benevolence, good will.—*v. t.* To regard with favor; countenance; show partiality to; be advantageous to; facilitate; tend to confirm or sustain; resemble in features; oblige; show favor to.

fa'vor-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Full of favor;

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recént, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

favoring; propitious; approving; advantageous; tending to promote or facilitate.—**fa'vor-a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv.*

fa'vored (-vêrd), *a.* Countenanced; aided; of a (certain) favor, or appearance, as in ill-favored.

fa'vor-er (-vêr-êr), *n.* One who favors, furthers, or promotes; a supporter.

fa'vor-ite (-it), *n.* One regarded with peculiar favor, or partiality; in sports, the competitor judged most likely to win.—*a.* Regarded with particular affection or partiality.

fa'vor-it-ism (-it-iz'm), *n.* Disposition to favor one to the neglect of others; partiality; state of being a favorite.

fawn (fôn), *n.* A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year; a fawn color.—*a.* A light yellowish brown.

fawn, *v. i.* Of dogs, to show delight or fondness by crouching, wagging the tail, etc; court favor by a cringing and servile demeanor.—**Syn.** Creep, crawl, crouch, bow, stoop, truckle, cringe.—**fawn'er**, *n.* —**fawn'ing-ly**, *adv.*

fay (fâ), *v. t. & i.* To fit; join or unite closely. *Obs. or Dial., exc. Shipbuilding.*

fay, *n.* A fairy; elf.

faze (fâz), *v. t.* To disconcert; worry; daunt. *Colloq. or Dial.*

fe'al-ty (fê'al-tî), *n.* Fidelity to one's lord; obligation of a feudal vassal to be faithful to his lord; fidelity.

fear (fêr), *n.* The emotion characteristic of the apprehension of evil; apprehension; dread; apprehension of incurring, or solicitude to avoid, the wrath or violence of someone, as of God; dread reverence felt toward God; that which causes apprehension; danger (chiefly in *no fear*).—**Syn.** Fright, alarm, dismay, panic, terror, horror.—*v. t.* To be afraid of; have fear of; apprehend, dread; reverence.—*v. i.* To be afraid.—**fear'er**, *n.*

fear'ful (-fôol), *a.* Full of fear; afraid; inclined to fear; timid; full of reverence and awe; indicating, or caused by, fear; inspiring fear; dreadful; extremely bad, etc.—**Syn.** Apprehensive, timid, timorous, horrible, shocking, appalling, awful.—**fear'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

fear'less, *a.* Free from fear; betraying no fear.—**Syn.** Bold, daring, courageous, intrepid, valorous, brave, dauntless.—**fear'less-ly**, *adv.* — **-less-ness**, *n.*

fear'some (-sûm), *a.* Frightful.

fea'si-ble (fê'zî-b'l), *a.* Capable of being done or effected; practicable.—**fea'si-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'i-tî), **fea'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **fea'si-bly**, *adv.*

feast (fêst), *n.* A festival; esp., a religious

festival; act or occasion of making an elaborate meal; banquet; a meal, or repast, of abundant and satisfying food; hence, any rich treat; banquet.—*v. i.* To eat of a feast.—*v. t.* To entertain with sumptuous or abundant provisions; delight; gratify.—**feast'er** (fês'têr), *n.*

feat (fêt), *n.* A noble deed; exploit; achievement; a striking act of strength, skill, or cunning.

feath'er (fêth'êr), *n.* One of the light, horny, epidermal outgrowths which make up the external covering, or plumage, of birds; plumage; attire; kind; nature (from the phrase, "Birds of a feather"); a feathery tuft or fringe of hair; a projecting strip, rib, fin, or flange; act of feathering an oar, etc.—*v. t.* To furnish with a feather or feathers, as an arrow; clothe or deck, as with feathers; turn (an oar) after a stroke so that the blade is almost horizontal and carry it thus to the position for the next stroke.—*v. i.* To grow feathers; become feathered; feather oars in rowing.

feath'ered (fêth'êrd), *a.* Covered or fitted with or as with feathers or wings; winged; swift; fleet.

feath'er-edge' (-êr-êj'), *n.* A very thin edge easily broken or bent.

feath'er-weight' (-wât'), *n.* A very light weight; a very small or insignificant thing or person.

feath'er-y (-î), *a.* Pert. to or like feathers; covered with or as with feathers.

fea'ture (fê'tûr), *n.* Cast or appearance of the human face, esp. of a part of it; *pl.*, the face; any marked characteristic.—*v. t.* To delineate the features of; *Cant.*, give prominence to.

fea'tured (-tûrd), *a.* Shaped; fashioned; having, or expressed by, features.

feb'ri-fuge (fêb'ri-fûj), *n.* A remedy serving to abate or remove fever.—**fe-brif'u-gal** (fê-brîf'û-gâl; fêb'ri-fû-), *a.*

fe'brile (fê'brîl; fêb'ril), *a.* Feverish.

Feb'ru-a-ry (fêb'rôo-â-rî), *n.* The second month in the year, now having usually 28 days, in leap year, 29.

fe'ces (fê'sêz), *n. pl.* Sediment; dregs; excrement.—**fe'cal** (-kâl), *a.*

feck'less (fêk'lês) *a.* Spiritless; weak. *Scot.*

fec'u-lence (fêk'û-lêns), *n.* State or quality of being feculent; muddiness; that which is feculent; dregs; feces.

fec'u-lent (-lênt), *a.* Foul; muddy; turbid; polluted.

fec'und (fêk'ûnd; fê'künd), *a.* Fruitful; prolific; fertile.

fec'un-date (fêk'ûn-dât), *v. t.* To fertilize.—**fec'un-da'tion** (-dâ'shûn), *n.*

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thîn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

fe-cun'di-ty (fē-kūn'dī-tī), *n.* Fruitfulness; fertility.

fed (fēd), *pret. & p. p.* of FEED.

fed'er-al (fēd'ēr-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a compact, esp. one by which states surrender their individual sovereignty and consolidate into a new state; pert. to a state consolidated of several states which retain limited residuary powers under the common sovereignty of the new state; of or pert. to, or involving the principle of, the government of such a state; [*cap.*] *U. S. Hist.*, friendly to the principle of a federal government with strong centralized powers; [*cap.*] of or pert. to, or loyal to, the United States in the Civil War (1861-65). — *n.* [*cap.*] A supporter of the United States in the Civil War.

Fed'er-al-ist, *n.* *U. S. Hist.* An advocate of a federal union between the colonies after the War of Independence (1775-83). — **Fed'er-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

fed'er-al-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To unite in or under a federal government, or bring under its sole jurisdiction.

fed'er-ate (-āt), *a.* Confederate. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To unite in a federation.

fed'er-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* A confederation; esp., act of uniting to form a sovereign power so that each uniting state remains self-governing in local affairs; a confederacy, esp. of several states under a central government. — **fed'er-a-tive** (fēd'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.*

fee (fē), *n.* Any feudal benefice, or estate in land held of a feudal lord; at the common law, an estate of inheritance in land, being an absolute fee (**fee simple**) or a fee limited to a class of heirs (**fee tail**); a charge fixed by law for certain services or privileges; reward for services, esp. professional services; pay; a payment for admission, as to a place of amusement or instruction; a gratuity; tip. — *v. t.* To give a fee to.

fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.* Weak physically; fragile; slight; wanting force, vigor, or efficiency. — **fee'ble-ness**, *n.* — **-bly**, *adv.*

fee'ble-mind'ed (-mīn'dēd), *a.* Irresolute; incapable of normal mental development, though not an idiot.

feed (fēd), *v. t.*; **FED** (fēd); **FEED'ING**. To give food to; gratify or minister to, as a sense or desire; supply with that which is used or wanted; nourish, in a general sense; foster; produce, or serve as, food for; give for food; furnish for consumption; supply (material to be operated on) to a machine. — *v. i.* To take food; eat; feed one's self; prey (with *on* or *upon*); be nourished or satisfied, as if by

food; pasture, as cattle; graze. — *n.* Act of eating or a meal (*Archaic or Colloq.*); that which is eaten; fodder; act of carrying forward the stuff to be operated on, as in a machine; material supplied, as coal to a furnace; mechanism for feeding, as in a machine. — **feed'er**, *n.*

feel (fēl), *v. t.*; **FELT** (fēlt); **FEEL'ING**. To perceive by touch; examine by touching; test; be conscious of; experience; be convinced of; believe. — *v. i.* To have perception by touch; have the sensibilities affected; have a sense of being (in a certain state); grope; appear; seem. — *n.* A sensation communicated by touch; sense of touch.

feel'er (fēl'ēr), *n.* One that feels; a tactile organ of an animal, as a tentacle; anything, as a remark, etc., put forth to ascertain the views of others.

feel'ing, *p. a.* Sentient; having or expressing great sensibility. — *n.* Act or condition of one that feels; that sense of which sensations of touch, temperature, pressure, etc., are characteristic; esp., touch; a sensation; perception; consciousness; any emotional state; emotion; *pl.*, general susceptibility; susceptibility to emotion, esp. refined emotion; sentiment. — **feel'ing-ly**, *adv.*

fee simple, fee tail. See under FEE.

feet (fēt), *n., pl.* of FOOT.

feign (fān), *v. i.* To imagine; pretend; form mentally and relate as true; sham. — *v. t.* To pretend; dissemble. — **-feign'er**, *n.*

feint (fānt), *n.* That which is feigned; pretense; stratagem; a mock attack on one part when another is the real object of attack. — *v. i.* To make a mock attack.

feld'spar' (fēld'spār'), *n.* Any of a group of crystalline minerals, all silicates of aluminium, with potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium. — **feld'spath'ic** (fēld-spāth'ik), *a.*

fe-lic'i-tate (fē-lis'ī-tāt), *v. t.* To congratulate. — **fe-lic'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*

fe-lic'i-tous (fē-lis'ī-tūs), *a.* Happily expressed; apt. — **fe-lic'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

fe-lic'i-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tīz). State of being happy; blessedness; that which promotes happiness; blessing; prosperity; a pleasing faculty, esp. in art or language; aptness; grace; a happy achievement; an apt expression. — **Syn.** Bliss, beatitude, blissfulness.

fe'line (fē'lin), *a.* Of or pert. to the cat family; catlike; sly; stealthy; treacherous.

fell (fēl), *pret.* of FALL.

fell, *n.* A skin or hide; pelt.

fell, *n.* A moor; down. *Brit.*

fell, *v. t.* To cut, beat, or knock, down; sew or hem down in a certain way. — *n.*

ăle, senâte, cāre, ăm, ăccount, recēnt, makēr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ënd, őrĥ, ődđ, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Timber cut down in one season; a seam formed by felling.—**fell'er**, *n.*

fell, *a.* Cruel; ruthless; inhuman; fierce; savage; deadly; dire; piercing; destructive; very painful.—**fell'ness**, *n.*

fel'lah (fĕl'ă), *n.*; *pl.* **Ar. FELLAHIN** OR **-HEEN** (fĕl'ă-hĕn'), **E. FELLAHS** (fĕl'ăz). A peasant or cultivator in Egypt, Syria, and other Arabic-speaking countries.

fel'loe (fĕl'ō), *n.* Var. of **FELLY**.

fel'low (fĕl'ō), *n.* A companion; comrade; associate; contemporary; an equal in power, rank, character, etc.; one of a pair, or of two things used together or suited to each other; *Chiefly Colloq.*, a person or individual; a man of low breeding or of little worth; in English universities, an incorporated member of a college, or a scholar holding a fellowship; in American universities and colleges, a member of the corporation or a graduate appointed to a fellowship; a member of an incorporated literary or scientific society.—*a.* Being a companion; associated.—*v. t.* To produce a fellow or equal to; match.

fel'low-ship (-ship), *n.* State or relation of being a fellow, or associate; partnership; membership (in a society); companionship; familiar intercourse; comradeship; an association; esp., a company of equals or friends; in universities, a foundation to maintain a fellow; position and emoluments of a fellow.

fel'ly (fĕl'i), *adv.* In a fell manner.

fel'ly (fĕl'i), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-iz). The exterior wooden rim of a wheel.

fe'lo-de-se' (fĕl'ō-dĕ-sĕ'), *n.*; *pl.* **FELOS** (-fĕl'ōz-). One who commits suicide.

fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* A kind of whitlow.

fel'on, *n.* One guilty of a felony.—**Syn.** Criminal, convict, malefactor.—*a.* Characteristic of a felon; wicked; cruel.

fel'o-ny (fĕl'ō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* **-NIES** (-nīz). Any of various crimes more serious than those called *misdemeanors*.—**fe-lo'ni-ous** (fĕ-lō-nī-ŭs), *a.*—**-ous-ly**, *adv.*

fel'spar' (fĕl'spār'). Var. of **FELDSPAR**.

felt (fĕlt), *pret. & p. p.* of **FEEL**.

felt, *n.* A stuff of matted wool, or wool and fur or hair, compacted by rolling and pressure; any article of felt, esp. a hat.—*v. t.* To make into felt; to mat; cover with or as with felt.

felt'ing, *n.* The material of felt; felted cloth or the process by which it is made.

fe-luc'ca (fĕ-lŭk'ă), *n.* A lateen-rigged vessel, chiefly of the Mediterranean.

fe'male (fĕ'māl), *n.* A female human being; a female animal; a pistillate plant.—*a.* Of or pert. to, or of the sex of, a female; characteristic of woman;

feminine; of seed plants, loosely, pistillate; in machinery, designating a hollow part, tool, etc., into which is inserted a corresponding, or male, part.—**Syn.** Womanly, womanlike, womanish, effeminate, ladylike.

feme (fĕm), *n.* In law, a wife (chiefly in *baron and feme*); *Obs.*, a woman.—**feme covert** (kŭv'ĕrt), a married woman.—**f. sole** (sŏl), any single woman.

fem'i-ne'i-ty (fĕm'i-nĕ'i-ti), *n.* Womanliness; femininity.

fem'i-nine (fĕm'i-nĭn), *a.* Female; of or pert. to a woman or women; conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily as denoting females.—*n.* A word or inflectional form or class of the feminine gender.—**fem'i-nine-ly**, *adv.*

fem'i-nin'i-ty (-nĭn'i-ti), *n.* Quality or nature of the female sex; womanliness.

fem'i-nism (fĕm'i-nĭz'm), *n.* Feminine character or characteristics.

femme (fām), *n.* [**F.**] A woman.—**femme de chambre** (dĕ shān'br'), a lady's maid; chambermaid.

fe'mur (fĕ'mŭr), *n.*; *pl.* **E.-MURS** (-mŭrz), **L. FEMORA** (fĕm'ō-rā). The thigh bone.—**fem'o-ral** (fĕm'ō-rāl), *a.*

fen (fĕn), *n.* Low swampy or boggy land.

fence (fĕns), *n.* Self-defense with the sword; fencing; skill in debate and repartee; an inclosure; an inclosing barrier, as about a field; *Colloq.*, a receiver of stolen goods, or a place where such goods are received.—*v. t.* To fend off danger from; protect; guard; inclose with or as with a fence.—*v. i.* To guard (with *against*); practice fencing; contest like fencers; esp., to baffle, or try to baffle, inquiry or argument by equivocation or evasion.—**fenc'er** (fĕn'sĕr), *n.*

fen'ci-ble (fĕn'si-b'l), *a.* Capable of defending or defense. *Archaic.*—*n.* A soldier enlisted for home service. *Hist.*

fenc'ing (fĕn'sing), *vb. n.* Art or practice of attack and defense with the sword or foil; evasive or equivocating argument or debate; *U. S.*, materials for fences; fences collectively.

fend (fĕnd), *v. i.* To act on the defensive; resist; parry.

fend'er (fĕn'dĕr), *n.* One that defends by warding off harm; a cushion or pad to deaden a shock; the device in front of locomotives, electric cars, etc., to throw off obstructions or lessen injury in case of collision.

Fe'ni-an (fĕ'nĭ-ăn), *n.* In Gaelic legend, one of a band of heroes;—from their leader *Finn*, or *Finn mac Coul*; a member of a secret organization, mainly of

ŭn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Irishmen, for overthrowing English rule in Ireland.—**Fe'ni-an** (fē'nē-ān), *a.*—**Fe'ni-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

fen'nel (fēn'ēl), *n.* A perennial plant, of the celery family, with yellow flowers, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

fen'ny (-ī), *a.* Of or pert. to a fen; boggy.

fer'-de-lance' (fār'dē-lāns'), *n.* A large venomous serpent of tropical America.

fer'ment (fūr'mēnt), *n.* An agent capable of producing fermentation, as yeast; tumult; agitation; fermentation.

fer-ment' (fēr-mēnt'), *v. t. & i.* To undergo, or cause to undergo, fermentation; work; be agitated or excited.—**fer-ment'a-ble** (-mēn'tā-b'l), *a.*

fer'men-ta'tion (fūr'mēn-tā'shūn), *n.* A chemical change with effervescence, as that produced by yeast; agitation; excitement.—**fer-ment'a-tive** (fēr-mēn'tā-tiv), *a.*

fern (fūr'n), *n.* A kind of plant resembling seed plants in being differentiated into root, stem, and leaves (fronds) and in having vascular tissue, but differing in bearing no seeds.—**fern'y** (fūr'nī), *a.*

fern'er-y (fūr'nēr-ī), *n.*; -ERIES (-īz). An artificial plantation, or a collection, of ferns.

fer-ro'cious (fē-rō'shūs), *a.* Fierce; savage; cruel.—**Syn.** Barbarous, inhuman, brutal, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, remorseless, relentless, implacable, bloody, blood-thirsty, sanguinary, murderous, rapacious, truculent, fell.—**fer-ro'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**-cious-ness**, *n.*

fer-roc'i-ty (-rōs'ī-tī), *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty.

fer'ret (fēr'ēt), *n.* An animal, of the weasel family, bred for hunting rabbits, etc.—*v. t.* To drive or hunt out of a lurking place; search out.—*v. i.* To hunt with ferrets; search about.—**fer'ret-er**, *n.*—**fer'ret-y**, *a.*

fer'ri-age (fēr'ī-āj), *n.* The fare for passage over a ferry.

fer'ric (-ik), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, iron, esp. in its higher valence.

fer-ro-con'crete (fēr'ō-kōn'krēt), *n.* Reinforced concrete.

fer'ro-type (fēr'ō-tīp), *n.* Photograph taken on a thin iron plate by a collodion process; tintype; also, the process.

fer'rous (-ūs), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, iron, esp. in its lower valence.

fer-ru'gi-nous (fē-rōō'jī-nūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, iron; resembling iron rust; brownish red.

fer'rule (fēr'ool; -īl), *n.* A metal ring or cap on a cane, tool handle, or the like, to strengthen it, or to prevent splitting.

fer'ry (fēr'ī), *v. t.*; -RIED (-īd); -RY-ING.

To transport over a river, strait, etc., in a boat.—*v. i.* To pass over water in a boat or by a ferry.—*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-īz). A place where, or a vessel in which, persons or things are carried across a river, etc.—**fer'ry-boat'** (-bōt'), *n.*—**fer'ry-man** (-mān), *n.*

fer'tile (fūr'tīl; -tīl), *a.* Producing in abundance; fruitful; prolific; of plants, capable of producing fruit; of anthers, containing pollen developing spore-bearing organs; causing fertility.—**Syn.** Teeming, rich, productive.

fer-til'i-ty (fēr-tīl'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being fertile; fecundity; fertile invention; productive power.

fer'ti-lize (fūr'tī-līz), *v. t.* To make fertile.—**fer'ti-li-za'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'shūn), *n.*

fer'ti-liz'er (-līz'ēr), *n.* One that fertilizes; a commercial manure for land, as guano, bone dust, etc.

fer'ule (fēr'ool; -īl), *n.* A piece of wood, as a ruler, for striking children, esp. on the hand, in punishment.—*v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

fer'ven-cy (fūr'vén-sī), *n.* State of being fervent; heat; ardor; eagerness.

fer'vent (-vēnt), *a.* Hot; glowing; burning; warm in feeling; zealous.—**Syn.** Fiery, vehement, impassioned, passionate, intense, eager, keen, fierce, fervid, ardent.—**fer'vent-ly**, *adv.*

fer'vid (fūr'vid), *a.* Very hot; burning; boiling; ardent; fervent.—**fer'vid-ly**, *adv.*—**fer'vid-ness**, *n.*

fer'vor (-vēr), *n.* Heat; excessive warmth; intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor.

fes'cue (fēs'kū), *n.* A kind of grass.

fess (fēs), *n.* A broad horizontal band across the middle of a heraldic escutcheon.

fes'tal (fēs'tāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a holiday or a feast; festive.—**fes'tal-ly**, *adv.*

fes'ter (fēs'tēr), *n.* A small suppurating sore; pustule; a festering or rankling.—*v. i.* To generate pus; suppurate; cause increasing inflammation of surrounding parts; rankle; putrefy; rot.—*v. t.* To cause to fester.

fes'ti-val (-tī-vāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a festival.—*n.* A time of feasting or celebration; a periodical season of entertainment of a specific sort.

fes'tive (-tīv), *a.* Pert. to, or befitting, a feast; festal.—**fes'tive-ly**, *adv.*

fes-tiv'i-ty (fēs-tīv'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State of being festive; gayety; a festive celebration.

fes-toon' (-tōōn'), *n.* A decorative garland hanging in a curve, or a carved or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

moulded ornament representing one.—*v. t.* To form in, adorn with, or connect by, festoons.

fe'tal (fē'tāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a fetus.
fetch (fēch), *v. t.* To bring, or to go and bring; get; cause to come; bring down, or to a particular state; bring to accomplishment; achieve; draw (a breath); heave (a sigh); bring or get within reach by going; reach, as by sailing; bring as price or equivalent; sell for.—*v. i.* To get and bring things.—*n.* Act of fetching or reaching after; the distance so spanned or the effort involved; a stratagem; trick; sophism.—**fetch'er**, *n.*

fetch, *n.* Apparition of a living person; wraith; double.

fetch'ing, *p. a.* Pleasing; attractive.
fête (fât; F. fât), *n.* A festival; esp., an outdoor entertainment on a more or less lavish scale. — (fât), *v. t.* To feast; honor with a fête.

fe'tich (fē'tish; fē'tish), **fe'tich-ism**, etc. Vars. of FETISH, etc.

fet'id (fēt'id; fē'tid), *a.* Having an offensive smell; stinking.—**fet'id-ly**, *adv.*

fe'tish (fē'tish; fē'tish), *n.* An inanimate object supposed to possess magic powers, as in preserving from injury, disease, etc.; any object of special or unreasoning devotion. — **fe'tish-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*—**fe'tish-ist** (-ist), *n.*

fet'lock (fēt'lök), *n.* The tufted cushion-like projection above the hoof of the horse and similar animals; the tuft of hair or the joint at this point.

fe'tor (fē'tör), *n.* A stench.

fet'ter (fēt'ēr), *n.* A chain or shackle for the feet; a shackle;—chiefly in *pl.*—*v. t.* To put fetters on; shackle; enchain.

fet'ter-lock (-lök), *n.* Fetlock. *Obsolesc.*
fet'tle (-l), *n.* State of being made ready; trim.

fe'tus (fē'tūs), *n.* The young or embryo of an animal in the womb or egg.

feud (fūd), *n.* A quarrel; an inveterate strife between families, clans, or thelike. —**Syn.** Affray, broil, strife; vendetta.

feud, *n.* A fee; feudal benefice; fief.

feu'dal (fū'däl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, feuds, fiefs, or fees; of or pert. to the feudal system.—**feudal system**, the system of polity in Europe, in the Middle Ages, based on the relation of lord to vassal, with the holding of land in feud; feudalism.—**feu'dal-ly**, *adv.*

feu'dal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The feudal system, or its principles, relations, or usages.—**feu'dal-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

feu-dal'i-ty (fū-däl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being feudal; feudal principles or practice; a fief.

feu'dal-ize (fū'däl-iz), *v. t.* To conform to, or bring under, feudalism.

feu'da-to-ry (-dä-tō-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). One holding lands by feudal tenure; a feudal vassal; a feud or fief; a feudatory state.—**feu'da-to-ry**, *a.*

fe'ver (fē'ver), *n.* A disease or morbid condition marked by increased heat, accelerated pulse, and general derangement of the functions, usually with thirst and loss of appetite; excessive excitement due to strong emotion.—*v. t.* To put into, or affect with, a fever.

fe'ver-few (-fū), *n.* A perennial plant, of the aster family, having finely divided leaves and small white flowers.

fe'ver-ish, *a.* Having, indicating, pert. to, or causing, fever; disordered as by fever; excited; restless.—**fe'ver-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**-ish-ness**, *n.*

fe'ver-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* An herb, of the gentian family, with reddish flowers.

fever sore. A carious ulcer or necrosis; also, a cold sore.

few (fū), *a.* Not many; of small number.

few'ness, *n.* State of being few; paucity.

fez (fēz), *n.*; *pl.* FEZZES (fēz'ēz). A form of cap, the national Turkish headdress.

fī'an'cé' (fē'an'sä'), *n. masc.*; **-cée'** (-sä'), *n. fem.* [F.] A betrothed person.

fi-as'co (fē-äs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). A complete or ridiculous failure.

fi'at (fi'ät), *n.* Orig., a sanction or indorsement consisting of or including the Latin word *fiat* (let it be done); hence, an authoritative sanction, order, or proclamation.

fib (fib), *n.* A falsehood about a trivial matter.—*v. i.* To tell a fib.—**fib'ber**, *n.*

fi'ber (fi'bēr), *n.* A thread; threadlike object; fibrous structure; texture.

fi'bril (-bril), *n.* A small fiber or thread.

fi'brin (-brin), *n.* A white insoluble fibrous proteid, formed esp. in the coagulation of blood; gluten (called *plant* or *vegetable fibrin*).—**fi'brin-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

fi'broid (-broid), *a.* Resembling or forming fibrous tissue; made up of fibers.

fi'brous (-brūs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or like, fibers.

fib'u-la (fib'ū-lä), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-læ). The outer, usually smaller, of the two bones of the human leg or of an animal's hind limb, below the knee.—**fib'u-lar** (-lär), *a.*

fich'u (fish'ōō; F. fē'shū'), *n.* A light three-cornered cape for women's wear.

fick'le (fik'li), *a.* Not fixed or firm; of a changeable mind; inconstant.—**Syn.** Wavering, irresolute, unsettled, vacillating, unstable, unsteady, variable, mutable, changeable, capricious, veering, shifting.—**fick'le-ness**, *n.*

örn, üp, circüs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

fie'tile (fĭk'tĭl), *a.* Molded, or moldable, into form by art; relating to pottery, etc.

fie'tion (-shŭn), *n.* A feigning or imagining; that which is feigned or imagined; a feigned story; fictitious literature; novels and romances; an assumption of a possible thing as a fact.—**Syn.** Invention, fable, coinage, forgery, falsehood.

fie-ti'tious (fĭk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Feigned; pretended; false; of, pert. to, or like, fiction.—**fie-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

fid (fid), *n.* A bar or pin to support or steady something, as the topmast; a pin of hard wood used to open rope strands in splicing, etc.

fid'dle (fid'ĭl), *n.* A violin;—now familiar or contemptuous.—*v. i. & t.* To play on a fiddle (now familiar or contemptuous); make aimless or idle motions, as with the fingers; trifle.—**fid'dler** (-lĕr), *n.*

fid'dle-fad'dle (fid'ĭl-făd'ĭl), *n.* A trifle; trifling talk;—also used as *adj.* and *interj.*—*v. i.* To fuss; fiddle. *Both Colloq.*

fid'dle-stick (fid'ĭl-stĭk'), *n.* The bow used in playing the fiddle (now familiar or contemptuous); a mere nothing (used, esp. in *pl.*, as an interjection).

fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ; fĭ-), *n.* Faithfulness; careful observance of duty or obligations; loyalty; adherence to the marriage contract; exactness; accuracy.

fidge (fĭj), *v. t. & i.* To fidget.

fidge't (fĭj'ĕt), *v. i.* To move about uneasily, as if restless.—*v. t.* To cause to fidget.—*n.* Uneasiness; restlessness; *pl.*, a general nervous restlessness.

fidge't-y (-ĭ), *a.* Restless; uneasy; inclined to fidget.

fi-du'cial (fĭ-dŭ'shŭl), *a.* Having faith or trust; confident; having the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

fi-du'ci-a-ry (-shĭ-ă-rĭ; -shă-rĭ), *a.* Holding, founded, or held, in trust; of the nature of a trust; confidential.—*n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One in a fiduciary relation to another.

fie (fĭ), *interj.* Exclamation of disgust, etc.

fief (fĕf), *n.* A feudal estate; a fee; feud.

field (fĕld), *n.* Cleared land; land suitable, and often inclosed, for tillage or pasture; a piece of land put to a special use or yielding particular products; a place where a battle is fought; the battle; an outdoor inclosure for some sport, esp. the portion devoted to the players; collectively, all competitors in a contest or all except one or more specified; a sphere or range of activity, influence, observation, or opportunity; an open space; extent; expanse; a surface or ground on which something is portrayed, as the surface of a heraldic

escutcheon; the region or space throughout which an exerted force is felt, as that exerted by a magnetic pole or electric current (magnetic force).—*v. t. & i.* In baseball and cricket, to catch, stop, throw, etc. (the ball), as a fielder.

field day. A day when troops are exercised in field evolutions; *U. S.*, an open-air athletic meeting.

field'er (fĕld'ĕr), *n.* A baseball player stationed in the field.

field'fare' (fĕld'făr'), *n.* A certain medium sized European thrush.

field glass. A compact binocular telescope.

field marshal. In some armies, an officer next in rank below the commander in chief.

field'piece' (fĕld'pĕs'), *n.* A gun mounted on wheels, for use in field campaigns.

field'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Any temporary fortification thrown up by an army in the field;—esp. in *pl.*

fiend (fĕnd), *n.* A malicious foe; one diabolically wicked; a monster; the Devil; a demon.

fiend'ish, *a.* Like a fiend; diabolically wicked or cruel.—**Syn.** Devilish, diabolical, demoniacal, demonic.—**fiend'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**-ish-ness**, *n.*

fierce (fĕrs), *a.* Furious; violent; impetuous; vehement in anger or cruelty; ferocious; eager; furiously ardent.—**fierce'ly**, *adv.*—**fierce'ness**, *n.*

fi'e-ri fa'ci-as (fĭ'ĕ-rĭ fă'shĭ-ăs). [*L.*] A common-law writ lying for satisfying a judgment in debt or damages.

fi'er-y (fĭ'ĕr-ĭ; fĭr'ĭ), *a.*; **FI'ER-I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Consisting of, containing, attended by, or resembling, fire; vehement; ardent; impetuous; heated by or as by fire; feverish; inflamed; passionate; irritable.—**fi'er-i-ness**, *n.*

fies'ta (fyĕs'tă), *n.* [*Sp.*] A religious festival; saint's day; any holiday or festivity.

fife (fĭf), *n.* A small shrill musical pipe, resembling the piccolo flute.—*v. i. & t.* To play a fife.—**fi'f'er** (fĭf'ĕr), *n.*

fi'teen' (fĭf'tĕn'; fĭf'tĕn'), *a. n.* Five and ten, a cardinal numeral.—**fi'teenth'** (fĭf'tĕnth'; fĭf'tĕnth'), *a. & n.*

fifth (fĭfth), *a.* Next in order after the fourth (ordinal of *five*); constituting one of five equal parts of a whole.—*n.* A fifth part.—**fifth'ly**, *adv.*

fi'ty (-tĭ), *a.* Five times ten;—a cardinal number.—**fi'ti-eth** (fĭf'tĭ-ĕth), *a. & n.*

fig (fĭg), *n.* An oblong or pear-shaped fruit, pulpy when ripe, and eaten raw or preserved or dried with sugar; the tree which bears it, native of southwestern Asia; value of a fig, almost nothing.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite.

fight (fīt), *n.* A battle; combat; any contest; pugnacity.—**Syn.** Struggle, encounter, action.—*v. i.*; **FOUGHT** (fōt); **FIGHT'ING**. To attempt to defeat or destroy an enemy, by either blows or weapons; act in opposition.—**Syn.** Battle, struggle, contend, strive.—*v. t.* To carry on or wage, as a conflict; sustain, win, or gain by fighting; contend with in battle; war against; cause to fight.—**fight'er** (-ēr), *n.*

fig leaf. The leaf of a fig tree; hence, in allusion to the first clothing of Adam and Eve, a covering for that which ought to be concealed; inadequate covering; symbol for affected modesty.

fig marigold. Any of several plants cultivated for their showy white or pink flowers.

fig'ment (fig'měnt), *n.* Something fashioned or molded: an invention; fiction.

fig'u-line (fig'ū-līn; -līn), *n.* A piece of pottery.

fig'u-ra'tion (-ū-rā'shān), *n.* Act of giving figure, or definite form; shape.

fig'ur-a-tive (fig'ūr-ā-tiv), *a.* Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; metaphorical; not literal; abounding in figures of speech; florid; relating to the representation of form or figure by drawing, carving, etc.—**fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**-tive-ness**, *n.*

figure (fig'ūr), *n.* A written symbol, esp. one representing a number; numeral; digit (as, 1, 2, 3, etc.); *Colloq.*, value as expressed in numbers; price; form; shape; outline; an object having shape or form; appearance or impression made by a person's conduct or career; distinguished appearance; show; a personage; character; an imagined form; phantasm; likeness; inclosed surface or space; an analogue or type; a mode of expressing abstract ideas by words which suggest pictures or images; pictorial language; a pattern or design; a set of evolutions in a dance.—*v. t.* To represent by a figure; form or mold; embellish with figures, or designs; indicate by numerals; compute; symbolize.—*v. i.* To make a figure; be conspicuous; appear; *Colloq.*, calculate.—**fig'ur-er**, *n.*

fig'ure-head' (-ūr-hēd'), *n.* The figure on the prow of a ship; nominal head; one who holds an office in an enterprise but exercises no power.

fig'wort' (fig'wūrt'), *n.* Any of various plants, chiefly coarse herbs with small flowers.

Fiji (fē'jē), *n.* One of the native race of the Fiji Islands.

fil'a-ment (fil'ā-měnt), *n.* A thread or threadlike object; the anther-bearing stalk of a stamen.—**fil'a-men'ta-ry** (-mēn'tā-rē), *a.*—**-men'tous** (-tūs), *a.*—**fil'lar** (fil'lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to a thread or line.

fil'bert (fil'bērt), *n.* Either of two European hazels or their nut.

filch (filch), *v. t.* To pilfer; steal.—

filch'er, *n.*

file (fil), *n.* A line, wire, or other contrivance by means of which papers may be kept in order; an orderly collection of papers; a row of soldiers ranged one behind another; a small number of soldiers detailed as a detachment; a row of objects arranged one behind the other.—*v. t.* To arrange, or lay away, as papers, methodically for preservation and reference; place on file.—*v. i.* To march in a file, as, soldiers.

file (fil), *n.* A hardened steel instrument with cutting ridges, or teeth, on its surface, for abrading substances; anything used to smooth, polish, or rasp.—*v. t.* To rub, smooth, or cut, with a file; remove with a file (with *off*, *away*).

fil'ial (fil'yāl; -i-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a son or daughter.—**fil'ial-ly**, *adv.*

fil'i-beg (fil'ī-bēg), *n.* A kilt. *Scot.*

fil'i-bus'ter (fil'ī-būs'tēr), *n.* An irregular military adventurer, esp. one in quest of plunder; freebooter; a member of a legislative or deliberative body who filibusters.—*v. i.* To delay legislation by extreme dilatory tactics. *U. S.*—**fil'i-bus'ter-er** (-būs'tēr-ēr), *n.* *U. S.*

fil'i-form (fil'ī-fōrm; fil'ī-), *a.* Having the shape of a thread or filament.

fil'i-gree (fil'ī-grē), *n.* Ornamental work of fine wire, used chiefly in decorating gold and silver.—*a.* Relating to, composed of, or like, filigree.

fil'ing (fil'ing), *n.* A fragment filed off.

Fil'i-pi'no (fil'ī-pē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz). *Fem.* **Fil'i-pi'na** (-nā); *pl.* -NAS (-nāz). A member of a native tribe, esp. of a Christianized tribe, of the Philippine Islands.

fill (fil), *v. t.* To make full; put into, till no more can be received; dilate or distend, as a sail; trim (a yard) to the wind; make an embankment in, or raise the level of (a low place), as with earth; furnish an abundant supply to; pervade; swarm in; feed; satisfy; satiate; stop up the crevices, pores, etc., of (cloth, wood, etc.) with a foreign substance; execute (a business order); *U. S.*, compound (a prescription); have and perform the duties of; officiate in; occupy; supply with an incumbent, as an office.—*v. i.*

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thín; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

To become full; be filled; fill a cup or glass for drinking. — *n.* A full supply; as much as supplies a want or need; *that which fills; filling; place to be filled.

fil'er (fī'ēr), *n.* One that fills; a filling; the tobacco used for the inside of cigars; a composition, as of silica and oil, to fill the pores of wood before applying paint.

fil'let (-ēt), *n.* A little band, esp. one to encircle the hair; a thin, narrow strip or a narrow, flat part, as a border in book-binding, a flat molding separating other moldings, etc.; a piece of lean meat without bone or a long strip rolled up and tied. — *v. t.* To bind, furnish, or make, with or as with a fillet.

fil'ing (fī'ing), *vb. n.* That which is used to fill an empty space, or supply a deficiency.

fil'lip (-ip), *v. t. & i.* To strike or snap in a certain quick way with the finger; snap; project as by a filip. — *n.* A smart blow or tap with the finger; something serving to rouse or excite.

fil'li-peen' (-i-pēn'), *n.* See PHILOPENA.

fil'ly (fī'lī), *n.; pl. -LIES* (-īz). A female foal or colt.

fil'o-selle' (fī'ō-zēl'; -sēl'), *n.* A kind of silk thread less glossy than floss, and spun from coarser material.

film (fīlm), *n.* A thin skin; any thin, slight covering or layer, as the layer holding the sensitized salts of photographic plates, or a flexible sheet on which this layer is mounted. — *v. t. & i.* To cover, or become covered, with or as with a film.

film'y (fīl'mī), *a.; FILM'I-ER* (-mī-ēr); -I-EST. Of, resembling, or covered with, a film. — **film'i-ness**, *n.*

fil'ter (fīl'tēr), *n.* Anything porous through which liquid is passed to cleanse or strain it. — *v. t. & i.* To subject to, or remove by, the action of a filter; strain; pass through a filter; percolate.

filth (fīlth), *n.* Foul matter; repulsive dirt; nastiness; moral defilement.

filth'y (fīl'thī), *a.; FILTH'I-ER* (-thī-ēr); -I-EST. Defiled with filth; foul; impure; obscene. — **Syn.** Unclean, squalid, nasty, gross, licentious, dirty. — **filth'-i-ly**, *adv.* — **filth'i-ness**, *n.*

fil'trate (fīl'trāt), *v. t. & i.* To filter. — *n.* The liquid which has been filtered. — **fil-tra'tion** (fīl-trā'shŭn), *n.*

fil'm'ri-ate (fīl'm'ri-āt), *a.* Fringed.

fin (fīn), *n.* A membranous winglike or paddlelike process or growth of aquatic animals, used in propelling, balancing, or guiding the body; finlike organ or part.

fin'a-ble (fīn'ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to a fine.

fi'nal (fī'nāl), *a.* Pert. to, or occurring

at, the end; last; conclusive; decisive; respecting, or constituted by, an end or object in view (chiefly in *final cause*). — *n.* That which is final.

fi-na'le (fē-nā'lā), *n.* [It.] Termination; concluding part.

fi-nal'i-ty (fī-nāl'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). State of being final, finished, or settled; that which is final; relation of end to means; teleology.

fi'nal-ly (fī'nāl-ī), *adv.* At the end; ultimately; lastly; conclusively.

fi-nance' (fī-nāns'; fī-), *n.* Pecuniary resources, esp. of a ruler or of a state (commonly in *pl.*); management of money or conduct of monetary affairs. — *v. t.* To conduct the finances of; provide the capital for. — **fi-nan'cial** (fī-nān'shāl), *a.* — **fi-nan'cial-ly**, *adv.*

fin'an-cier' (fīn'ān-sēr'), *n.* One having the administration of finance; one skilled in financial operations.

fin'back' (fīn'bāk'), *n.* Any of various whalebone whales having a prominent dorsal fin; a rorqual.

finch (fīnch), *n.* Any of a numerous family of singing birds, including the sparrows, grosbeaks, crossbills, goldfinches, linnets, buntings, etc.

find (fīnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p. FOUND (found); *p. pr. & vb. n. FIND'ING*. To meet with, come upon, or light upon; discover by study or experiment; gain, as the object of desire or effort; procure; attain to; arrive at; reach; determine and declare; learn by experience; perceive; experience; feel; gain, or regain, the use of; provide; supply; maintain. — *n.* A finding, or something found.*

find'er (fīn'dēr), *n.* One that finds; a camera attachment which shows in miniature the view thrown by the camera lens on the photographic plate.

fin' de siè'cle (fān' dē syē'kl'). [F.] End of the century, esp. of the late 19th century; "up-to-date."

find'ing, *vb. n.* That which is found; esp., *pl.*, that which a journeyman artisan provides for himself, as tools, trimmings, etc.; the result of a judicial inquiry, esp. into some matter of fact.

fine (fīn), *a.* Finished; refined; free from impurity; superior; not coarse, gross, or heavy; of senses, emotions, etc., subtle, sensitive, delicate, or refined; having marked excellence or great merit.

fine, *n.* End; conclusion (*Obs.*, except in: **in fine**, in conclusion or in short); a sum paid by way of composition, settlement, or punishment. — *v. t.* To set a fine on by judgment of a court; punish by fine.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, čnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb. ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

fine'draw' (fin'drô'), *v. t.* [for prin. parts see **DRAW**.] To draw or sew closely together two edges of (a fabric); draw out finely, or tenuously.

fine'ly, *adv.* In a fine manner or degree.

fine'ness (fin'nēs), *n.* Quality or condition of being fine; proportion of pure silver or gold in jewelry, bullion, or coins, often expressed in parts per thousand.

fin'er-y (fin'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). Ornament; decoration; showy dress.

fine'spun' (fin'spūn'), *a.* Spun or drawn so as to be fine; attenuated; unsubstantial; oversubtle.

fi-nesse' (fi-nēs'), *n.* Delicate skill; refinement; subtlety of contrivance; cunning; stratagem. — *v. i.* To use finesse, artifice, or stratagem.

fin'ger (fin'gēr), *n.* One of the five terminal members of the hand, esp. one other than the thumb; something that resembles, or does the work of, a finger, as a pointer, a pawl, etc.; the breadth, or the length, of a finger, or nearly an inch, or about four and a half inches; a part of a glove into which a finger is inserted. — *v. t.* To touch with the fingers; handle; pilfer. — *v. i.* To use the fingers in playing music; touch or handle something with the fingers.

finger bowl. A bowl or basin to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table.

fin'ger-ling (fin'gēr-ling), *n.* Any small fish no longer than a finger.

finger stall. A cover or shield for a finger.

fin'i-al (fin'ī-āl), *n.* Ornament terminating a Gothic pinnacle, gable, etc.

fin'i-cal (-kāl), *a.* Affectedly fine; unduly fastidious. — **Syn.** Fastidious, nice, dainty, effeminate, trim, smug, brisk, smart, alert, spruce. — **fin'i-cal'i-ty** (-kāl'ī-ti), *n.* — **fin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fin'ick-ing (fin'ī-king), **fin'ick-y** (-kī), **fin'i-kin** (-kin), *a.* Fincical; unduly particular; mincing; trivial.

fi'nis (fi'nīs), *n.* An end; conclusion.

fin'ish (fin'ish), *v. t.* To arrive at the end of; end; terminate; bestow the last required labor upon; complete; perfect; accomplish; *Now chiefly Colloq.*, dispose of completely. — **Syn.** Conclude, accomplish. — *v. i.* To come to an end; cease. — *n.* The conclusion; end; that which finishes, completes, or perfects; condition resulting from completed labor; manner or style of finishing. — **fin'ish-er**, *n.*

fin'ished (-isht), *p. a.* Concluded; perfected; polished to the highest degree of excellence; perfect.

fi'nite (fi'nīt), *a.* Having definable limits; having a character or being completely determinable either as an object of thought, or as an object susceptible of complete enumeration or of physical measurement. — **fi'nite-ly**, *adv.* — **fi'nite-ness**, *n.*

Finn (fin), *n.* A native of Finland; a member of any of various allied races or of races speaking tongues allied to the Finnish. — **Finn'ic** (-ik), *a.*

Finn'ish (-ish), *a.* Of or pert. to Finland, the Finns, or their language. — *n.* Language of the Finns of Finland.

fin'ny (fin'ī), *a.* Having, abounding in, or resembling, a fin or fins; hence, pertaining to, or abounding in, fishes.

fiord (fyōrd), *n.* A narrow inlet of the sea, between high banks.

fir (fūr), *n.* Any of various trees of the pine family, of graceful shape and often of large size; also, their wood.

fire (fīr), *n.* The principle of combustion as manifested in light and heat, esp. flame, formerly regarded as one of the elements; fuel in combustion, as on a hearth; a destructive burning, as of a house; an inflammable composition or a device for producing a fiery display; torture by or as by burning; fever; inflammation; liveliness of imagination or fancy; ardor; fervor; brilliancy; a glowing object, as a star; the discharge of firearms; firing. — *v. t.* To set on fire; kindle; ignite; subject to intense heat; bake; tend the fire of; animate; give life to; inflame; irritate; light up; illuminate; cause to explode, as a mine; discharge, as a gun; *Colloq.*, project forcibly as from a gun; hurl. — *v. i.* To take fire; glow; be inflamed with passion; discharge firearms; *Colloq.*, hurl.

fire'arm' (-ārm'), *n.* Any weapon, esp., one that is portable, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive.

fire balloon. A balloon raised in the air by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire.

fire'brand' (-brānd'), *n.* A piece of burning wood; one who inflames factions or causes contention.

fire'crack'er (fir'krāk'ēr), *n.* A paper cylinder containing an explosive, for making a noise, esp. on festivals.

fire damp. A combustible gas formed esp. in coal mines; also, the explosive mixture formed by this gas with air.

fire'dog' (fir'dōg'), *n.* An andiron.

fire eater. A juggler who pretends to eat fire; a quarrelsome person.

fire engine. An apparatus for throwing a jet of water to extinguish fires, esp. a steam engine and pump on wheels.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

fire escape. Any device for escape from a burning building.

fire'fly' (fir'fli'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-fli'z'). Any nocturnal winged light-producing insect, as a certain small beetle.

fire'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed to extinguish fires; a man who tends fires; stoker.

fire'place' (fir'plās'), *n.* The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire, usually an open recess in a wall; a hearth.

fire'proof' (-prōōf'), *a.* Proof against fire; relatively incombustible. — *v. t.* To render fireproof.

fir'er (fir'ēr), *n.* One that fires; an incendiary.

fire ship. A vessel carrying combustibles or explosives, sent among the enemy's ships to set them on fire.

fire'side' (-sid'), *n.* Place near the fire or hearth; home.

fire water. Ardent spirits; — a name attributed to the American Indians. *Commonly Jocular.*

fire'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Wood for fuel.

fire'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* A device for producing a striking display of light or a figure or figures in fire (usually in *pl.*); *pl.*, a pyrotechnic exhibition.

fir'kin (fir'kĭn), *n.* A small wooden vessel or cask, for butter, lard, etc.; a measure of capacity, usually one fourth of a barrel.

firm (fĭrm), *a.* Fixed; closely compressed; solid; unyielding; not easily moved or disturbed; steady; established; loyal; solid; indicating firmness; of prices, steady or not fluctuating markedly. — **Syn.** Fixed, stable, steady, secure, immovable; impenetrable, rigid; resolute, constant, determined.

firm (fĭrm), *n.* The name, title, or style under which a company transacts business; partnership; commercial house.

fir'ma-ment (fĭr'mă-mĕnt), *n.* The vault or arch of the sky; the heavens.

fir'man (fĭr'măn; fĕr-măn'), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mănz; -mănz'). In the Orient, a sovereign decree.

firm'ly, *adv.*, **firm'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; FIRM, *a.*

first (fĭrst), *a.* Preceding all others; — used as the ordinal of *one*. — **Syn.** Primary, primordial, primitive, primeval, pristine; highest, chief, principal, foremost. — *adv.* Before any or some other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc.; for the first time; in preference to anything else; sooner. — *n.* Anything that is first.

first'-class' (fĭrst'klās'), *a.* Of the best or highest class, rank, or quality. —

adv. By a first-class conveyance; with first-class accommodations, etc.

first'-hand' (-hănd'), *adv.* At first hand. — *a.* Obtained directly from the original source.

first'ling (-lĭng), *n.* The first of a class; first produce, offspring, or result.

first'ly (-li), *adv.* In the first place; first; — commonly used in connection with "secondly," etc.

first'-rate' (-răt'), *a.* Of the first rate; very efficient or good. — *adv.* Very or quite well. *Colloq.*

firth (fŭrth), *n.* A narrow arm of the sea; a frith.

fis'cal (fis'kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the public treasury or revenue; financial.

fish (fish), *n.*; *pl.* FISHES (-ĕz), *or, collectively*, FISH. Broadly, any animal living in the water; specif., any completely aquatic, water-breathing vertebrate having the limbs (when present) developed as fins and, typically, a somewhat spindle-shaped body covered with scales; [*cap.*] *pl.* *Astron.*, Pisces; flesh of fish, used as food; a rigid strip used to strengthen a part, as a mast, rail joint, etc. — *v. i.* To attempt to catch fish, as by angling or drawing a net; search (for anything submerged or hid) with hook, dredge, extended arm, etc.; seek to get by artifice or indirectly. — *v. t.* To catch or try to catch; draw (*out* or *up*), as a coin; fish in, as a stream. — **fish'er** (-ĕr), **fish'er-man** (-măn), *n.*

fish'er-y (fish'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Act, process, occupation, right, season, or place of fishing.

fish hawk. The osprey.

fish'hook' (fish'hōōk'), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

fish'ing, *vb. n.* Act of one who fishes; also, a fishery.

fish'plate' (-plăt'), *n.* A plate used as a fish, as to join abutting railroad rails.

fish'wife' (fish'wif'), *n.*; *pl.* -WIVES' (-wivz'). Also, **fish'wom'an** (-wōōm-ăn). A woman who sells fish at retail.

fish'y (fish'ĭ), *a.*; **FISH'I-ER** (-ĭ-ēr); -I-EST. Consisting of or having the qualities, taste, or odor, of fish; abounding in fish; *Colloq.*, questionable; of the eyes or a jewel, dull; lusterless. — **fish'i-ness**, *n.*

fis'sile (fis'ĭl), *a.* Capable of being split; cleavable.

fis'sion (fish'ŭn), *n.* A cleaving into parts; reproduction by spontaneous division into independent organisms.

fis'sure (fish'ŭr), *n.* A narrow opening made by separation of parts; cleft; a cleaving; state of being cleft. — *v. t.* & *i.* To break into fissures; cleave.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

fist (fist), *n.* A small dog.

fist (fist), *n.* The closed hand, esp. as clenched for a blow; *Colloq.*, the hand, or handwriting; index mark [U⁵].

fist/ie (fis'tik), *a.* Pert. to boxing; pugilistic. *Colloq.*

fist/i-cuffs (-ti-küfs'), *n. pl.* A fight with the fists.

fis'tu-la (fis'tü-lä), *n.; pl. E. -LAS (-láz), L. -LÆ (-lë).* A reed; a pipe; an abnormal opening or narrow cavity in a normal canal, organ, or other part of the body. — **fis'tu-lar** (-lär), *a.*

fit (fit), *a.; FIT'TER; -TEST.* Adapted to an end, object, or design; qualified; prepared; ready (commonly with *to* or *for*).

— **Syn.** Becoming, seemly, congruous, consonant, correspondent, adapted, competent, adequate; apt, pertinent, apposite, suitable, appropriate, proper. — *v. t.* To be suitable to; befit; make fit; supply with something fit. — *v. i.* To be fit or becoming. — *n.* The quality or condition of being fit or of fitting.

fit, *n.* A sudden violent attack of a disorder; a convulsion; paroxysm; a sudden transitory effort or outburst.

fitch (fich), *n.* The fitchet or its fur.

fitch/et (-ët), *n.* The European polecat.

fit/ful (fit'fööl), *a.* Spasmodic; impulsive and unstable. — **Syn.** Irregular, intermittent, variable, capricious; convulsive. — **-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

fit/ly (-li), *adv.* In a fit manner or at a fit time; suitably.

fit/ness, *n.* State or quality of being fit or fitted.

fit'ter (-ër), *n.* One who fits or makes to fit.

fit'ting, *n.* Anything used in fitting up; esp., *pl.*, fixtures. — *a.* Fit; suitable. — **fit'ting-ly**, *adv.*

five (fiv), *a.* Four and one added; — a cardinal numeral. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than four; a symbol for this number; something having five units or members.

fives (fivz), *n.* A game somewhat similar to handball.

fix (fiks), *v. t.* To make firm, stable, or fast; render permanent or lasting; place definitely; establish; settle; place in order; adjust; *Colloq.*, put to rights or repair; render nonvolatile or solid; cause to make a nonvolatile or solid compound. — **Syn.** Determine, settle, place, confirm, limit, delimit. — *v. i.* To become fixed, firm, or stable. — *n.* A predicament; dilemma. *Colloq.* — **fix'a-ble**, *a.*

fix'ate (fik'sät), *v. t. & i.* To render, or become, fixed; fix. — **fix-a'tion** (fik-sä'shün), *n.*

fixed (fikst), *p. a.* Securely placed or fastened. — **fix'ed-ly** (fik'sëd-li), *adv.*

fix'ing, *vb. n.* Act of one that fixes; *pl.*, *Colloq.*, arrangements; trimmings; accompaniments.

fix'i-ty (fik'si-ti), *n.* State of being fixed or that which is fixed.

fix'ture (fiks'tür), *n.* Act of fixing; state of being fixed; thing or person firmly fastened or established; that which is fixed or attached as a permanent appendage.

fizz (fiz), *v. i.* To hiss, as a burning fuse. — *n.* Hissing sound; effervescing drink.

fiz'zle (fiz'li), *v. i.* To fizz; burn with a fizz and then go out; *Colloq.*, fail ignominiously after a good beginning. — *n.* A hissing; *Colloq.*, a failure.

fjord (fyörd), *Var. of FJORD.*

flab'by (fläb'i), *a.; -BI-ER* (-i-ër); **-BI-EST.** Wanting firmness; flaccid; feeble; weak. — **-bi-ly**, *adv.* — **-bi-ness**, *n.*

fla-bel'lum (flä-bël'üm), *n.; pl. -LA* (-ä). A fan; esp., the feather fan carried before the Pope on state occasions.

flac'cid (fläk'sid), *a.* Lacking stiffness; soft and weak; flabby. — **flac-cid'i-ty** (fläk-sid'i-ti), *n.*

flag (fläg), *n.* Any of various plants having long, ensiform leaves; esp., an iris; the leaf of such a plant.

flag, *n.* Any hard stone suitable for paving; also, a flagstone. — *v. t.* To lay with flags, or flat stones.

flag, *n.* A light cloth bearing a device or devices to indicate nationality, party, etc., or to give or ask information; a standard; banner; ensign. — **Syn.** Colors, pennon, pennant, streamer. — *v. t.* To put a flag on; signal with a flag.

flag, *v. i.* To hang loose; be limp; grow spiritless; lose vigor; lag. — **Syn.** Droop, decline, fail, pine.

flag'el-lant (fläj'ë-länt; flä-jël'änt), *n.* One who flagellates; esp., a fanatic who scourges himself. — *a.* Flagellating.

flag'el-late (fläj'ë-lät), *a.* Having flagellums; flagelliform. — *v. t.* To whip; scourge; flog. — **flag'el-la'tion**, *n.*

flag-el'i-form (flä-jël'i-förm), *a.* Long, slender, round, flexible, and (commonly) tapering.

flag-el'um (-üm), *n.; pl. E. -LUMS* (-ümz), *L. -LA* (-ä). A whiplike process or appendage, as of a cell.

flag'eo-let' (fläj'ë-lët'; fläj'ë-lët), *n.* A small shrill-sounding wooden musical pipe having six or more holes and a mouthpiece.

flag'ging (fläg'ing), *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones; flagstones collectively.

ûrn, üp, circûs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

flag'ging, *p. a.* Languid; spiritless.

flag-gi'tious (flā-jish'ūs), *a.* Grossly wicked; villainous. — **flag-gi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **flag-gi'tious-ness**, *n.*

flag officer. A naval officer commanding a fleet or squadron, or one entitled to display a flag indicative of his command rank, as an admiral, vice admiral, or rear admiral.

flag'on (flāg'ŭn), *n.* A vessel for liquors, esp. one with a handle and a spout and usually a lid.

flag-gran-cy (flā'grān-sī), *n.; pl. -cies* (-siz). State or quality of being flagrant.

flag-grant (-grānt), *a.* Flaming into notice; notorious; heinous; glaringly wicked. — **Syn.** Glaring, nefarious; villainous, profligate, abandoned, hateful, odious, monstrous, wanton, violent, flagitious, atrocious, outrageous. — **flag-grant-ly**, *adv.*

flag'ship (flāg'ship'), *n.* The ship that carries the commander of a fleet or squadron and flies his flag.

flag'staff (-stāf'), *n.; pl. -STAFFS* (-stāfs') or *-STAVES* (-stāvz'). A staff on which a flag is hoisted.

flag'stone (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone used in paving; a flag.

flail (flāl), *n.* An instrument for threshing grain by hand. — *v. t. & i.* To beat with or as with a flail.

flake (flāk), *n.* A rack or stage, esp. for drying fish.

flake, *n.* A loose filmy mass or a thin chiplike layer of anything. — *v. t. & i.* To form or separate into, or to cover or mark with, flakes.

flak'y (flāk'ī), *a.; FLAK'Y* (-ER; -I-EST. Consisting of, lying in, or cleaving off in, flakes, or layers. — **flak'y-ness**, *n.*

flam'beau (flām'bō), *n.; pl. -BEAUX*, (-bōz). A flaming torch.

flam-boy'ant (flām-boi'ānt), *a.* Marked by waving or flamelike curves, as the tracery of late French Gothic windows; gorgeous; showy. — **-ant-ly**, *adv.*

flame (flām), *n.* A body of burning gas or vapor; state of blazing combustion; blaze; any flamelike state or appearance; glow; burning zeal; passion; ardor; a sweetheart. — *v. i.* To burn with a flame; burst forth like flame, or with zeal or ardor; glow. — **Syn.** Blaze, flare, glare.

fla'men (flā'mēn), *n.; pl. E. -MENS* (-mēnz), *L. FLAMINES* (flām'ī-nēz). A priest in ancient Rome.

fla-min'go (flā-min'gō), *n.; pl. -GOS* or *-GOES* (-gōz). Any of several tropical or semitropical aquatic birds with very long legs and neck.

flamingo plant. A Central American plant the spathe and spadix of which are bright scarlet.

flam'mule (flām'ūl), *n.* A small flame, as one shown in a picture of a Chinese or Japanese god.

flam'y (flām'ī), *a.* Flaming or flamelike.

flange (flānj), *n.* A rib or rim for strength, for a guide, or for attachment to another object.

flank (flānk), *n.* The side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; the side of anything; the right or left of an army, fleet, or fort. — *v. t.* To command or guard the flank of (a body of troops); attack the flank of; pass around, or turn, the flank of; be situated at the flank, or side, of; border. — *v. i.* To be placed, or to act, at the flank.

flan'nel (flān'ēl), *n.* A soft woolen cloth, of loose texture; *pl.*, flannel clothing.

flan'nel-ette (flān'ēl-ēt'), *n.* A soft narrow flannel; cotton imitation of flannel.

flap (flāp), *n.* Anything broad and limber or flat and thin, that hangs loose, as a hinged leaf of a table; the motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke or sound made with it. — *v. t. & i.* To beat or rouse with a flap; move with a beating motion; furnish with a flap or flaps.

flap'doo'dle (flāp'dōō'd'l), *n.* Food for fools; specious talk; nonsense. *Colloq.*

flap'drag'on (-drāg'ŭn), *n.* A game in which tidbits are caught out of burning brandy and put into the mouth blazing; a thing so caught and eaten.

flap'jack (flāp'jāk'), *n.* A griddlecake. *U. S. or Dial. Eng.*

flap'per (flāp'ēr), *n.* One that flaps.

flare (flār), *v. i.* To burn or blaze out with a sudden unsteady light; open or spread outward. — *v. t.* To display; signal by flares. — *n.* An unsteady glaring light; a spreading outward, or a part that spreads. — **flar'ing-ly**, *adv.*

flare'-up, *n.* A bursting into flame, or, fig., into anger.

flash (flāsh), *v. i.* To break forth in or like a sudden flame; gleam; light up; come or pass like a flash; break forth or out so as to make a sudden or unexpected display. — **Syn.** Sparkle, glit-ter, glance, glint, glimmer, shimmer. — *v. t.* To send out in or as in, or by, flashes. — *n.* A sudden burst or blaze of light; a sudden brilliant burst, as of wit; the duration of a flash; a brief time. — *a.* Showy; cheap and pretentious.

flashing point. That degree of temperature at which an oil, esp. kerosene, gives off vapor in sufficient quantity to

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, đccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recent, makěr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

flash, or burn momentarily, on the approach of a flame or spark.

flash light. A light that flashes, as a kind of revolving light for lighthouses, a sudden or intermittent light used as a signal, etc. — **flash'-light'**, *a.*

flash'y (flăsh'ī), *a.*; **FLASH'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Flashing; dazzling for a moment; showy; gaudy. — **flash'i-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **flash'i-ness**, *n.*

flask (flăsk), *n.* A narrow-necked or bottle-shaped vessel, variously used; the frame which holds the sand, etc., forming the mold used in a foundry.

flat (flăt), *n.* A story in a building; esp., a story, or suite of rooms in one story, forming a complete residence.

flat, *a.* Having a surface level and smooth, or relatively so; lying spread out; prostrate; laid low; ruined; in painting, uniform or monotonous in light and shade or in color; free from gloss; having broad smooth surfaces and little thickness; clear; positive; downright; unvarying; esp., without discount; dull; uninteresting; monotonous; tasteless; insipid; lacking clearness or sonority; of consonant sounds, soft or voiced; below the true musical pitch; hence, minor, or lower by a half step. — *adv.* Flatly; without interest; without excess; exactly. — *n.* A level surface; a plain; a shoal; shallow; something flat or the flat part of anything, as of a sword blade; a flat musical tone or note. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become flat. — **flat'ly**, *adv.* — **flat'ness**, *n.*

flat'fish' (-fish'), *n.* Any of a large group of fishes, including the flounder, halibut, etc., that swim on one side, and, in the adults, have both eyes on the upper side.

flat'i-ron (-ī'ŕn), *n.* An iron for ironing clothes; a sadiron.

flat'ten (-n), *v. t.* To make flat; throw down; prostrate; depress; deject. — *v. i.* To become or grow flat.

flat'ter (-ēr), *v. t.* To treat with flattery; encourage with favorable, but sometimes unfounded, representations; beguile; charm; portray too favorably. — *v. i.* To use flattery. — **flat'ter-er**, *n.*

flat'ter-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-īz). Act of pleasing by artful compliments; false, insincere, or excessive praise; also, blandishment.

flat'tish (-ish), *a.* Somewhat flat.

flat'u-lence (flăt'ŭ-lĕns), **flat'u-len-cy** (-lĕn-sī), *n.* Flatulent state or quality.

flat'u-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* Generating gas in the alimentary canal; marked by or affected with flatus; pretentious without substance; inflated. — **-lent-ly**, *adv.*

fla'tus (flă'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUSES (-ĕz), L. -TUS. A puff of wind; gas generated in the stomach, intestines, or other body cavity.

flat'ways' (flăt'wăz'), **flat'wise'** (-wīz'), *a. or adv.* With the flat side downward, or next to another object.

flaunt (flănt; flŏnt), *v. i. & t.* To wave, flutter, or move ostentatiously; parade or display obtrusively. — *n.* Act of flaunting. — **flaunt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

flaunt'y (flăn'tī; flŏn'-), *a.* Boastfully showy; flaunting.

fla'vor (flă'vēr), *n.* Odor; fragrance; that quality of anything which affects the taste, or gratifies the palate; relish; savor; a flavoring substance; a predominant or characterizing quality of anything. — *v. t.* To give flavor, relish, or savor, to.

fla'vor-ing, *n.* Anything, as an essence or extract, used to give a particular flavor.

flaw (flō), *n.* A crack; gap; fissure; a defect; fault. — **Syn.** Fracture, breach, rift, cleft; spot, speck. — **flaw'less**, *a.*

flaw, *n.* A sudden gust of wind. — **flaw'y** (-ī), *a.*

flax (flăks), *n.* A slender erect annual plant, with blue flowers, cultivated for its fiber and seed; also, its fiber prepared for spinning. — **flax'en** (flăk's'n), *a.*

flax'seed' (flăks'sĕd'; *commonly* flăk'sĕd'), *n.* The seed of flax, used in medicine, and yielding an oil (*linseed oil*).

flay (flā), *v. t.* To strip off the skin or surface of; criticize severely.

flea (flē), *n.* Any of certain hard-bodied wingless bloodsucking insects with extraordinary powers of leaping.

flea'bane' (flē'băn'), *n.* Any of various plants of the aster family, supposed to drive away fleas.

flea'bit'ten (-bit't'n), *a.* Bitten by a flea or fleas; of a horse, white, flecked with minute dots of bay or sorrel.

fleam (flēm), *n.* A kind of lancet.

fleck (flĕk), *n.* A spot, as a freckle; a streak; speckle. — *v. t.* To spot, streak, or stripe; to dapple.

fleck'y (-ī), *a.*; **FLECK'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **FLECK'I-EST**. Having flecks; also, wavy. — **fleck'i-ness** (-ī-nĕs), *n.*

flec'tion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of flexing; a bend; a part bent; grammatical inflection, as of nouns.

fled (flĕd), *pret. & p. p.* of FLEE.

fledge (flĕj), *a.* — *v. i.* To acquire the feathers necessary for flight. — *v. t.* To care for (a bird) until its plumage is developed; provide or cover with mature plumage; feather (an arrow).

fledg'ling (-ling), *n.* A bird just fledged.

ŕn, ŭp, circŭs, men'is; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inĕ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

flee (flē), *v. i.*; **FLED** (flēd); **FLEE'ING**. To run away, as from danger; pass away swiftly; vanish. — *v. t.* To run away from; shun. — **flee'er** (flē'ēr), *n.*

fleece (flēs), *n.* The coat of wool that covers a sheep; the wool shorn from a sheep at one time; a fleecelike covering. — *v. t.* To shear (sheep); strip of money or other property. — **fleec'er** (ē-ēr), *n.*

fleec'y (flēs'ī), *a.*; **FLEEC'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Of, like, or covered with, a fleece.

fleur (flēr), *v. i. & t.* To laugh, grin, or grimace, coarsely; mock; gibe. — *n.* A word or look of derision or mockery. — **fleur'ing-ly**, *adv.*

fleet (flēt), *n.* A number of war vessels under one command; also, the navy of a country; any group of vessels in company.

fleet, *v. i.* To glide along or away; flit; vanish; fly swiftly; hasten. — *v. t.* To pass (time); on a vessel, to move or change (in some certain way). — *a.* Swift in motion; quick; nimble; evanescent. — **fleet'ly**, *adv.* — **fleet'ness**, *n.*

fleet'ing, *p. a.* Passing swiftly.

Flem'ing (flēm'ing), *n.* A Flemish-speaking Belgian.

Flem'ish, *a.* Pert. to Flanders, the Flemings, or Flemish. — *n.* The Low German language of northern Belgium.

flense (flēns), *v. t.* To strip the blubber or skin from, as from a whale, seal, etc.

flesh (flēsh), *n.* The soft parts of an animal, esp. a vertebrate animal, usually excluding the skin and most viscera; animal food; meat; surface of the body, esp. as to color; the human body, as disting. from the soul; human nature; carnality; kindred; race; mankind; the pulpy substance of fruit. — *v. t.* To feed (as dogs) with flesh; initiate in bloodshed; incite to passion, lust, etc., by a foretaste of it; glut.

flesh fly. Any of numerous species of true flies, as the blue bottle fly, whose larvae, or maggots, feed on flesh.

flesh'i-ness *n.* State of being fleshy.

flesh'ings (-ingz), *n. pl.* Flesh-colored tights.

flesh'y (-lī), *a.* Of or pert. to the flesh or body; corporeal; carnal; sensual; fleshy. — **flesh'li-ness**, *n.*

flesh'pot' (-pōt'), *n.* A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, *pl.*, plenty; high living.

flesh'y (-ī), *a.*; **FLESH'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Of, pert. to, or resembling, flesh; marked by abundant or excessive flesh; plump.

Fletch'er-ism (flēch'ēr-lz'm), *n.* The practice of thorough mastication of food as advocated by Horace Fletcher, an American specialist on human nutrition.

fleur'-de-lis' (flūr'dē-lē'), *n.*; *pl.* **FLEURS-DE-LIS** (flūr'-). The iris; a conventionalized flower used in heraldry, perhaps suggested by the iris.

flew (flōō), *pret.* of **FLY**.

flex (flēks), *v. t. & i.* To bend.

flex'i-ble (flēk'sī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being flexed; pliable; not stiff; tractable; compliant; plastic. — **Syn.** Flexible, elastic; yielding, ductile, facile, complaisant, docile, pliant, supple, limber, lithe, lissome. — **flex'i-bil'i-ty** (flēk'sī-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **flex'i-bly**, *adv.*

flex'ile (flēk'sīl), *a.* Flexible.

flex'ion, **flex'ion-al**, etc. Vars. of **FLECTION**, etc.

flex'or (-sōr), *n.* A muscle which bends a limb.

flex'u-ous (flēk'shū-ūs; flēks'ū-), *a.* Having turns or windings; sinuous; wavering; undulating.

flex'ure (flēk'shūr; flēks'ūr), *n.* A flexing, or state of being flexed; flexion; a turn; bend; fold.

flib'ber-ti-gib bet (flīb'ēr-tī-jīb'ēt), *n.* A gossip; chatter; one giddy or frivolous, esp. a woman.

flick (flīk), *v. t. & i.* To whip lightly or with a quick jerk; snap or toss with a jerk; flirt. — *n.* A flicking stroke, or its sound.

flick'er (flīk'ēr), *v. i.* To flutter; flap the wings without flying; waver unsteadily like a dying flame; flutter. — *n.* A flickering. — **flick'er-ing-ly**, *adv.*

flick'er, *n.* A woodpecker of eastern North America; the yellowhammer.

fli'er (flī'ēr), *n.* One that flies. = **FLYER**.

flight (flīt), *n.* Act or mode of flying; power of flying or distance covered at a flight; a passing beyond ordinary bounds; a number of beings or things, as a flock of birds, passing through the air together; a light arrow for long-distance shooting; the stairs from one landing to the next.

flight, *n.* Act of fleeing; hasty departure.

flight'i-ly (-ī-lī), *adv.*, **flight'i-ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.

flight'less (-lēś), *a.* Incapable of flight.

flight'y (flīt'ī), *a.*; **FLIGHT'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Indulging in flights, or sallies, of imagination, caprice, etc.; volatile; mildly insane.

flim'flam' (flīm'flam'), *n.* A trifle; a trick; nonsense; deception; humbug.

flim'sy (flīm'zī), *a.*; **-SI-ER** (-zī-ēr); **-SI-EST**. Weak; slight; vain; unsubstantial. — **Syn.** Feeble, superficial, shallow.

flinch (flīnch), *v. i.* To draw back, as from pain; wince. — *n.* A flinching.

flin'der (flīn'dēr), *n.* A fragment.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite

fling (fling), *v. t.*; **FLUNG** (flung); **FLING'**-**ING**. To-cast from or as from the hand; throw; hurl; throw off or down; defeat; send forth; emit; cast off. — *v. i.* To throw one's self violently or hastily; rush. — *n.* A throw; flounce; kick; a harsh or contemptuous remark; a lively gesticulatory dance; unconstrained action; a time of indulgence.

flint (flint), *n.* A massive, very hard kind of quartz, which strikes fire with steel; a piece of flint for striking fire; anything very hard and unyielding.

flint glass. A heavy brilliant glass, essentially a silicate of lead and potassium or sodium.

flint'lock' (flint'lök'), *n.* An old-fashioned gun or pistol lock having a flint for striking a spark to ignite the charge; a firearm with such a lock.

flint'y (flin'ti), *a.*; **FLINT'-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling, flint.

flip (flip), *n.* A beverage of spiced and sweetened liquor, sometimes with egg in it, heated, as with a hot iron.

flip, *v. t. & i.* To toss; fillip; snap; flick; flirt. — *v. i.* Act of flipping.

flip'pan-cy (flip'án-sī), *n.* State or quality of being flippan.

flip'pant (-ánt), *a.* Speaking confidently without knowledge or consideration; trifling; pert. — **flip'pant-ly**, *adv.*

flip'per (-ēr), *n.* A broad flat limb adapted for swimming, as of seals, whales, etc.

flirt (flirt), *v. t.* To throw with a jerk; fling suddenly; fillip; toss about jerkily; open out or close briskly. — *v. i.* To move jerkily; dart; trifle; play at courtship; coquet. — *n.* A sudden jerk; quick throw; one who flirts, or coquets.

flir-ta'tion (flēr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A flirting; coquetry.

flir-ta'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Inclined to flirt; coquettish.

flit (flit), *v. i.* To move rapidly; dart along; fleet; flutter; rove on the wing; be unstable, shifting, evanescent, or the like. — **Syn.** Flicker, hover.

flich (flich), *n.* Side of a hog salted and cured; side of bacon.

flit'ter (flit'ēr), *n.* One that flits.

float (flōt), *n.* A floating; anything that floats on a fluid; a flat-topped vehicle without sides for carrying a display; the vehicle with the display; a trowel, file, or rasp, for smoothing. — *v. i.* To rest on the surface of a fluid; move quietly or gently on or as on the water; drift along; be suspended, or move within, a fluid. — *v. t.* To cause to float; flood; get (a

scheme or company) started; smooth with a float.

float'er (flōt'ēr), *n.* One that floats; a float; *U. S.*, a voter who shifts from party to party, esp. a venal one; *U. S.*, one who votes illegally in various places.

float'ing, *p. a.* Buoyed on or in a fluid; free or loose from attachment; shifting from place to place; not permanent; variable; not funded.

floc'cose (flōk'ōs; flōk-ōs'), *a.* Woolly; flocculent.

floc'cu-lent (flōk'ū-lěnt), *a.* Like wool; consisting of, or covered with, flocks of wool. — **floc'cu-lence** (-lěns), *n.*

flock (flōk), *n.* A lock of wool or hair; woolen or cotton refuse, etc., cut up and used in upholstering, etc.; a tuftlike mass, as of a chemical precipitate.

flock, *n.* A company of people; *pl.*, multitudes; a number of birds or of animals, as geese or sheep, of one kind living or herded together; all Christians in their relation to Christ, the "Good Shepherd;" a congregation in its relation to the pastor. — **Syn.** Drove, pack, bevy, covey, swarm, shoal. — *v. i.* To gather or move in crowds.

floe (flō), *n.* The floating ice formed in a sheet or field on the sea, etc.; also, a low, flat, free mass of floating ice.

flog (flōg), *v. t.* To beat or strike with a rod or whip; whip.

flood (flūd), *n.* A great flow of water; body of water overflowing land not usually covered; a deluge; inundation; the flowing in of the tide; the watery element; a great stream of or as of any fluid; a great quantity widely diffused; a superabundance. — **the Flood**, the Deluge (*Gen. vii.*). — *v. t.* To overflow; inundate; deluge; fill full or to excess. — *v. i.* To pour or issue like a flood.

flood'gate' (-gāt'), *n.* A gate for shutting out, admitting, or releasing, a body of water; — often used figuratively.

flood tide. The rising tide.

floor (flōr), *n.* The bottom or lower part of a room; any ground surface; the structure dividing a building horizontally into stories; a story of a building; the surface of a structure on which to walk or travel; the main part of an exchange, legislative chamber, etc., in distinction from a platform or gallery; the right to speak from the floor of a legislative chamber. — *v. t.* To furnish with a floor; lay level with the floor; knock down; silence or defeat.

floor'age (flōr'āj), *n.* Floor space.

floor'ing, *vb. n.* A floor; material for, or used as, a floor.

urn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

floor'walk'er (flōr'wōk'ēr), *n.* One who walks about in a large retail store as an overseer and director. *U. S.*

flop (flōp), *v. i.* To strike about with something broad and flat; rise and fall loosely or jerkily; throw one's self heavily; change over suddenly. — *v. t.* To flap, turn, or drop suddenly and heavily. — *n.* Act or sound of flopping. — **flop'per** (-ēr), *n.* — **flop'py** (-ī), *a.* *All Colloq.*

flo'ra (flō'rā), *n.* The native plants of a given region or period.

flo'ral (flō'rāl), *a.* Of or pert. to flowers.

flo-res'cence (flō-rēs'ēns), *n.* State of bloom.

flo'ret (flō'rēt), *n.* A small flower; esp., one of the numerous small flowers which form the head in composite plants.

flo'ri-cul'ture (flō'ri-kul'tūr; flō'r'ī-), *n.* Cultivation of ornamental flowering plants. — **flo'ri-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

flor'id (flō'r'id), *a.* In rhetoric or music, embellished, excessively ornate, or flowery; bright in color; flushed with red. — **flo-rid'ity** (flō-rid'ī-tī), *n.* — **flor'id-ly**, *adv.* — **flor'id-ness**, *n.*

flor'in (flō'r'in), *n.* Orig., a gold coin with a lily on it, first struck in Florence in 1252. Later: An English gold six-shilling coin of Edward III; an Austrian silver coin worth 48.2 cents, last coined in 1892; the Dutch gulden; an English silver coin of Great Britain worth 2 shillings (48.7 cents).

flo'rist (flō'rist; flō'r'ist), *n.* A cultivator of, or dealer in, flowers.

floss (flōs), *n.* Waste silk fibers, esp. the short loose threads forming the outer part of a cocoon; the styles of the pistillate flowers of maize; floss silk.

floss silk. Lustrous untwisted silk thread of short and fine fiber used in embroidery.

floss'y (flōs'ī), *a.*; **FLOSS'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Pert. to, made of, or resembling, floss; light; downy.

flo-ta'tion (flō-tā'shān), *n.* Act, process, or state of floating.

flo-til'la (-tīl'ā), *n.* A small fleet or a fleet of small vessels.

flot'sam (flōt'sām), *n.* Wreckage of a ship or cargo found floating on the sea.

flounce (flouns), *v. i.* To throw the limbs and body one way and the other; flop, often as in displeasure. — *n.* A flouncing; a sudden jerking of the body.

flounce, *n.* A strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge only, as on a woman's skirt. — *v. t.* To deck or trim with a flounce or flounces. — **flounc'ing** (floun'sing), *n.*

floun'der (floun'dēr), *n.* Broadly, any flatfish; commonly, any of various particular species of flatfish.

floun'der, *v. i.* To struggle, as a horse in mire. — *n.* A floundering.

flour (flour), *n.* Finely ground meal of grain; fine meal separated by bolting; any fine soft powder. — *v. t.* To convert into flour; sprinkle with flour.

flour'ish (flūr'ish), *v. i.* To grow luxuriantly; thrive; increase in wealth, honor, etc.; be in one's prime, as an author, or at its best, as an art; make bold and sweeping or fanciful movements, for show, bravado, etc.; make ornamental strokes with the pen; execute irregular or fanciful music, as for a prelude; boast; brag. — *v. t.* To swing about; brandish; flaunt. — *n.* Flourishing condition; prosperity; ostentatious embellishment; parade; show; a fanciful stroke, as of the pen; a fantastic or showy musical passage; a fanfare; a waving as of a weapon; a brandishing. — **flour'ish-er**, *n.* — **-ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*

flour'y (flour'ī), *a.* Of, like, or covered with, flour; mealy.

flout (flout), *v. t. & i.* To mock; insult; sneer. — *n.* An insult; jeer; mockery. — **flout'er**, *n.* — **flout'ing-ly**, *adv.*

flow (flō), *v. i.* To move or circulate, as a liquid; run; proceed; issue forth; glide along smoothly; sound smoothly; be uttered easily; hang loose and waving; rise, as the tide; abound; be full, so as to run over. — *v. t.* To cause to flow; flood. — *n.* Act or manner of flowing or streaming; the type of motion characteristic of fluids; a stream of water or other fluid, or a mass of matter that has flowed when molten, as of lava; the quantity that flows in a certain time; tidal flood; any gentle, gradual movement of thought, diction, music, or the like; a copious outpouring, as of words.

flow'er (flou'ēr), *n.* A bloom; blossom; any plant cultivated or esteemed for its blossoms; that part of a plant destined to produce seed; an ornament, as a floral design; a figure of speech; choicest part of anything; state or time of freshness, bloom, or vigor; prime. — *v. i.* To blossom; produce flowers; come into the finest or fairest condition. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with flowers.

flow'er-de-luce' (-dē-lūs'), *n.* The Iris, specif. the form chosen for the royal emblem of France by Charles V.

flow'er-et, *n.* A small flower; a floret.

flow'er-y (-ī), *a.* Full of flowers or blossoms; of language, florid. — **-i-ness**, *n.*

flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

fluc'tu-ate (flŭk'tŭ-āt), *v. i. & t.* To move as a wave; roll hither and thither; waver; vacillate. — **Syn.** Oscillate, vibrate, undulate. — **-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

flue (flōō), *n.* An inclosed passage for a current of air, gases, etc., as in a chimney, boiler, organ, etc.

flu'en-cy (flōō'ēn-sī), *n.* Quality of being fluent; smoothness; volubility.

flu'ent (-ēnt), *a.* Flowing, or capable of flowing; easily moving; ready in the use of words; voluble; flowing; smooth. — **flu'ent-ly**, *adv.*

fluff (flŭf), *n.* Nap; down, as from cotton, fur, etc.

fluff'y (flŭf'ī), *a.*; **FLUFF'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Soft and downy; also, covered with fluff. — **fluff'y-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

flu'id (flōō'id), *a.* Having particles which easily move and change their relative position without separation of the mass, and which easily yield to pressure; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. — **fluid dram**, or **f. drachm.**, $\frac{1}{8}$ fluid ounce. — **f. ounce**, a measure for liquid medicines, etc.; 8 fluid drams. In the U. S. it equals $\frac{1}{16}$ pint, in Gr. Britain, $\frac{1}{8}$ imperial pint (28.4 c. c.). — *n.* A fluid substance. *Fluids* include both liquids (which are incompressible) and gases (which are compressible).

flu-id'i-ty (flōō-id'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being fluid.

flake (flōōk), *n.* A flatfish or flounder; any of various flattened, parasitic trematode worms.

flake, *n.* That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; a lobe of a whale's tail.

flake, *n.* An accidentally successful stroke, as at billiards; any chance advantage. *Cant* or *Slang*.

fluk'y (flōōk'ī), *a.* Happening or got by chance; uncertain; capricious. *Slang*.

flume (flōōm), *n.* An inclined channel for water.

flum'mer-y (flŭm'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -MERIES (-īz). A sort of pap; a kind of custard or blanchmange; trash; nonsense.

flung (flŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of FLING.

flunk (flŭnk), *v. i.* To fail, as on examination; back out through fear. — *v. t.* To fail in; shirk; cause to flunk. — *n.* A failure or backing out. *All Colloq.*

flunk'y (flŭnk'ī), *n.*; *pl.* FLUNKIES, (-īz). A liveried servant or a footman (*Contemptuous*); one obsequious or cringing; a toady. — **flunk'y-ism**, *n.*

flu'o-resce' (flōō'ō-rēs'), *v. i.* To exhibit fluorescence.

flu'o-res'cence (-ēns), *n.* That property which some bodies have of emitting

light while exposed to the action of certain rays of the spectrum, or of Röntgen rays, etc.; the light so produced.

flu'o-res'cent (-ēnt), *a.* Having or showing fluorescence.

flu-or'ic (flōō-ōr'ik), *a.* Pert. to, obtained from, or containing, fluorine.

flu'or-ide (flōō'ōr-id; -id), *n.* A compound of fluorine with an element or radical.

flu'or-ine (-in; -ēn), *n.* An element of the chlorine family, isolated as a pungent, corrosive, pale greenish yellow gas (Symbol, *F*).

flu'or-ite (-it), *n.* Calcium fluoride, a transparent or translucent mineral used as a flux.

flu-or'ō-scope (flōō-ōr'ō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for observing or exhibiting fluorescence, esp. in fluoroscopy.

flu'or-os'co-py (flōō'ōr-ōs'kō-pī), *n.* Examination of an object by exposing it to the Röntgen, or X, rays.

fluor spar. The mineral fluorite.

flur'ry (flŭr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-īz). A sudden, brief commotion of the air; a light shower or snowfall with wind; nervous commotion; flutter; the spasms of a dying whale. — *v. t.* To agitate; excite, as by haste.

flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* To flow and spread suddenly and freely; turn red or hot; blush; glow. — *v. t.* To animate; encourage; draw water from, or pour it over or through (a meadow, sewer, etc.); cleanse by a rush of water; make suddenly or temporarily red, rosy, or glowing. — *n.* A sudden flowing; a rush which fills or overflows; a sudden rush of feeling; a thrill; any tinge of red, as due to blushing; glow; vigor.

flush, *v. i. & t.* To start, or cause to start, up suddenly; fly like a startled bird.

flush, *a.* Fully supplied; well filled; affluent; full of vigor; ruddy; abundant; lavish; unbroken in surface; level with the adjacent surface. — *adv.* So as to be level or even; in the same plane.

flush, *n.* A hand of cards all of one suit.

flus'ter (flŭs'tēr), *v. t.* To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; confuse. — *v. i.* To be agitated. — *n.* Heat or glow, as from drinking; confused agitation.

flute (flōōt), *n.* A tubular wind instrument with holes stopped with the fingers or by keys, and in modern instruments, played by blowing into a hole on the side; a groove or channel of curved section. — *v. i.* To play on or as on a flute. — *v. t.* To play, whistle, or sing, with a flute like note; form flutes in, as in a column.

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure

flut'ing (flōōt'ing), *n.* Decoration with flutes; flutes collectively.

flut'ist (flōōt'ist), *n.* A performer on the flute.

flut'ter (flüt'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To flap the wings rapidly without flying; move with quick vibrations; move about agitatedly, with little result; be agitated. — *n.* A fluttering; quick and irregular motion; agitation; confusion. — **flut'ter-er**, *n.*

flut'y (flōōt'y), *a.* Having a tone like that of a flute.

flu'vi-al (flōō'vī-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to rivers; living in streams or ponds; produced by river action.

flux (flüks), *n.* An excessive and morbid fluid discharge, as from the bowels; a flowing; constant succession; change; state of being liquid through heat; fusion; any substance, as borax, lime, alkalies, etc., used to promote fusion of metals or minerals. — *v. t.* To fuse; treat with a flux; purge.

flux'ion (flük'shün), *n.* A flowing; a flux. **fly** (fli), *a.* Knowing; artful. *Slang.*

fly, *v. i.*; *pret.* FLEW (flō); *p. p.* FLOWN (flōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FLY'ING. To move in the air with wings, as a bird; move or be driven through the air, as before the wind; move or pass swiftly; float, wave, or soar in the air, as a kite or flag; run from danger; flee; vanish; disappear. — *v. t.* To cause to fly or float in the air, as a kite, flag, etc.; fly or flee from; shun; avoid. — *n.*; *pl.* FLIES (flīz). The course through the air of anything projected; formerly, a passenger coach or parcels cart; *Eng.*, a covered, one-horse public carriage; length of an extended flag; the outer canvas of a tent with double top; a lap on a garment, to conceal buttons; *pl.*, space over a stage with paraphernalia for handling scenery, etc.

fly, *n.* A two-winged insect of a family of which the house fly is the most familiar form; popularly, almost any flylike insect; a fishhook dressed with feathers, tinsel, etc., to imitate a fly.

fly'blow' (flī'blō'), *n.* An egg or young larva deposited by a blowfly. — *v. t.* To deposit eggs on, as a blowfly does on meat; taint. — **fly'blown'** (-blōn'), *a.*

fly'boat' (-bōt'), *n.* Any of various fast vessels, including frigates, fishing boats, and ship's boats.

fly'catch'er (-käch'ēr), *n.* Any of numerous small birds that feed on insects, which they take on the wing.

fly'er, **flī'er** (flī'ēr), *n.* One that flies.

fly'-ish', *v. i.* To angle with flies.

fly'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of FLY, *v.* — **fly-ing artillery**, artillery trained to rapid

evolutions. — **f. buttress**, a masonry structure, typically a straight inclined bar carried on an arch and a solid pier or buttress against which it abuts, for bracing a roof or vault. — **f. fish**, any of certain fishes having winglike pectoral fins, and capable of moving some distance through the air. — **f. fox**, any of various large fruit-eating bats, having a foxlike face. — **f. jib**, a sail set outside the standing jib, on an extension of the jib boom. — **f. squirrel**, any of certain squirrels having parachute-like folds of skin connecting the fore and hind legs, enabling them to make very long leaps.

fly'leaf' (flī'lēf'), *n.* An unprinted leaf at the beginning or the end of a book.

fly'speck' (-spēk'), *n.* A spot made by the excrement of a fly; any insignificant dot. — *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks.

fly'trap' (flī'trāp'), *n.* A trap for catching flies; also, a flycatching plant.

fly'wheel' (-hwēl'), *n.* A heavy wheel for equalizing by its inertia the speed of machinery with which it revolves.

foal (fōl), *n.* The young of the horse family; a colt; filly. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (a colt or foal).

foam (fōm), *n.* The white substance, consisting of bubbles, formed on liquids, or in the mouth or on the skin of an animal, by violent agitation, fermentation, or perspiration; froth; spume. — *v. i.* To gather or form foam; froth. — *v. t.* To cause to foam; cover with foam; throw out with violence.

foam'y (-ī), *a.*; **FOAM'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Covered with foam; frothy; full of, consisting of, or like, foam.

fob (fōb), *n.* A little pocket in men's trousers, for a watch, etc.; *U. S.*, a short watch chain or ribbon.

fob, *v. t.* To trick. *Archaic.*

fo'cal (fō'kal), *a.* Of or pert. to a focus. **fo'cal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To bring to a focus. — **-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shün; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

fo'cus (-kūs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CUSES (-ēz), L. -CI (-si). A point in which rays meet, after being reflected or refracted; point at which an image is formed; a point from which diverging rays appear to issue, or a point at which converging rays would meet if not reflected or refracted before they reach it; focal length; adjustment, as of the eye or an eyepiece, requisite for distinct vision; a central point; point of concentration. — *v. t.* To bring to a focus; focalize; adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.).

fod'der (fōd'ēr), *n.* Coarse food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, etc. — *v. t.* To feed with or as with fodder.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, rōcēt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; üse, ünite,

foe (fō), *n.* One who has personal enmity, hatred, or malice, against another; an enemy; an enemy in war; adversary.
foehn (fūn), *n.* A warm dry wind of the northern Alpine valleys.

foe'man (fō'mán), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). A foe in war.

foe'tal, foe-ta'tion. Vars. of FETAL, etc.

fog (fög), *n.* Vapor condensed to fine particles of water near the ground; any murky condition of the atmosphere, or any substance causing it; state of mental confusion. — *v. t. & i.* To envelop, or become obscured, as with fog; perplex.

o'gey. Var. of FOGGY.

fog'gy (fög'i), *a.; -GI-ER* (-i-ēr); **-GI-EST.** Thick; filled with fog; misty; beclouded; muddled. — **fog'gi-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.*

fog'horn' (-hörn'), *n.* A horn sounded as a fog signal.

fo'gy (fō'gi), *n.; pl. -GIES* (-gīz). A dull fellow; one behind the times, or over conservative. *Colloq.*

foh (fō), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust; poh; bah.

foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* A failing; weak point; frailty.

foil (fōil), *v. t.* To defeat; overthrow; baffle; frustrate. — *n.* Failure; frustration; a light blunt sword with a button at the point, for fencing.

foil, n. A leaf, or very thin sheet, of metal; a thin leaf of silvered, burnished, and colored metal, used to give color or brilliancy to pastes and inferior stones; anything that adorns or sets off by contrast; the space between the cusps in Gothic architecture; a rounded or leaf-like ornament, in windows, niches, etc.

foist (foist), *v. t.* To insert surreptitiously; interpolate; pass off (something spurious) as genuine.

fold (föld), *v. t.* To lap or lay in plaits or folds; lay or clasp together; lay close to the body; inclose within or as within folds; envelop; embrace. — *v. i.* To become folded or doubled. — *n.* A doubling; plait; that which is folded together, or which infolds; embrace.

fold, n. An inclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep; the church or a church. — *v. t.* To confine in a fold, as sheep.

-fold. Times; repetitions; — used with numerals to denote multiplication; as, twofold (double), etc.

fold'er (fōl'dēr), *n.* One that folds; a circular of one or more folded sheets.

fol'de-rol' (fōl'dē-rōl'). = FALDERAL.

fo'li-a'ceous (fō'li-ā'shūs), *a.* Belonging to, or like, a foliage leaf; consisting of leaves; having the form of a leaf.

fo'li-age (fō'li-āj), *n.* The leaves of a

plant, collectively; a cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches.

fo'li-ate (-ât), *a.* Leafy. — (-ât), *v. t.* To coat with tin amalgam or foil; ornament with foils.

fo'li-at'ed (-ât'éd), *a.* Resembling a leaf; having leaves, laminæ, or leaflike projections; separable into thin plates.

fo'li-a'tion (-ā'shān), *n.* Act of foliating; process of forming into a leaf or leaves; state of being in leaf; veneration; ornamentation with foils, or with foliage; one of these ornaments; foliated structure; division into laminæ or plates.

fo'li-o (fō'li-ō; fōl'yō), *n.; pl. -os* (-ōz; -yōz). A leaf of a book or manuscript; a sheet of paper once folded; a book made of sheets of paper each folded once (4 pages to the sheet); a book of the largest-sized pages; size or form of a folio book; page number in a book; a page in an account book; sometimes, two opposite pages bearing the same serial number; in a document, a certain number of words taken as a unit or division for measurement or reference. — *a.* Formed of sheets each folded once, making two leaves, or four pages.

folk (fök), *n.* A group of kindred people, forming a tribe or nation (*pl. FOLKS*); *Now only in pl. FOLK* (Archaic) or FOLKS (*Colloq.*), people in general or of a special class; *Only in pl. FOLKS, Colloq.*, those of one's own family; relatives.

folk'lore' (fök'lör'), *n., or folk lore.* Traditional customs, beliefs, etc., of a people, or the study of such customs, etc.

fol'li-cle (fōl'i-k'l), *n.* A one-celled simple fruit dehiscent only by one suture, as the fruits of the milkweed; in an animal, a small nearly or entirely closed cavity, or gland. — **fol'lic'u-lar** (fō-lik'ü-lär), *a.*

fol'low (fōl'ō), *v. t.* To go or come after; attend; succeed in order of time, rank, etc.; result from; walk in, or proceed along, as a road or course; attend on closely; endeavor to overtake; pursue; strive after; accept as authority; obey; copy after; take as an example; watch, as a receding object; keep the mind on while in progress, as a speech. — *v. i.* To go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or sequence; attend; result or occur as a consequence; pursue; strive for attainment.

fol'low-er (fōl'ō-ēr), *n.* One who follows; pursuer; adherent; retainer; *Colloq.*, a sweetheart or beau; a part of a machine that receives motion from another part. — **Syn.** Disciple, partisan, satellite.

örn, üp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iñk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

fol'low-ing (fōl'ō-ing), *vb. n.* One's followers, collectively. — *p. a.* Next after; succeeding.

fol'ly (fōl'ī), *n.; pl. -LIES* (-īz). Want of good sense; levity or weakness of mind; a foolish act or idea; light-minded conduct.

fo-ment' (fō-mēnt'), *v. t.* To apply a warm lotion, heated cloths, or the like, to; nurse to life or activity; cherish, or stir up, by excitements; rouse; instigate. — **fo-men-ta'tion** (fō-mēn-tā'shūn), *n.* — **fo-ment'er**, *n.*

fond (fōnd), *a.* Foolish; simple (*Archaic*); foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent; affectionate; tender; greatly pleased; prizing highly; desirous (with *of* and *to* and the infinitive); doted on; cherished. — **Syn.** Ardent, passionate, amorous, enamored, doting.

fond'le (fōn'd'l), *v. t.* To treat or handle tenderly or lovingly; caress.

fond'ling (fōnd'ling), *n.* One fondly treated; a pet.

fond'ly (-lī), *adv.* In a fond manner.

fond'ness, *n.* Doting affection; also, appetite, propensity, or relish.

fond'du' (fōn'dū'), *a.* Blended; passing into each other by subtle gradations; — said of colors.

font (fōnt), *n.* A full assortment of type of one size and style; fount.

font, *n.* A vessel to hold water for baptizing; a fountain; spring.

fon'ta-nel' (fōn'tā-nēl'), *n.* One of the intervals closed by membranous structures between the incompleting angles of the parietal bones and the neighboring bones of a fetal or young skull.

food (fōod), *n.* Nutriment taken into an organism for growth or repair and to maintain life; victuals; something that nourishes, develops, or sustains.

fool (fōol), *n.* One who acts absurdly or stupidly; a simpleton; dolt; a professional jester, formerly kept as a retainer and dressed in motley with cap and bells and bauble; one made to appear foolish; butt; dupe. — *v. i.* To play the fool. — *v. t.* To make a fool of; dupe.

fool'er-y (fōol'ēr-ī), *n.; pl. -ERIES* (-īz). Habit or practice of fooling; behavior of a fool; foolish act or thing.

fool'har'dy (-hār'dī), *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly bold. — **Syn.** Venturesome, reckless, incautious. — **fool'-har'di-ly**, *adv.* — **fool'har'di-ness**, *n.*

fool'ing, *n.* Act of fooling or jesting; humor for fooling.

fool'ish, *a.* Exhibiting folly; unwise; proceeding from folly, weakness of mind, or silliness. — **Syn.** Irrational,

imprudent, indiscreet, incautious; senseless, brainless, witless, shallow, shallow-brained, simple; laughable, ridiculous, nonsensical, fatuous. — **fool'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **fool'ish-ness**, *n.*

fools'cap' (fōolz'kăp'), *n.* A cap or hood, usually with bells, worn by fools (often written *fool's cap*); paper for writing, printing, etc., in sheets about 13 x 16 or 17 inches (from the old watermark of a fool's cap and bells).

foot (fōot), *n.; pl. FEET* (fēt). The terminal part of the leg; that part of an animal on which it stands or moves; soldiers who go on foot; infantry; something resembling an animal's foot; lowest part or base; last of a row; end or extremity, esp. if associated with inferiority; that which is placed or appears at the bottom, or foot, as the sum of an account; a measure of length derived from the length of the human foot; in English-speaking countries, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a yard, or 12 inches, 30.48 cm.; a group of syllables constituting a metrical unit of verse, corresponding to a measure in music. — *v. i.* To tread to measure or music; dance; walk; — usually with *it*. — *v. t.* To tread on, over, or through; make or renew the foot of, as of a stocking; sum up, as the numbers in a column; *Colloq.*, pay (a bill, etc.).

foot'ball (fōot'bōl'), *n.* An inflated ball to be kicked in sport; any of several games played with a football.

foot'board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board or narrow platform to support the feet; a board across the foot of a bedstead.

foot'boy' (-boi'), *n.* A page; lackey.

foot'bridge' (-brīj'), *n.* A bridge for foot passengers only.

foot'fall' (-fōl'), *n.* A footstep.

foot'ing, *n.* Standing; stable position of the feet; place for the foot to rest on; foothold; relative position; condition; act of adding up a column of figures; amount of such a column.

foot'lights' (-līts'), *n. pl.* A row of lights at the front of the stage, and on a level therewith, in a theater, etc.

foot'man (-mān), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). A male servant who attends the door, carriage, table, etc.; formerly, a servant who ran before his master's carriage.

foot'note' (-nōt'), *n.* A note at the foot of a page.

foot'pad' (-pād'), *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

foot pound. *Mechanics.* A unit of energy, or work, being equal to the work done in raising one pound avoirdupois to the height of one foot.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăre; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ăse, fīnite.

foot'print' (-print'), *n.* An impression of the foot.

foot'sore' (-sōr'), *a.* Having sore feet.

foot'step' (-stēp'), *n.* A footfall; length of a step; footprint; track; a step on which to go up or down.

foot'way', *n.* A way for persons going on foot.

fop (fōp), *n.* A coxcomb; dandy.

fop'per-y (-ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-īz). Behavior, dress, or other mark of a fop.

fop'pish (-ish), *a.* Like a fop; dandyish.

for (fōr), *prep.* In the most general sense, indicating that with reference to which anything is, is done, or takes place; with reference to (something) as an end or goal; in connection with (something) as to use, being, etc.; instead of; in requital of; in behalf of; in support of; in honor of; as being; because of; on account of; because of the lack of; notwithstanding; in spite of; in equality or proportion to; as regards; concerning; during; throughout. — *conj.* Because.

for'age (fōr'āj), *n.* Food for animals, esp. for horses and cattle; a foraging; search for provisions, etc. — *v. t.* To strip of provisions; collect forage from; ravage; supply with forage; get by foraging. — *v. i.* To wander in search of forage; secure forage; ravage; raid. — **for'ag-er** (fōr'ā-jēr), *n.*

fo-ra'men (fō-rā'mēn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RAMINA (-rām'i-nā), E. -RAMENS (-rām'ēnz). A small opening, perforation, or orifice.

for'a-min'i-fer (fōr'ā-min'i-fēr), *n.* Any of an order (*Foraminifera*) of, mostly marine, rhizopods, generally having a calcareous shell.

for'as-much' (fōr'āz-mūch'), *conj.* Used with *as* to denote: In consideration that; seeing that; since; because.

for'ay (fōr'ā), *v. t. & i.* To ravage in search of spoils; pillage. — *n.* A sudden or irregular incursion for war or spoils; a raid. — **for'ay-er** (-ēr), *n.*

for-bade', for-bad' (fōr-bād'), *pret.* of **FORBID**.

for-bear' (fōr-bār'; fōr'bār), *n.* Ancestor; forefather; usually in the *pl.*

for-bear' (fōr-bār'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **BEAR**). To do without; give up; abstain or refrain from. — *v. i.* To refrain; abstain; hold back; be patient.

for-bear'ance (fōr-bār'āns), *n.* Act of forbearing; a refraining from enforcement of what is due; quality of being forbearing; long-suffering. — **Syn.** Abstinence, self-restraint; patience.

for-bid' (-bid'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **BID**.) To prohibit; interdict; exclude from, or warn off, by express command;

oppose or prevent. — **Syn.** Debar, preclude, disallow, proscribe, interdict.

for-bid'ding, *p. a.* Repellent. — **Syn.** Offensive, repulsive, odious, abhorrent.

for-bore' (-bōr'), *pret.*, **for-borne'** (-bōrn'), *p. p.*, of **FORBEAR**.

force (fōrs), *n.* Strength or energy; active power; vigor; physical strength or vigor; power to affect strongly in physical relations or conditions; power to persuade, or convince, or impose obligation; validity; special signification; strength for war; any body of soldiers or sailors (often in the *pl.*); a body of men prepared for action; power, violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted on a person or thing; any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, their relative condition as to rest or motion, or as to any physical interrelation. — **Syn.** Violence, compulsion, coercion, constraint. — *v. t.* To do violence to; ravish; violate; constrain or compel; oblige; drive; coerce; exert to the utmost; urge; strain; get by strength; take by violence; pass through by force; impel, wrest, extort, etc., by violence (with *along*, *away*, *from*, etc.); impose or cause by necessity; cause (flowers or fruits) to develop by artificial means.

forced (fōrst), *p. a.* Compelled by force; compulsory; done or produced laboriously; strained.

force'ful (fōrs'fōol), *a.* Full of force; forcible; effective.

force'meat' (fōrs'mēt'), *n.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned.

for'ceps (fōr'sēps), *n.*; *pl.* E. -CEPS, L. **FORCIPES** (-sī-pēz). A pair of pincers or tongs, esp. for delicate operations.

force pump. A pump with a solid plunger for drawing and forcing a liquid through the valves.

fore'er (fōr'sēr), *n.* One that forces.

for'ci-ble (fōr'sī-b'l), *a.* Effected by force used against resistance; got by compulsion; characterized by force, efficiency, or energy; powerful. — **Syn.** Strong, energetic, impressive, convincing. — **for'ci-ble-ness**, *n.* — **bly**, *adv.*

ford (fōrd), *n.* A place where a river, or other water, may be crossed by wading. — *v. t.* To cross by a ford. — **ford'a-ble** (fōr'dā-b'l), *a.*

fore (fōr), *adv.* In the part that precedes or goes first; — now only as opposed to *aft*. — **fore and aft**, from stem to stern; lengthwise of the vessel; in, at, or towards bow and stern. — *a.* Advanced, toward the front; first. — *n.* The front.

fore-and-aft', *a.* Lying, running, or

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

acting in the general line of the length of a vessel.

fore-arm' (fôr'ärm'), *n.* The arm between elbow and wrist.

fore-arm' (fôr'ärm'), *v. t.* To arm beforehand.

fore-bode' (fôr-böd'), *v. t. & i.* To foretell; portend; have a premonition of; augur despondingly. — **Syn.** Predict, prognosticate, presage, betoken.

fore-bod'ing (-böd'ing), *vb. n.* Presage or presentiment, esp. of evil; portent.

fore-cast' (-kást'), *v. t. & i.*; -CAST', -CAST'ED; -CAST'ING. To plan or calculate beforehand; project; foresee.

fore-cast' (fôr'kást'), *n.* Foresight; forethought; a prophecy.

fore-cas-tle (fôr'kás'-l; *naut.* fök's'l), *n.* That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast, or of the fore channels; in merchant vessels, the forward part where the sailors live.

fore-close' (fôr-klož'), *v. t.* To shut out; bar; subject to foreclosure.

fore-clo'sure (-klō'zhür), *n.* A proceeding which extinguishes the mortgagor's right to redeem.

fore-fa'ther (fôr'fä'thēr), *n.* Ancestor.

fore-fin'ger (-fin'gēr), *n.* The finger next the thumb.

fore-foot' (-fööt'), *n.*; *pl.* -FEET (-fēt'). One of the front feet of a quadruped or multiplied; front of a vessel's keel.

fore-go' (fôr-gō'). To leave. See FORGO.

fore-go', *v. t. & i.* (for prin. parts see GO.) To precede.

fore-go'ing, *p. a.* Preceding.

fore-gone' (-gōn'), *p. a.* That has gone before; previous. — **foregone conclusion**, a predetermined conclusion; an inevitable result.

fore'ground' (fôr'ground'), *n.* In nature or art, that part of the scene nearest to, and in front of, the spectator.

fore'hand'ed, *a.* Thrifty; well-to-do. *Now U. S.*

fore'head (fôr'éd), *n.* The part of the face above the eyes.

fore'ign (fôr'in), *a.* Outside of a place or country, esp. of one's own country; not native or domestic; not naturally related; not appropriate. — **Syn.** Outlandish, alien, exotic; extraneous, extrinsic. — **fore'ign-ness**, *n.*

fore'ign-er (-ēr), *n.* One not native in a (given) place; alien.

fore-know' (fôr-nō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see KNOW.) To know beforehand. —

fore-knowl'edge (-nōl'ēj), *n.*

fore'land (fôr'länd), *n.* A headland.

fore'lock' (-lōk'), *n.* The lock of hair growing from the fore part of the head.

fore'man (fôr'män), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mën).

Chief man, as of a jury; head; overseer.

fore'mast (fôr'mäst), *n.* The mast nearest the bow.

fore'most (-möst), *a.* First.

fore'noon' (fôr'nōn'), *n.* The part of the day from morning to noon.

fo-ren'sic (fô-rën'sik), *a.* Belonging to law courts or to public debate; argumentative; rhetorical. — **-si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fore'or-dain' (fôr'ôr-dän'), *v. t.* To predestinate.

fore-reach' (fôr-rēch'), *v. t.* To pass; gain on.

fore-run' (fôr-rün'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see RUN.) To come before as an earnest of something; announce.

fore-run'ner (-ēr), *n.* A messenger to give notice of the approach of others; harbinger; predecessor; ancestor. — **Syn.** Prognostic, omen; precursor, herald.

fore'sail' (fôr'säl'; *naut.* fôr's'l or fō's'l), *n.* The lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel; the gaff sail set on the foremast of a schooner.

fore-see' (fôr-sē'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see SEE.) To see, or have knowledge of, beforehand.

fore-shad'ow (-shäd'ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; prefigure.

fore'-sheet', *n.* One of the sheets of a foresail; *pl.*, the forward part of a boat.

fore'shore' (fôr'shōr'), *n.* The shore between high and low water marks.

fore-short'en (fôr-shōr't'n), *v. t.* To shorten, or to represent as shortened, as the effect of perspective.

fore-show' (fôr-shō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see SHOW.) To show beforehand; foretell.

fore'sight' (fôr'sit'), *n.* Act or power of foreseeing; foreknowledge; act of looking forward; action in reference to the future; provident care.

fore'skin' (fôr'skīn'), *n.* The prepuce.

fore'st (fôr'ěst), *n.* A large tract of woodland. — *a.* Of or pert. to a forest; sylvan. — *v. t.* To cover with trees.

fore-stall' (fôr-stōl'), *v. t.* To prevent the normal trading in (goods or a market) by buying up or diverting goods, or persuading others to enhance the price; exclude, hinder, or prevent, by prior measures or occupation; get ahead of; anticipate. — **fore-stall'er**, *n.*

fore'stay' (fôr'stā'), *n.* A stay reaching from the foremast head to the bowsprit.

fore'st-er (fôr'ēs-tēr), *n.* One trained in forestry; a denizen of a forest.

fore'st-ry (fôr'ěst-rī), *n.* Forest land; forest; science and art of forming, caring for, or cultivating forests.

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey,

ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, änd, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

fore'taste' (fôr'täst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.

fore-taste' (fôr-täst'), *v. t.* To taste beforehand; anticipate.

fore-tell' (fôr-têl'), *v. t. & i.* To tell beforehand; prophesy; foreshow. — **Syn.** Predict, forecast, presage, forebode, portend, augur, prognosticate.

fore'thought' (fôr'thôt'), *n.* A thinking or planning beforehand; provident care.

fore'top' (fôr'tôp'), *n.* The platform at the head of the foremast.

fore-top-gal'lant' (-tôp-gäl'ânt; *naut.* -t'gäl'ânt), *a.* Designating mast, sail, yard, etc., next above the fore-topmast.

fore-top'mast, *n.* A mast next above the foremast.

fore-top'sail, *n.* The sail set on the fore-topmast.

fore-év'er (fôr-ëv'ër), *adv.* Through eternity; eternally; at all times; incessantly. — **Syn.** Constantly, continually, always, perpetually, unceasingly, interminably, everlastingly, endlessly.

fore-warn' (fôr-wôr'n'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand.

fore-wom'an (fôr'wôm'ân), *n.; pl.* -WOM'EN (-wîm'ën). A woman at the head of other women, as in a workshop.

fore-word' (-wûrd'), *n.* A word said beforehand; preface.

for'feit (fôr'fit), *n.* Thing forfeited; fine; penalty; forfeiture. — *a.* Forfeited. — *v. t.* To lose, or lose the right to, by error, fault, or offense. — **for'feit-a-ble,** *a.*

for'fei-ture (fôr'fî-tûr), *n.* Act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; a penalty; fine; mulct.

for-gath'er (fôr-găth'ër), *v. i.* To convene; assemble; meet, esp. accidentally; fraternize; consort socially.

for-gave' (fôr-gāv'), *pret.* OF FORGIVE.

forge (fôrj; fôrj), *n.* A furnace, or a place with its furnace, where metal is wrought by heating and hammering; a smithy; a workshop where wrought iron is produced directly from the ore, or where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling. — *v. t.* To form, orig. by heating and hammering; produce; fabricate; counterfeit, as a signature; falsify. — *v. i.* To forge metals; commit forgery; move forward (esp. in *to forge ahead*). — **forg'er** (fôr'jër; fôr'-), *n.*

for'ger-y (fôr'jër-î; fôr'-), *n.; pl.* -GERIES (-îz). Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; that which is forged.

for-get' (fôr-gêt'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see GET.) To lose the remembrance of; lose the power or use of; omit or disregard unintentionally; neglect; slight. — *v. i.* To cease remembering or noticing.

for-get'ful (-fôol), *a.* Apt to forget; heedless; neglectful. — **for-get'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **for-get'ful-ness,** *n.*

for-get'-me-not' (-mê-nôt'), *n.* A small herb, of the borage family, having bright blue or white flowers, widely treated as the emblem of friendship and fidelity.

for-give' (fôr-gîv'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see GIVE.) To give up resentment or claim to requital for (an offense or wrong); pardon; cease to feel resentment against (a person) for wrong committed; absolve; pardon. — *v. i.* To grant forgiveness. — **for-giv'a-ble,** *a.*

for-give'ness, *n.* Act of forgiving; state of being forgiven.

for-giv'ing, *p. a.* That forgives or shows forgiveness; placable.

for-go' (fôr-gô'), *v. t.* To abstain from; resign; renounce. — **for-go'er,** *n.*

for-got' (-gôt'), *pret. & p. p., for-got'ten* (-n), *p. p.,* OF FORGET.

fork (fôrċ), *n.* An implement having two or more prongs, or tines, for piercing, holding, etc.; anything like a fork in shape; one of the parts into which anything branches; place where anything branches. — *v. i.* To divide into branches. — *v. t.* To raise, pitch, dig, or turn over, with a fork.

for-lorn' (fôr-lôr'n'), *a.* Deserted; forsaken; in pitiful plight; wretched; almost hopeless; desperate. — **Syn.** Lost, abandoned, helpless, friendless, miserable. — **for-lorn'ly,** *adv.* — **lorn'ness,** *n.*

forlorn hope. A body of men selected for very perilous service; hence, a desperate case or enterprise; hence (by a play upon, or erroneous understanding of, words, *hope* in *forlorn hope* properly meaning "band" or "troop"), a vain or faint hope.

form (fôrġ), *n.* Shape and structure of anything; configuration; figure; a body, esp. of a human being; a mode or aspect of existence, action, or manifestation of a thing; a kind; variety; a manner or method, esp. as regulative or prescriptive; an act of conduct or mode of procedure prescribed by custom, etiquette, etc.; a formality, ceremony, or conventionality; conduct regulated by custom, etiquette, etc.; conventionality; formality; often, show without substance; empty ceremony; *Sporting & Colloq.*, physical and mental condition; esp., fitness to do anything; orderly arrangement; a long seat; bench; a rank of students in a school; class; that by which shape is given or determined; mold; pattern; in printing, matter, as type, secured in a frame so that an im-

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pression may be taken. — **Syn.** Shape, conformation, configuration, outline, contour, profile. — *v. t.* To give form to; make; fashion; develop; contract, as a habit; go to make up; derive by grammatical rules. — *v. i.* To become formed or shaped; take a definite shape.

-form (fôr'm). A suffix denoting *form, shape, resemblance*.

fôr'mal (fôr'mál), *a.* Of or pert. to form, or a form; conventional; characterized by due form or order; regular; devoted to forms or rules; orderly; exact; prim; stiff; having the form without the substance; external. — **Syn.** Precise, punctilious, affected, ceremonious, outward. — **fôr'mal-ly**, *adv.*

form-al'de-hyde (fôr-mál'dê-híd), *n.* A pungent gaseous compound used as a preservative and disinfectant.

fôr'ma-lin (fôr'má-lín), *n.* An aqueous solution of formaldehyde.

fôr'mal-ism (fôr'mál-iz'm), *n.* Practice or doctrine of strict adherence to prescribed forms, as in religion, art, etc. — **fôr'mal-ist** (-ist), *n.*

fôr-mal'i-ty (fôr-mál-'i-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Condition or quality of being formal; form without substance; compliance with formal rules; form; ceremony; an established form; a ceremony.

fôr'mal-ize (fôr'mál-iz), *v. t.* To give definite form to; shape; render formal.

fôr'mat' (fôr'má'; fôr-mát'), *n.* Shape and size of a book; get-up of a book.

fôr-ma'tion (fôr-má'shún), *n.* Act of forming, or shaping; that which is formed; conformation; structure.

form'a-tive (fôr'má-tív), *a.* Giving, or tending to give, form; plastic. — *n.* *Gram.* That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical of a word, as a prefix or termination; a word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

fôr'mer (fôr'mêr), *a. compar.* Preceding in time or order; previous; earlier. — **Syn.** Prior, foregoing, antecedent.

fôr'mer-ly (fôr'mêr-lí), *adv.* In time past; heretofore.

fôr'mic (-mík), *a.* Designating a certain acid, a colorless, mobile, vesicatory liquid, of pungent odor, occurring in various insects, as ants, and in plants.

fôr'mi-da-ble (-mí-dá-b'l), *a.* Exciting fear or dread; alarming; fearful; threatening. — **-da-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-da-bly**, *adv.*

form'less, *a.* Without determinate form.

fôr'mu-la (fôr'mú-lá), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -LAS (-láz), *L.* -LÆ (-lê). A set form; established rule; conventional method; a prescription or recipe, esp. for a medicinal

compound; any general fact, rule, or principle expressed in algebraic symbols; a symbolic expression of the composition of a substance.

fôr'mu-la-ry (fôr'mú-lá-rí), *a.* Of or pert. to formulas. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz).

A book of prescribed forms, as of oaths, prayers, etc.; prescribed form; formula.

fôr'mu-late (-lât), *v. t.* To express in or as in a formula; state definitely and clearly. — **fôr'mu-la'tion** (-lá'shún), *n.*

fôr'ni-cate (-ní-kât), *v. i.* To commit fornication.

fôr'ni-ca'tion (-ká'shún), *n.* Unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. on the part of one unmarried; in Scripture, idolatry.

fôr-sake' (fôr-sák'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -SOOK' (-soók'); *p. p.* -SAK'EN (-sák'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SAK'ING. To desert; abandon.

fôr-sooth' (-soóth'), *adv.* In truth; indeed; — now in irony or contempt.

fôr-swear (-swâr'), *v. t.* To reject, renounce, or deny on oath.

fort (fört), *n.* A strong or fortified place, esp. one occupied only by troops; a fortification.

fôr'ta-lice (fôr'tá-lis), *n.* A small fort.

forte (fört), *n.* The strong point; that in which one excels.

forth (fórh), *adv.* Forward; onward; out, as from concealment.

forth'com-ing (fórh'küm'ing; fôrh'küm'-), *p. a.* About to appear; approaching.

forth'com'ing (-küm'ing), *n.* A coming forth; approach.

forth'with' (fórh'wíth'; -wíth'), *adv.* Immediately; directly; without delay.

fôr'ti-eth (fôr'tí-êth), *a.* Following the thirty-ninth; constituting one of forty equal parts of a whole. — *n.* A fortieth part; fortieth unit or object.

fôr'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fí-ká'shún), *n.* Act of fortifying; that which fortifies; a work erected against attack.

fôr'ti-fy (fôr'tí-fí), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fíd); -FY'ING. To give physical strength to; invigorate; add mental or moral strength to; confirm; corroborate; strengthen by forts or batteries; render defensible. — **fôr'ti-fi'er** (-fí'êr), *n.*

fôr'ti-tude (fôr'tí-tüd), *n.* Passive courage; firmness in trouble. — **Syn.** Resolution, resoluteness, bravery.

fort'night (fört'nít; -nít), *n.* The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

fort'night-ly (-nít-lí), *a.* Occurring or appearing once in a fortnight; biweekly.

— *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

fort'tress (fôr'trê's), *n.* A fortified place; a fort.

fôr-tu'i-tous (fôr-tū'í-tű's), *a.* Happen-

ale, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

ing by chance; chance; casual. — **for-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **-tous-ness**, *n.*
for-tu'i-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Fortuitousness; accident; chance; casualty.
for-tu-nate (fôr'tū-nāt), *a.* Coming by good fortune; receiving some unexpected good; favored by fortune; lucky. — **Syn.** Prosperous, successful, happy. — **for-tu-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **-nate-ness**, *n.*
for-tune (-tūn), *n.* Arrival of something, or that which arrives or happens, in a sudden or unexpected manner; luck; hap; the personified or deified power of chance; that which falls to one; luck; esp., favorable issue; success; that which is to befall one; destiny; condition in life as indicated by wealth; wealth; a (more or less) ample stock or amount of wealth. — **Syn.** Chance, accident, fate. — *v. t.* To provide with a fortune or dower. — *v. i.* To happen.
for'ty (fôr'ti), *a.* Four times ten; — a cardinal number. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). The sum of four tens; forty units or objects; a symbol for forty units.
fo'rum (fō'rūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RUMS (-rūmz), L. -RA (-rā). The market place or public place of an ancient Roman city, being the center of judicial and other public business, and a place of popular assembly; tribunal; court.
for'ward (fôr'wêrd), *a.* Near, at, or belonging to, the fore part; in advance; moving, tending, or leading to the front; onward; advanced, esp. beyond the usual degree; precocious; ready; prompt; too ready; ardent; eager; bold; confident; pert. — *adv.* Toward the front; on; onward. — *v. t.* To help onward; advance; promote; hasten; send forward; transmit. — **for'ward-er** (-wêrd-êr), *n.* — **-ward-ly**, *a.* — **-ward-ness**, *n.*
for'wards (fôr'wêrdz), *adv.* Forward.
fos'sa (fôs'sā), *n.*; *pl.* -SÆ (-ē). A pit, cavity, or depression, as of the skull.
fosse (fôs), *n.* A canal; a ditch, esp. in a fortification.
fos'sil (fôs'il), *a.* Of the nature of a fossil; antiquated. — *n.* Any remains, impression, or trace of an animal or plant preserved, esp., in a stratified deposit and from a past geological age; a person with antiquated opinions; a fossilized thing.
fos'sil-if-er-ous (-if'êr-ūs), *a.* Containing fossils.
fos'sil-ize (fôs'il-iz), *v. t. & i.* To convert into or become a fossil; petrify; make or become antiquated, rigid, or fixed.
fos-so'ri-al (fô-sô'ri-āl), *a.* Fitted for digging.
fos'ter (fôs'têr), *a.* Affording, receiving,

or sharing nourishment or nurture, though not akin; as, foster parent, child, brother, nurse, etc. — *v. t.* To nourish; support; rear; cherish. — **-ter-er** (-êr), *n.*
fought (fôt), *pret. & p. p.* of FIGHT.
foul (foul), *a.* Very offensive to the senses; covered, loathsome, charged, or clogged with filth or dirt; scurrilous; obscene or profane; stormy, as weather; entangled, as a rope; not conforming to the rules of a game, test, etc.; unfair; dishonorable. — *adv.* Foully. — *n.* That which is foul; a foul hit, play, or the like. — *v. t.* To make foul; soil; disgrace; dishonor; collide with. — *v. i.* To become foul; make a foul.
fou-lard' (fōō-lârd'; F. fōō'lâr'), *n.* A thin, soft material of silk, or silk and cotton, having a satin finish.
foul'ly (foul'li), *adv.*, **foul'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; FOUL.
found (found), *pret. & p. p.* of FIND.
found, *v. t.* To melt and pour into a mold, or to form thus; to cast.
found, *v. t.* To set or place, as on something solid, for support; ground; establish; base; take the first steps in erecting; furnish the materials for beginning.
foun-da'tion (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of founding, or establishing, fixing, etc.; state of being founded; that on which anything is founded; groundwork; a donation to support a charity; endowment; endowed institution or charity.
found'er (foun'êr), *n.* One who founds.
foun'dër (foun'êr), *v. i.* To fall; stumble; stumble and go lame, as a horse; fill with water and sink, as a ship; fail; miscarry. — *v. t.* To cause (a horse) to founder; dismay; dumfound.
found'ling (found'ling), *n.* An infant found after its (unknown) parents have deserted it.
found'ry (foun'drī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-driz). Act, process, or art of casting metals; founders' work; castings; a building or establishment where founding is done.
fount (fount), *n.* Fountain; source.
foun'tain (foun'tin), *n.* A spring of water; an artificial jet of water or the structure from which it flows; a reservoir for a liquid, as ink, which can be drawn off as needed; spring; source.
foun'tain-head' (-hêd'), *n.* A fountain, or spring, which is the source of a stream; primary or principal source.
fountain pen. A pen with a reservoir in the holder to furnish a supply of ink.
four (fôr), *a.* One more than three; — a cardinal numeral. — *n.* The sum of four units; four units or objects; symbol for four units.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt, out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

four'fold' (fōr'fōld'), *a.* Consisting of four; quadruple. — *adv.* In quadruple degree; four times. — *n.* An amount four times as many or as much.

four'-in-hand', *a.* Consisting of, or drawn by, four horses controlled by one person; designating a kind of necktie tied with a slipknot. — *n.* A four-in-hand team or vehicle or necktie.

four'-o'clock', *n.* A plant with fragrant yellow, red, or white flowers which open late in the afternoon.

four'pence (fōr'pēns), *n.* The sum of four pence, or a British silver coin of this value. — **four'pen-ny**, *a. & n.*

four'score' (fōr'skōr'), *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units, objects, or years.

four'some (-sūm), *a.* Made up of four; requiring four participants. *Scot. or Golf.*

four'teen' (fōr'tēn'; fōr'tēn'), *a.* Four and ten, a cardinal number. — **four'-teenth'** (fōr'tēnth'; fōr'tēnth'), *a. & n.*

fourth (fōrth), *a.* Next in order after the third; forming one of four equal parts of a whole. — *n.* A fourth part; fourth unit or object. — **fourth'ly**, *adv.*

fowl (foul), *n.; pl.* FOWLS, or, collectively, FOWL. A bird; esp., a large or edible bird (chiefly in combination); as used alone, commonly, the domestic cock or hen; the meat of fowls used as food; often, in cookery, the flesh of a mature fowl. — *v. i.* To take or kill wild fowl. — **fowl'er** (foul'ēr), *n.*

fowling piece. A light gun, esp. for shooting birds, etc.

fox (fōks), *n.* Any of certain animals of the dog family, smaller than the wolves and noted for craftiness; a sly, cunning fellow; rope yarn twisted and tarred, for seizings, mats, etc.

fox'glove (fōks'glōv), *n.* A European plant with dotted white or purple flowers.

fox squirrel. Any of several large, stout-bodied, arboreal squirrels.

fox'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* Tail of a fox; any of several grasses with brushlike spikes.

fox'y (fōk'sī), *a.;* FOX'-ER (-sī-ēr) — *EST.* Like or pert. to the fox; esp., wily; cunning; defective as to color or quality, as from age. — **fox'i-ness**, *n.*

foy'er' (fōā'yā'), *n.* [F.] A lobby, as in a theater.

fra'cas (frā'kās, or, esp. in England, F. frā'kā'), *n.* Uproar; brawl.

frac'tion (frāk'shān), *n.* A fragment; scrap; one or more aliquot parts of a unit or integer; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude, or for any indicated division. — **frac'-tion-al** (-dl), *a.* — **-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.*

frac'tious (-shūs), *a.* Apt to break out into a passion; cross; ugly; unruly. — **Syn.** Peevish, waspish, irritable, pettish.

— **frac'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.* **frac'ture** (-tūr), *n.* A breaking; state of being broken; breach; the breaking of a bone or (less often) a cartilage; that which is produced by breaking; crack. — *v. t. & i.* To break; crack.

frag'ile (frāj'il), *a.* Easily broken; frail; delicate. — **fra-gil'i-ty** (frā-jil'ī-tī), *n.*

frag'ment (frāg'mēnt), *n.* A part broken off; a small detached portion. — **frag-men'tal** (frāg-mēn'tdl), *a.*

frag-men-ta-ry (frāg'mēn-tā-rī), *a.* Composed of fragments; not complete.

fra'grance (frā'grāns), *n.* Quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; a pleasing odor.

fra'grant (-grānt), *a.* Sweet of smell; of an agreeable perfume. — **Syn.** Odorous, odoriferous, sweet-scented, balmy, spicy, aromatic. — **fra-grant-ly**, *adv.*

frail (frāl), *n.* A rush basket.

frail, *a.* Fragile; weak; liable to be led into sin. — **frail'ly**, *adv.* — **frail'ness**, *n.*

frail'ty (-tī), *n.;* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being frail; fragility; frailness; a fault or sin due to weakness; failing.

frame (frām), *v. i.* To be capable; contrive; manage. — *v. t.* To shape or fashion; fit or adjust, esp. to a specific end; construct; make; plan, devise, or compose; provide with a frame, as a picture. — *n.* Anything composed of parts fitted together; a structure; the skeleton of a building, vessel, etc.; bodily structure; build of a person; an open case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting something, as a window, picture, etc.; an inclosing border; the form in which anything is framed; shape; particular state or disposition, as of the mind; humor; mood. — **fram'er** (frām'ēr), *n.*

frame house. A house of which the form and support is made of framed timbers, whether filled in or sheathed.

frame'work' (frām'wŭrk'), *n.* The work of framing, or the completed work; the frame, or skeleton, of anything.

fram'ing (frām'ing), *vb. n.* Act, process, or style of putting together a frame, or of constructing or contriving anything; a framework, or a system of frames.

franc (frānk), *n.* An old French gold coin; an old French silver coin; a silver coin and the monetary unit of France, now worth 19.3 cents, or 100 centimes.

fran'chise (frān'chiz; -chiz), *n.* Immunity from burden, restriction, or the like; exemption; a privilege granted; a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

constitutional or statutory right or privilege, as the right to vote.

Fran-cis'can (frän-sis'kän), *a.* Of or pert. to the Order of St. Francis. — *n.* A monk or friar of the Order of St. Francis, a mendicant order founded in 1209 by St. Francis of Assisi.

franc-'ti'reur' (frän'tē'rūr'), *n.; pl.* FRANCIS-TIREURS (frän'tē'rūr'). [F.] A French partisan soldier, or one belonging to a corps of detached light troops.

fran'gi-ble (frän'ji-b'l), *a.* That can be broken; fragile.

frank (fräŋk), *a.* Free (*Obs.*); free in uttering one's real sentiments; candid; open. — **Syn.** Outspoken, straightforward, direct, unreserved, artless, plain, ingenuous, naïve.

frank, *v. t.* To send by public conveyance free of expense, as a letter, telegram, etc.; facilitate the passage of; exempt; free. — *n.* The signature, mark, or sign of a franked letter, package, etc.; a letter, etc., having such an indication; privilege of franking.

Frank, *n.* A member of the confederated German tribes who founded the Frankish Empire, which in the 9th century broke up into parts forming the foundations of the modern states of France, Germany, and Italy. — **Frank'ish**, *a.*

frank'in-cense (fräŋk'in-sens), *n.* A fragrant gum resin, burned as incense.

frank'lin (-līn), *n.* Formerly, in England, a freeholder, or substantial householder; in the 14th and 15th centuries, a middle-class landowner.

frank'ly (-lī), *adv.*, **frank'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

fran'tic (frän'tik), *a.* Frenzied; distracted. — **fran'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-käl-lī), *adv.* — **-tic-ly** (-tik-lī), *adv.* — **-tic-ness**, *n.*

frap (fräp), *v. t.* To bind tightly together. **frap'pé'** (frä'pä'), *a.* [F.] Iced; frozen. — *n.* A frappé mixture or beverage.

fra-ter'nal (frä-tūr'näl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or involving, brethren; brotherly; of or pert. to a fraternal society. — **fra-ter'-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **-nal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

fra-ter'ni-ty (-nī-tī), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State of being brothers or a brother; state or quality of being fraternal; body of men associated for common interest, business, or pleasure; brotherhood.

frat'er-nize (frät'ēr-nīz), *v. i. & t.* To associate, or bring into, fraternity.

frat'ri-cide (frät'ri-sid; frä'trī-), *n.* Act of one who kills his own brother; one who kills his own brother.

fraud (frôd), *n.* Deceitfulness; trickery; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; trick; *Colloq.*, cheat

or humbug. — **Syn.** Deception, deceit, guile, craft; wile, sham, imposition. **fraud'u-lence** (frôd'û-lens), *n.* Quality of being fraudulent; deliberate deceit.

fraud'u-len-cy (-lén-sī), *n.; pl.* -CIES (-siz). Fraudulence.

fraud'u-lent (-lént), *a.* Using fraud; deceitful; characterized by, or proceeding from, fraud; got or performed by artifice. — **Syn.** Guileful, crafty, wily, cunning, deceiving, cheating, treacherous, dishonest. — **fraud'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

fraught (frôt), *p. a.* Freight; laden.

fray (frā), *n.* A commotion; affray; fight.

fray, *v. t. & i.* To rub; wear, wear off, or wear into shreds, by rubbing.

fraz'zle (fräz'z'l), *v. t. & i.* To fray; tatter. — *n.* A frazzling; state or quality of being frazzled. *All Dial. Eng. & U. S.*

freak (frēk), *n.* A whim; fancy; vagary; freakish quality or disposition; caprice; an irregular or abnormal product, esp. of nature; a monstrosity; sport.

freak'ish, *a.* Full of freaks; capricious; queer; of the nature of a freak. — **freak'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

freak'y (frēk'ī), *a.; -I-ER* (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Freakish.

freck'le (frēk'l), *n.* A small yellowish or brownish spot in the skin, esp. on the face, neck, or hands. — *v. t. & i.* To mark, or become marked, with or as with freckles. — **freck'ly**, *a.*

free (frē), *a.; FRE'ER* (-ēr); **FRE'EST**. Independent; not held in slavery; having the rights of a citizen; not subject to a parent or guardian; politically independent; exempt or released, as from a tax, duty, etc.; invested with a particular franchise or use (usually with *of*); not determined by anything beyond its own nature or being; spontaneous; not held in forcible restraint; not united with anything else; dissevered; unattached; clear; unimpeded; not held to strict laws of form; devoid; without; void; outside or beyond (with *from* or *of*); characteristic of one not under restraint; unconstrained; voluntary; not parsimonious; liberal; not gained by importunity, as a gift; profuse; copious; unconstrained by fear or distrust; frank; often, bold; forward; outspoken. — *adv.* Freely. — *v. t.* To make free; set at liberty; exempt; relieve; disengage; clear (often with *from* or *of*).

free'board' (frē'bôrd'), *n.* A vessel's side, or the distance, between water line and gunwale.

free'boot'er (-bôot'ēr), *n.* One who goes about plundering as a pirate; buccaneer. — **free'boot'**, *v. i.*

örn, ūp, circūs, menü; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inċ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

free'-born', *a.* Born free; pert. or suitable to one born free.

freed'man (frēd'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who has been set free from slavery.

— **freed'wom'an** (-wōōm'ān), *n. fem.*

free'dom (frē'dām), *n.* Quality or state of being free; liberty; independence; exemption from necessity in choice or action; frankness; unreservedness; improper familiarity; undue liberty; facility; boldness of conception or performance; exemption; immunity; a franchise; unrestricted use; license.

free'-hand', *a.* Done by the hand without support, the guidance of instruments, measurements, or the like.

free'-hand'ed (-hān'dēd), *a.* Generous.

free'hold' (frē'hōld'), *n.* A tenure of real property by which an estate of inheritance or for life is held, or the estate itself. — **free'hold'er** (-hōl'dēr), *n.*

free lance. Formerly, a mercenary knight or roving soldier; hence, a person who acts on his own responsibility without regard to party lines or deference to authority.

free liver. One who gratifies his appetites without stint.

free'ly (frē'li), *adv.* In a free manner.

free'man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One who enjoys liberty, esp. civil or political liberty; a citizen.

Free'ma'son (-mā's'n), *n.* A member of a well-known secret fraternal society (called more fully *Free and Accepted Masons*).

Free'ma'son-ry (-s'n-rī), *n.* The principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons; [*l. c.*] fig., natural or instinctive fellowship or sympathy.

free'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

free'-soil', *a.* Pert. to or advocating the nonextension of slavery; — applied esp. [*cap.*] to a political party active in the United States during the period 1846-56. — **free'-soil'er**, *n.*

free'-spo'ken, *a.* Outspoken.

free'stone' (frē'stōn'), *n.* Any stone, esp. sandstone or limestone, that may be cut freely without splitting.

free'think'er (frē'thɪŋk'ēr), *n.* One who forms opinions independently, esp. independently of the authority of revelation or of the church. — **Syn.** Skeptic, unbeliever. — **free'think'ing**, *n. & a.*

free trade. Commerce not subjected to burdens or restrictions of any kind; trade free from any governmental influences intended to change its natural course; the system, policy, or maintenance of this state of trade. — **free trader**, or **free'trad'er** (frē'trād'ēr), *n.*

free will. A will free from improper restraint; power of a moral being to will or choose without restraints of physical or divinely imposed necessity.

free'will' (frē'wil'), *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous.

freeze (frēz), *v. i.*; *pret.* FROZE (frōz); *p. p.* FRO'ZEN (frō'z'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* FREEZ'ING. To become congealed by cold; harden into ice or a similar solid; become chilled with or as with cold; adhere by or as by freezing. — *v. t.* To congeal; harden into ice; chill; paralyze as with fear; harden, damage, kill, or the like, by frost. — *n.* Act of freezing or state of being frozen. — **freez'er**, *n.*

freezing point. That degree of temperature at which a fluid begins to freeze; — used esp. of water, of which the freezing point is at 32° F., or 0° C.

freight (frāt), *n.* The compensation paid for transport of goods; that with which anything is laden for transportation; lading; cargo; freight transportation; freight line; esp., ordinary transportation of goods by a common carrier; a freight train. — *v. t.* To load with goods for transportation; burden.

freight'age (frāt'āj), *n.* Charge for transportation; freight; cargo; transportation of freight.

freight'er (-ēr), *n.* One who loads a ship; receiver and forwarder of freight; one for whom freight is transported; a vessel used mainly to carry freight.

French (frēnč), *a.* Of or pert. to France or its inhabitants; like or characteristic of the French people. — *n.* The people of France (*pl.*); the chief language of the French people, descended from Latin. — **French'man**, *n.* — **wom'an**, *n. fem.* — **French'y** (frēn'chi), *a.*

French'i-ly (frēn'chi-li), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make or become French.

fre-net'ic (frē-nēt'ik), *a.* Frantic.

fre'nzy (frēn'zī), *n.*; *pl.* -ZIES (-zīz).

Any violent mental agitation approaching to distraction; delirious rage, excitement, or enthusiasm. — **Syn.** Madness, delirium, mania. — *v. t.*; -ZIED (-zīd); -ZY'ING. To affect with frenzy; drive to madness. — **fre'nzied**, *p. a.*

fre'quence (frē'kwēns), *n.* Frequency.

fre'quen-cy (-kwēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Fact or condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated.

fre'quent (-kwēnt), *a.* Often met with; happening at short intervals; habitual; persistent.

fre-quent' (frē-kwēnt'), *v. t. & i.* To visit often; associate with, be in, or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, đccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

resort to, often or habitually; haunt. — **fre-quent'er**, *n.*
fre-quen'ta-tive (frě-kwěn'tá-tív), *a.* Denoting frequent repetition of an action. — *n.* A frequentative verb.
fre'quent-ly, *adv.* of FREQUENT.
fres'co (frěs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES or -COS (-kōz). Art or method of painting on plaster, esp. when not yet dried. — *v. t.* To paint in fresco. — **fres'co-er**, *n.*
fresh (frěsh), *a.* Newly produced, gathered, or made; not salt; pure; refreshing; cool; brisk; having its original qualities unimpaired; not stale, sour, decayed, etc.; not faded, worn, obliterated, etc.; not exhausted or fatigued; vigorous; active; refreshed; freshened; novel; recent; additional; further; inexperienced; *Slang, U. S.*, presumptuous. — **Syn.** Sound; unfaded, sweet, good; lively, strong. — *n.* A freshet; a stream, spring, or pool of fresh water; fresh part, as of a day or a life.
fresh'en (frěsh'n), *v. t.* To make fresh; refresh; revive; relieve, as a rope, by change of place where friction wears it. — *v. i.* To grow or become fresh, brisk, or strong, as the wind; become fresh in appearance; brighten. — **fresh'en-er**, *n.*
fresh'et (-ět), *n.* A flood of a stream.
fresh'ly, *adv.*, **fresh'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.
fresh'man (frěsh'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A novice; esp., a student during his first year, as in a college.
fresh'-wa'ter, *a.* Of, pert. to, or living in, water not salt; accustomed to navigate fresh waters only; unskilled as a seaman; untrained; raw.
fret (frět), *v. t.* To eat away; gnaw; wear away; rub; roughen; agitate; disturb; tease; irritate; vex. — *v. i.* To be worn away; chafe; fray; be agitated or in commotion; be vexed, chafed, or irritated; utter peevish expressions. — *n.* Act or state of erosion; a wasting away; a worn or eroded spot; agitation of mind marked by complaint and impatience; irritation.
fret, *n.* Ornamental network, esp. a kind of headdress for women; any of the ridges, as of wire, fixed across the finger board of a guitar or similar instrument; fretwork; an ornamental pattern characterized by lines or bars. — *v. t.* To adorn with interlacing lines or figures; variegate; enrich or furnish with frets.
fret'ful (frět'fōol), *a.* Disposed to fret; such as to cause fretting; peevish. — **Syn.** Irritable, waspish, spleeny, petulant. — **fret'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*
fret'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Ornamental

openwork or work in relief, esp. when elaborate; intricate play of light and shade or the like.
fri'a-ble (fri'á-b'l), *a.* Easily crumbled or pulverized. — **fri'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), **fri'a-ble-ness**, *n.*
fri'ar (-ēr), *n.* A brother of a religious order; esp., a Franciscan, Augustinian, Dominican, or Carmelite.
friar bird. An Australian honey eater having the head destitute of feathers.
frie'an-deau' (fri'án-dō'), *n.* A ragout or fricassee of veal.
frie'as-see' (-á-sē'), *n.* A dish of meat cut into pieces, and stewed in a gravy. — *v. t.* To cook as a fricassee.
frie'a-tive (fri'á-tív), *a.* Characterized by frictional rustling of the breath in utterance; — of such consonants as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*. — *n.* A fricative consonant.
frie'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of rubbing one body on another; a resistance to motion between two surfaces in contact; a clashing between two persons or parties in opinions or work. — **frie'tion-al** (-ál), *a.* — **frie'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
Fri'day (fri'dā), *n.* Sixth day of the week.
fried (frid), *pret. & p. p.* of FRY.
friend (frěnd), *n.* One attached to another by esteem and affection; an intimate; one not hostile; one of the same nation, party, kin, etc.; a favorer; promoter (as, a friend to commerce); [*cap.*] one of a religious sect popularly called *Quakers*. — **friend'less**, *a.*
friend'ly (frěnd'li), *adv.* Amicably.
friend'ly, *a.* Amicable; kind; favorable; propitious. — **friend'li-ness**, *n.*
friend'ship, *n.* State of being friends; friendly attachment; friendliness; amity.
Fries'ic (frēs'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to Friesland or the Frisians or their (Low German) language.
frieze (frēz), *n.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth, with a shaggy nap on one side.
frieze, *n.* That part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice; an ornamental band, as on a wall.
frig'ate (frig'āt), *n.* Orig., a light vessel propelled by sails and oars; later, a ship-rigged war vessel intermediate between a corvet and a ship of the line.
frigate bird. A long-winged rapacious seabird called also *man-of-war bird*.
fright (frit), *n.* Sudden and violent fear; a sudden alarm; something fearful, ugly, or shocking. — *v. t.* To frighten.
fright'en (frit'n), *v. t.* To throw into a state of alarm or fright; affright; terrify. — **Syn.** Scare, intimidate, cow.
fright'ful (-fōol), *a.* Terrifying; shocking. — **Syn.** Terrible, dreadful, alarm-

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ing, terrific, awful, horrible, fearful. — **fright'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*
frig'id (frîj'id), *a.* Very cold; wanting warmth, ardor, fire, vivacity, etc.; unfeeling; stiff and formal. — **fri-gid'i-ty** (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* — **frig'id-ly**, *adv.*
fri'jol (frê'hôl; frê-hôl'), *n.*; *pl.* -LES (frê-hô-lās). A kind of bean much used as food in Mexico, the West Indies, etc.
frill (fril), *n.* A border or edging, usually fluted or crimped; a fold of membrane or fringe of hair or feathers on an animal. — *v. t.* To decorate with a frill.
fringe (frinj), *n.* A trimming consisting of projecting ends of a fabric twisted or plaited together, or of loose threads or strips, etc.; something suggestive of a fringe; border; margin. — *v. t.* To furnish with or as with a fringe; serve as a fringe for. — **fring'y** (frin'ji), *a.*
frip'per-y (frip'er-i), *n.*; *pl.* -PERIES (-iz). Secondhand finery; cheap tawdry ornament; ostentation.
fri-sette' (fri-zët'), *n.* A fringe of hair or curls worn about the forehead by women.
Fri'sian (friz'hân), *a.* Of or pert. to Friesland, the Frisians, or Friesic. — *n.* One of an ancient Teutonic tribe of Holland; an inhabitant of Friesland.
frisk (frisk), *a.* Frisky. — *n.* A frolic; fit of wanton gayety. — *v. i.* To skip, or gambol, as in frolic. — **frisk'er**, *n.*
frisk'y (fris'ki), *a.*; **FRISK'I-ER** (-kî-ër); -I-EST. Inclined to frisk; frolicsome. — **frisk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **frisk'i-ness**, *n.*
frit (frit), *n.* Material of which glass is made, after it is calcined, but before vitrification; a partially fused ceramic composition used as a basis for glazes; the composition from which soft porcelain is made. — *v. t. & i.* To prepare by heat (materials for glass); fuse partially.
frith (frith), *n.* An estuary; frith.
frit'il-la-ry (frit'i-lâ-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). Any of a genus (*Fritillaria*) of liliaceous herbs bearing nodding flowers, with the corolla often curiously mottled.
frit'ter (-ër), *n.* A small quantity of batter fried in fat or in a frying pan.
frit'ter (frit'ër), *n.* A fragment; shred; trifle. — *v. t.* To cut or break into fritters; disperse; scatter; waste.
fri-vol'i-ty (fri-vôl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Condition or quality of being frivolous; act or thing that is frivolous.
friv'o-lous (friv'ô-lūs), *a.* Of little weight or importance; given to trifling or levity; interested esp. in trifles. — *Syn.* Trifling, trivial, petty. — **friv'o-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **friv'o-lous-ness**, *n.*
fritz (friz), *v. t. & i.* To curl closely; crisp; form into little burrs or tufts, as the nap

of cloth. — *n.* State of being frizzed; something frizzed, as a wig or hair. — **fritz'zy** (-i), *a.*
fritz'zle (fritz'li), *v. t. & i.* To cook with a sputtering or sizzling noise.
fritz'zle (fritz'li), *v. t. & i.* To friz. — *n.* Friz. — **fritz'zly** (fritz'li), *a.*
fro (frô), *adv.* From; away; back; — now only in *to and fro*.
frock (frôk), *n.* A monk's coarse gown, having a hood and girded by a cord; clerical office; tunic, mantle; smock frock; sailor's woolen jersey; frock coat; military coat like a frock coat; gown; dress. — *v. t.* To clothe in a frock.
frock coat. A body coat for men, usually double-breasted, having long skirts of an equal length before and behind.
frog (frôg), *n.* Any of numerous well-known web-footed tailless amphibians of aquatic habits, the young of which are tadpoles; the triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of the foot of the horse; a device for connecting one railroad track with another branching from or crossing it; an oblong covered cloak button fastening into a loop; the loop, as on a belt, for receiving a sword, bayonet, etc.
frol'ic (frôl'ik), *a.* Full of fun or mirth; frolicsome; merry. — *n.* A prank; flight of gayety or mirth; a merry-making. — *v. i.* To play wild pranks; sport; make merry. — **frol'ick-er**, *n.*
frol'ic-some (frôl'ik-süm), *a.* Full of gayety; sportive. — **-some-ness**, *n.*
from (frôm), *prep.* Forth out of; away from contact with or proximity to; out of (whether with an idea of motion or of origin, source, or cause).
frond (frônd), *n.* A leaflike expansion not differentiated into stem and foliage; a fern leaf, including both stipe and blade.
front (frünt), *n.* The forehead; brow; the face; the countenance or personal bearing, as expressive of character and esp. of boldness; a part foremost or facing in a given direction; foremost rank; van; most advanced position or field of military operations; face of a building, esp. the face containing the principal entrance; land which abuts on a river, a road, etc.; frontage; a position directly before one; the beginning; a thing attached in front. — *a.* Of or pert. to the front; foremost. — *v. t.* To face or confront; appear before; meet; face toward; adorn in front; give a front to. — *v. i.* To have or turn the face or front (in a named direction); face.
front'age (frün'tāj), *n.* Front part of a building or lot; extent of front.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăř; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, săft, cănnect; ūse, ūnite,

fron'tal (frün'täl; frön'-), *n.* A frontlet; decorative covering for the front of an altar; façade. — *a.* Of or pert. to the front or forehead; as, the *frontal* bone.

fron'tier (frön'tēr; frün'tēr), *n.* That part of a country facing another country or an unsettled region; border or extreme part of a country. — **fron'tier**, *a.*

fron'tiers-man (-tēr-z-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man living on the frontier.

fron'tis-piece (frün'tis-pēs; frön'-), *n.* The part which first meets the eye; illustration fronting the first page, or title-page, of a book.

front'let (frünt'lēt), *n.* A band for the forehead.

frost (fröst), *n.* Act or process of freezing; temperature which occasions freezing; freezing weather; frozen dew; coldness of temperament; severity. — *v. t.* To injure by frost; freeze; cover with hoarfrost; produce a frostlike surface on.

frost'bite' (-bit'), *v. t.* To blight or nip with frost. — *n.* The freezing, or effect of a freezing, of some part of the body.

frost'ed (frös'tēd), *p. a.* Covered with frost; ornamented with frosting; also, frostedbitten.

frost'fish' (fröst'fish'), *n.* The tomcod.

frost'i-ly (frös'ti-li), *adv.* **frost'i-ness** (-nēs), *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

frost'ing, *n.* A composition of sugar, as with beaten egg, used to cover or ornament cake, pudding, etc.; a lusterless finish of metal or glass; mat.

frost'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Delicate figure-work formed by frost, esp. on glass; an imitation of this.

frost'y (frös'tī), *a.*; **FROST'I-ER** (-tī-ēr); -I-EST. Attended with or producing frost; freezing; covered with frost; without affection or ardor; hoary; gray; belonging to, or characteristic of, old age.

froth (frōth), *n.* Bubbles collected on liquids from fermentation, agitation, etc.; spume; foam; esp., a spume of saliva from disease or excitement; something light or unsubstantial. — *v. t.* To cause to foam; eject as froth; cover with froth. — *v. i.* To throw out froth; foam.

froth'y (-ī), *a.*; **FROTH'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Full of or consisting of froth; foamy; of the nature of froth; light; unsubstantial. — **froth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **froth'i-ness**, *n.*

frou'frou' (frōō'frōō'), *n.* [F.] A rustling, esp. of a dress.

frounce (frouns), *v. t. & i.* To gather into folds; curl; frizzle, as hair.

frow'zy. Var. of FROWZY.

frow (frou), *n.* A Dutch or German woman; a woman; wife.

fro'ward (frō'wērd), *a.* Perverse; ob-

stinately willful. — **Syn.** Untoward, ungovernable, wayward, refractory, obstinate; petulant, cross, peevish, — **fro'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **fro'ward-ness**, *n.*

frown (froun), *v. i.* To contract the brow, as in displeasure; scowl; look with disfavor or threateningly; lower. — *v. t.* To affect by a frown. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brow, as in anger; a sour or stern look; scowl; expression of displeasure.

— **frown'er**, *n.* — **frown'ing-ly**, *adv.* **frow'zy** (frou'zī), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zī-ēr); -ZI-EST. Offensive to the smell or sight; musty; slovenly; unkempt.

froze, *pret.* of FREEZE.

fro'zen (frō'z'n), *p. a.* Congealed with, or subject to, long and severe cold.

fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion (frūk'tī-fi-kā'shăn), *n.* Production of fruit; a fruiting; a fruit.

fruc'ti-fy (frūk'tī-fi), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To bear fruit. — *v. t.* To make fruitful; fertilize.

fru'gal (frōō'gäl), *a.* Economical in the use of resources; saving; sparing; got by, or suited to, economy. — **Syn.** Provident, thrifty, chary. — **fru'gal-ly**, *adv.*

fru-gal'i-ty (frōō-gäl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality of being frugal; thrift; economy; providence.

fru-giv'o-rous (frōō-jiv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on fruit.

fruit (frōöt), *n.* Any product of plant growth useful to man or animals, as grain, vegetables, cotton, flax, etc., (commonly in *pl.*); the edible product of a perennial or woody plant, consisting of the ripened seeds and adjacent or surrounding tissues, or of the latter alone; any product of fertilization with its modified envelopes or appendages; the ripened ovary of a seed plant and its contents, as the pod of a pea, a nut, grain, berry, etc.; effect; consequence; product; advantage; profit. — *v. i.* To bear or cause to bear fruit.

fruit'age (frōöt'āj), *n.* Fruit collectively; state or process of bearing fruit; product of any action.

fruit'er-er, *n.* **fruit'er-ess**, *n. fem.* One who deals in fruit.

fruit'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of fruit; bearing fruit freely; bearing results; prolific. — **fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

fru-i'tion (frōō-ish'ăn), *n.* Use or possession of anything, or pleasure so got.

fruit'less, *a.* Not bearing fruit; barren; vain; idle; unprofitable. — **Syn.** Abortive, profitless, useless. — **fruit'less-ly**, *adv.* — **fruit'less-ness**, *n.*

fruit'y (frōöt'ī), *a.*; **FRUIT'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **FRUIT'I-EST**. Having the odor, taste, or appearance of fruit.

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

fru'men-ty (frōō'měn-tī), *n.* Food made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, with sugar, plums, etc.

frus'trate (frūs'trāt), *v. t.* To prevent from attaining a purpose; balk; bring to naught; defeat; nullify. — **Syn.** Check, disappoint, cross, hinder, checkmate, thwart, foil, baffle, circumvent, outwit.

— **frus-tra'tion** (frūs-trā'shūn), *n.*

frus'tum (frūs'tūm), *n.*; *pl. E.* -TUMS (-tūmz), *L.* -TA (-tā). The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; the part of any solid between any two cutting planes.

fru-tes'cent (frōō-tēs'ēnt), *a.* Shrubby. — **fru-tes'cence** (-ēns), *n.*

fru'ti-cose (frōō'tī-kōs), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a shrub.

fry (fri), *n. sing. & pl.* The young of fishes (chiefly collectively) or, occasionally, of other animals, or of man; very small adult fishes, esp. in schools; a swarm or brood of young; a crowd of small creatures, persons, or things.

fry, *v. t.*; **FRIED** (frīd); **FRY'ING**. To cook in a pan with fat over a fire; cook in boiling fat. — *v. i.* To undergo the process of frying. — *n.*; *pl.* **FRIES** (frīz). A dish of anything fried.

fub (fūb), *v. t.* To trick; cheat.

fuch'si-a (fū'shī-ā; fū'shā; as a *Latin genus name*, fōōk'sī-ā), *n.*; *E. pl.* -SIAS (fū'shāz). Any plant of a large genus (*Fuchsia*) having handsome nodding flowers, usually red or pink.

fu'coid (fū'koid), *a.* Pert. to or resembling seaweeds, esp. of the family containing the rockweeds and gulfweed.

fud'dle (fūd'l), *v. t.* To make foolish, as with drink; muddle. *Colloq.*

fudge (fūj), *n.* A made-up story; nonsense; bosh (often used as an exclamation); a kind of soft candy.

fudge, *v. t.* To devise; concoct.

fu'el (fū'ēl), *n.* Anything that feeds fire; that which increases passion or the like.

fu-ga'cious (fū-gā'shūs), *a.* Flying, or disposed to fly; transient; fleeting.

fu-gac'i-ty (-gās'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being fugacious.

fu'gi-tive (fū'jī-tīv), *a.* Fleeing, as from danger; not fixed; not durable; evanescent; liable to fade; dealing with topics of temporary interest; occasional. — **Syn.** Fleeting, unstable, volatile, fugacious. — *n.* One who flees from pursuit, danger, service, etc.; a refugee.

fu'gle-man (fū'g'l-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A well drilled soldier placed in front of a company, as a guide for the others in their exercises.

fugue (fūg), *n.* A musical composition

in several parts simultaneous and harmonizing but independent in melody.

-ful (-fōōl). (1) A suffix forming adjectives, and denoting: *full of, abounding in, characterized by, able to or tending to.*

(2) A suffix forming nouns, and denoting *quantity that would fill; as in cupful (pl. CUPFULS).*

ful'crum (fūl'krām), *n.*; *pl. E.* -CRUMS (-krūmz), *L.* -CRA (-krā). A prop; the support, as a wedge, about which a lever turns.

ful-fill' (fōōl-fīl'), *v. t.* To accomplish or carry out, as a promise; satisfy, as a desire; perform; bring to pass, as a purpose. — **ful-fill'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

ful'gent (fūl'jēnt), *a.* Shining brightly; resplendent. — **ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

fu-lig'i-nous (fū-līj'ī-nūs), *a.* Smoky or sooty.

full (fōōl), *v. t. & i.* To thicken by moistening, heating, and pressing, as cloth; scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.

full, *a.* Filled; abundantly supplied; replete; satisfied in appetite; sated; serving to satisfy; absorbed in any matter and excited by it; occupying completely the space or accommodation; complete; entire; of maximum quality, force, development, etc.; rounded or plump; of sounds, having volume or depth; of colors, pure; of wines, etc., having good body; plenteous; copious; having the mind filled with information; of a skirt, drapery, etc., having so much material that it hangs in folds. — *n.* Complete measure; highest state or degree. — *adv.* Quite; entirely; to the utmost. — *v. t.* To make full, as a sleeve.

full blood. Unmixed descent; relationship through both parents.

full dress. The dress prescribed for occasions of ceremony; esp., the customary formal dress for evening.

full'er (-ēr), *n.* One who fulls cloth.

full'er's earth (-ērz). A soft earthy substance, resembling clay, used in cleansing cloth and wool of grease.

full'ness, *n.* State or quality of being full.

ful'ly (fōōl'ī; -lī), *adv.* In a full manner or degree; completely. — **Syn.** Entirely; maturely; plentifully, abundantly, plenteously, copiously, amply, sufficiently.

ful'mar (fōōl'mār), *n.* An Arctic sea bird of the petrel family.

ful'mi-nate (fūl'mī-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To detonate; explode violently; issue (decrees, etc.) authoritatively; thunder forth (menaces). — *n.* A salt of fulminic acid; short for **fulminating powder**, any violently explosive powder, esp. a salt of fulminic acid.

q̄le, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ecēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ful'mi-na'tion (nā'shūn), *n.* Act of fulminating; that which is fulminated, or thundered forth.

ful-min'ic (fūl-min'ik), *a.* Designating an acid the salts of which explode violently on percussion.

ful'some (fūl'sām), *a.* Offensive; repulsive; esp., offensive from excess of display or from insincerity. — **ful'some-ly**, *adv.* — **ful'some-ness**, *n.*

ful'vous (-vūs), *a.* Tawny; dull yellow.

fu'ma-role (fū'mā-rōl), *n.* A hole or spot, as in a volcanic region, emitting fumes.

fum'ble (fūm'b'l), *v. i.* To feel or grope about clumsily; seek awkwardly; mumble. — *v. t.* To handle or manage awkwardly; mumble. — *n.* Act of fumbling. — **fum'bler** (-blēr), *n.*

fume (fūm), *n.* Aromatic smoke, as of incense; a vaporous or odorous exhalation, esp. if offensive; reek; anything unsubstantial or airy; idle conceit. — *v. i.* To smoke; throw off fumes; rise up, as vapor; show anger or irritation. — *v. t.* To fill or treat with fumes; burn incense in or to; throw off as in vapor.

fu'mi-gate (fū'mi-gāt), *v. t.* To apply smoke or vapor to, esp. for disinfecting; perfume. — **fu'mi-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.*

fu'mi-to-ry (fū'mi-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). Any of various erect or climbing herbs with small irregular flowers.

fum'y (fūm'ī), *a.* Producing fumes; vaporous.

fun (fūn), *n.* Sport; diversion; playful action or speech. — *v. i.* To indulge in fun.

func'tion (fūnk'shūn), *n.* The proper action of anything; office; duty; a religious, public, or social ceremony or gathering, esp. if elaborate or formal; a magnitude so related to another magnitude that to values of the latter there correspond values of the former. — *v. i.* To fulfill a function; act; operate. — **func'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

func'tion-a-ry (-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). One charged with the performance of a function.

fund (fūnd), *n.* An accumulation or deposit of resources; stock; supply; a sum of money, esp. one the principal or interest of which is appropriated to a specific object; *pl.*, pecuniary resources; *pl.*, with *the*, the stock of a national debt; public securities. — *v. t.* To provide a fund to pay interest or principal of; convert into a more or less permanent debt at interest; place in a fund; accumulate.

fun'da-ment (fūn'dā-mēnt), *n.* The buttocks; anus.

fun'da-men'tal (-mēn'tāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the foundation or basis; essential; elementary; primary; basal. — *n.* A principle, rule, law, or article which serves as the groundwork of a system. — **fun'da-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

fun'dus (fūn'dūs), *n.* The bottom or base of (or part opposite the aperture of) the internal surface of a hollow bodily organ, as of the bladder or eye.

fu'ner-al (fū'nēr-āl), *n.* Rites used in the disposition, as by interment, of a dead human body; obsequies; burial; burial procession. — **fu'ner-al**, *a.*

fu-ne're-al (fū-nē'rē-āl), *a.* Appropriate to a funeral; sad and solemn. — **fu-ne're-al-ly**, *adv.*

fun'gi (fūn'jī), *n.*, *L. pl.* of FUNGUS.

fun'gous (fūn'gūs), *a.* Pert. or relating to, or resembling, a fungus, its texture, or its growth.

fun'gus (-gūs), *n.*; *pl. L.* -GI (fūn'jī), *E.* -GUSES (fūn'gūs-ēz). Any of a group of plants comprising the molds, mildews, rusts, smuts, mushrooms, etc.

fu'ni-cle (fū'nī-k'l), *n.* A small cord; the stalk of an ovule or seed. — **fu-nic'u-lar** (fū-nīk'ū-lār), *a.*

funk (fūnk), *v. i.* To shrink back through fear; flinch. *Colloq.* — *n.* Act offunking; panic. *Colloq.*

fun'nel (fūn'ēl), *n.* A vessel shaped like a hollow cone, tapering into a tube, through which liquids, powders, etc., may be run into another vessel; a flue; a smokestack.

fun'ny (-ī), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ī-ēr); -NI-EST. Droll; comical; laughable; *Colloq.*, strange, queer, or odd. — **fun'ni-ly** *adv.*

funny bone. The crazy bone.

fur (fūr), *v. t.* To line, face, cover, or clothe with fur; apply furring to. — *n.* A piece of the dressed pelt of any of certain animals worn as a trimming or lining to a garment; such a dressed pelt or pelts; an article of clothing made of, or trimmed or lined with, fur; the hairy coat of a mammal, when fine, soft, and thick; *pl.*, skins of animals with the fur; peltry; any coating suggesting fur.

fur'be-low (fūr'bē-lō), *n.* A plaited or gathered flounce on a woman's garment; any showy or fussy trimming. — *v. t.* To ornament, as with a furbelow.

fur'bish (-bish), *v. t.* To scour to brightness; burnish.

fur'cate (-kāt), *a.* Forked; branching. — (-kāt), *v. i.* To branch like a fork. —

fur-ca'tion (fūr-kā'shūn), *n.*

fu'ri-ous (fū'rī-ūs), *a.* Full of, or transported with, passion or fury; frantic; raging; moving with violence or impetu-

ūr̄n, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

osity; rushing. — **Syn.** Vehement, fierce, turbulent, angry, mad, frenzied.
fu'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*
furl (fûrl), *v. t.* To draw up into close compass; to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to a spar.
fur'long (fûr'lông), *n.* A measure of length, now legally $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; that is, 40 rods or 220 yards (201.16 meters).
fur'lough (-lô), *n.* Leave of absence, esp. to a soldier. — *v. t.* To grant a furlough to.
fur'nace (-nâs), *n.* An apparatus or structure in which heat is produced for reducing ores, warming a house, etc.
fur'nish (-nish), *v. t.* To provide for; equip; fit out or fit up; provide; supply; give; afford. — **Syn.** Equip, appoint.
—fur'nish-er, *n.*
fur'nish-ings, *n. pl.* Furniture; fixtures; apparatus.
fur'ni-ture (fûr'ni-tûr), *n.* That with which anything is furnished; supplies; outfit; equipment; necessary appendages; household furnishings.
fu'rör (fû'rör), *n.* Fury; frenzy; also, madness; "rage;" craze.
fur'i-er (fûr'i-ër), *n.* A dealer in furs.
fur'i-er-y (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). Furs in general; business of a furrier.
fur'ring (fûr'ing), *n.* Fur trimmings or lining; the application of thin strips, as of wood to a surface to level it; material so applied.
fur'row (fûr'ô), *n.* A trench made by or as by a plow; narrow channel; groove; wrinkle. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow in; plow.
fur'ry (fûr'i), *a.* Covered with fur; dressed in fur; consisting of or like fur.
fur'ther (fûr'thër), *a. compar.*; *positive wanting*; *superl.* **FUR'THEST**. More remote; farther; beyond; additional. — *adv.* To or at a greater distance; to a great extent or degree; in addition; furthermore. — *v. t.* To promote; forward. *Further* usually refers to time, quantity, or degree; *farther*, to space.
fur'ther-ance (-âns), *n.* Act of furthering; promotion; advancement; progress.
fur'ther-more (-môr'), *adv. & conj.* Moreover; besides.
fur'ther-most (-môst), *a.* Furthest.
fur'thest (-thêst), *a. & adv. superl.* Most remote; farthest.
fur'tive (fûr'tiv), *a.* Done by stealth; sly; secret; stealthy. — **fur'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **fur'tive-ness**, *n.*
fu'ry (fû'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). Violent anger; rage; fierceness; violence; overmastering agitation; frenzy; [*cap.*] in classical myth, one of the Erinyes; any avenging spirit; a turbulent person, esp.

a woman; virago. — **Syn.** Indignation, wrath, ire.
furze (fûrz), *n.* A spiny evergreen shrub, with yellow flowers, common in Europe. — **furz'y** (fûr'zi), *a.*
fus'cous (fûs'kûs), *a.* Darkish.
fuse (fûz), *v. t. & i.* To liquefy by heat; melt; unite or blend, as by melting.
fuse (fûz), *n.* A tube, cord, or the like, filled or impregnated with a combustible matter, for igniting an explosive; a strip or piece of fusible metal inserted in an electric circuit so that it may melt and thus interrupt the circuit when the current increases beyond a certain limit.
fu-see' (fû-zê'), *n.* A kind of friction match with a bulbous head, not easily blown out when ignited.
fu'sel (fû'zêl), *n.*, or **fusel oil**. An acrid, oily liquid, often occurring in alcoholic liquors.
fu'si-ble (fû'zi-b'l), *a.* Capable of being melted. — **fu si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*
fu'si-form (-zi-fôrm; -si-fôrm), *a.* Spindle-shaped; tapering at each end.
fu'sil (-zîl), *n.* A light flintlock musket.
fu'sil-eer' (-zi-lêr'), *n.* Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil; *pl.*, a title now borne by some British regiments.
fu'sil-lade' (-lâd'), *n.* A simultaneous or rapidly repeated discharge of fire-arms. — *v. t.* To shoot by a fusillade.
fu'sion (fû'zhân), *n.* A melting; state of fluidity or flowing from heat; union or blending of things melted, or as if melted, together.
fuss (fûs), *n.* A tumult; unnecessary ado; a fussy person. — *v. i.* To be overbusy about trifles.
fuss'y (fûs'i), *a.*; **FUSS'I-ER** (-i-ër); -I-EST. Disposed to fuss; overnice; fidgety; showing much detail or nicety.
fus'tian (fûs'chân), *n.* Formerly, a cotton-and-linen cloth; now, a kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, as corduroy, etc.; inflated style of discourse or writing; bombast; claptrap. — *a.* Made of fusian; bombastic; worthless.
fus'tic (-tîk), *n.* The wood of a tree of Mexico and the West Indies, yielding a light yellow dye; also, the tree; any of several other dyewoods.
fust'y (fûs'ti), *a.*; **FUST'I-ER** (-ti-ër); -I-EST. Moldy; musty; old-fashioned. — **fust'i-ness**, *n.*
fu'tile (fû'tîl; or, chiefly *British*, fû'tîl), *a.* Of no importance; vain; ineffectual; trifling; frivolous. — **fu'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **fu-til'i-ty** (fû-tîl'i-ti), *n.*
fut'tock (fût'ûk), *n.* One of the crooked timbers scarfed together to form a rib of a vessel.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ăreĉnt, makĕr; ĭce, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

futtock shroud. One of the short, usually iron, shrouds connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast.
fu'ture (fū'tūr), *a.* That is to be or come; expressing futurity. — *n.* Time to come; future state or life; the future tense, or a verb in it; *pl.*, things bought and sold for future delivery.

fu-tu'ri-ty (fū-tū'ri-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State of being yet to come; future time; posterity; an event to come.
fuze, fu-zee'. Vars. of FUSE, FUSEE.
fuzz (fūz), *n.* Fine, light particles or fibers; loose volatile matter. — **fuzz'y** (fūz'ī), *a.*; FUZZ'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST.
fyl'fot (fil'föt), *n.* The swastika.

G

G (jē); *pl.* G's, GS, GEES (jēz). The 7th letter of the English alphabet.
gab (gäb), *n.* & *v.* Prate; chatter. *Colloq.*
gab'ble (gäb'l), *v. i. & t.* To chatter; jabber; utter inarticulate sounds rapidly, as geese. — *n.* Act or sound of gabbling. — **gab'bler** (-lēr), *n.*

gab'er-dine' (gäb'ēr-dēn'; gäb'ēr-dēn), *n.* A coarse loose frock or coat, chiefly in medieval costume, as of the Jews.

ga'bi-on (gä'bī-ŭn), *n.* A hollow cylinder to be filled with earth and used in building fieldworks, in mining, etc.

ga'ble (gä'b'l), *n.* A triangular portion of the end of a building, from the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof.

ga'by (gä'bī), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bīz). A simpleton. *Colloq.*

gad (gäd), *n.* A pointed metal tool for breaking ore, etc.; a goad.

gad, v. i. To wander about idly. — *n.* A gadding, or rambling; — *in on or upon the gad.* *Colloq.* — **gad'der**, *n.*

Gad, n. A minced form of the word *God*.

gad'fly' (-flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). A fly that bites or annoys cattle; a breeze fly or horsefly.

Ga-dhel'ic (gä-dēl'ik; gäd'äl-ik), *a.* Of, or designating that division of the Celtic languages which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

gad'o-lin'i-a (gäd'ō-līn'ī-ä), *n.* A rare earth regarded as the oxide of the metallic element **gad'o-lin'i-um** (-līn'ī-ŭm) (Symbol, *Gd*).

gad'o-lin-ite (gäd'ō-līn-īt), *n.* A black or brown vitreous silicate of iron, beryllium, yttrium, cerium, erbium, etc. It is a source of rare earths.

gad'wall (gäd'wöl), *n.* A wild duck of about the size of the mallard, of the Northern Hemisphere.

Gael (gäl), *n.* Orig., a Scottish Highlander, esp. one of Celtic speech; now, any Gadhelic Celt.

Gael'ic (gäl'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the Gaels, esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland; of or designating their language. — *n.* The Celtic speech of the

Scottish Highlanders; Erse; loosely, any Gadhelic language.

gaff (gäf), *n.* A barbed spear or a hook used in securing heavy fish; the upper spar of a fore-and-aft sail. — *v. t.* To secure with a gaff.

gaff'er (gäf'ēr), *n.* An old man; aged rustic; — now contemptuous.

gag (gäg), *v. t.* To stop the mouth of; prevent from free speech. — *v. i.* To heave as with nausea; retch. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; — often fig.

gag, n. A joke or hoax (*Slang*); an off-hand interpolation by an actor in his part; a joke of this sort.

gage (gäj), *n.* A security; pledge; a pledge (as a glove, cast on the ground) of one's intention to fight to support one's claims; a challenge; defiance.

gage, n. A type of plum, including the greengage.

gage, gag'er. Vars. of GAUGE, GAUGER.

gag'ger (gäg'ēr), *n.* One that gags.

gai'e-ty, gai'ly. Var. of GAYETY, GAYLY.

gain (gän), *n.* Increase or addition to what one has of profit, advantage, or benefit; profit; act of gaining something; acquisition; accumulation.

gain, v. t. To get; acquire; procure; primarily, to get (a profit or advantage) as by earning; ironically, to incur; win, as a battle; win to an interest or party (often with *over*); reach; attain to; get as by development, increment, etc. — **Syn.** Secure, earn, attain, achieve. — *v. i.* To secure advantage; acquire gain; gain ground; encroach.

gain'ful (gän'fööl), *n.* Profitable; advantageous.

gain'say' (gän'sä'; gän'sä'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see *SAY*). To contradict; dispute; forbid. — **gain'say'er, n.**

gait (gät), *n.* A going; walk; manner of walking or otherwise moving on foot.

gai'ter (gä'tēr), *n.* A covering for the ankle and instep, or for the leg from knee to instep; *U. S.*, a kind of shoe with elastic strips at the sides.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝥ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ga'la (gā'là), *n.* Festive dress (now only in *in gala*); a festival (chiefly attrib.).

ga-lac'tic (gā-lāk'tík), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Galaxy, or Milky Way.

gal'an-tine (gāl'án-tín; -tēn), *n.* Veal, chicken, or other white meat, boned, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

gal'a-te'a (gāl'á-tē'á), *n.* A kind of striped cotton fabric.

Ga-la'tian (gā-lā'shán), *a.* Of or pert. to Galatia, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native of Galatia; *pl.*, the Epistle to the Galatians, in the New Testament.

gal'ax-y (gāl'ák-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -AXIES (-síz). The Milky Way [*cap.*]; an assemblage of brilliant or noted persons or things.

gale (gāl), *n.* A strong wind, between a stiff breeze and a hurricane.

gal'e-ate (gāl'ē-át), *a.* Helmet-shaped; having or wearing a helmet.

ga-le'na (gā-lē'ná), *n.* Native lead sulphide. It is the chief ore of lead. —

ga-len'ic (gā-lēn'ík), *a.*

Gal'i-le'an (gāl'í-lē'án), *a.* Of or pert. to Galilee, the northern province of Palestine under the Romans. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee; contemptuously, a Christian.

gal'i-lee (gāl'í-lē), *n.* In certain English churches, a chapel or porch at the entrance.

gal'i-pot (gāl'í-pót), *n.* The crude turpentine resin exuded from a certain pine of southern Europe.

gall (gól), *n.* Bile, esp. that from the ox, used in the arts and in medicine; the gall bladder; anything extremely bitter to endure; bitterness of spirit; rancor. *Slang, U. S.*, impudence; effrontery.

gall, *n.* A sore in the skin from chafing, esp. on a horse's back; a cause or a state of irritation; a bare or weak spot; flaw. — *v. t.* To wear away by friction; chafe; vex; injure. — *v. i.* To become sore or worn by chafing.

gall, *n.* A swelling or excrescence on plants due to certain parasites. Many, esp. oak, galls contain much tannic acid.

gal'lant (gāl'ánt; *see also below*), *a.* Showy; gay, esp. in dress; stately; grand; noble in bearing or spirit; brave; (*usually* gā-lánt') polite and attentive to ladies; amorous; amatory. — (gā-lánt'; gāl'ánt), *n.* A gay, fashionable man; a young blood; one gallant to ladies; a lover; suitor; paramour. — (gā-lánt'), *v. t.* To bestow gallant attentions on (a lady); escort; conduct. — *v. i.* To act the gallant; make love. —

gal'lant-ly (gāl'ánt-lí; gā-lánt'lí), *adv.*

gal'lant-ry (gāl'án-trí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES

(-ríz). Bravery; a gallant action or speech; life or conduct of a gallant; civility or polite attention to ladies; amorous intrigue.

gall bladder. The sac in which the gall, or bile, from the liver is stored until required.

gal'le-ass (-ē-ās), *n.* A galley mounting heavy guns in broadside, now obsolete.

gal'le-on (gāl'ē-án), *n.* A sailing vessel of the 15th and following centuries, often having three or four decks, used esp. by the Spaniards.

gal'ler-y (gāl'ēr-í), *n.*; *pl.* -LERIES (-íz).

A long narrow room, hall, or passage; a room (typically, long and narrow) for showing pictures, shooting, taking photographs, etc.; an important collection, as of pictures; a platform, on brackets or columns, in an auditorium; in a theater, the highest of such platforms, or its occupants.

gal'ley (-í), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-íz). An ancient or medieval vessel propelled by oars, or by oars and sails; a large row boat; the kitchen of a vessel; oblong tray to hold type set but not made up into pages.

gall'fly (gól'fí'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-fíiz'). An insect that deposits its eggs in plants, and occasions galls.

gal'lard (gāl'yárd), *a.* An old gay and lively dance, or its music.

gal'lic (gāl'ík), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, gallium.

gal'lic, *a.* Designating a crystalline astrigent acid, widely distributed among plants, esp. in galls.

Gal'lic (gāl'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to Gaul or France; Gallican; French.

Gal'li-can (-í-kán), *a.* Gallic.

Gal'li-cism (-síz'm), *n.* A French idiom, usage, or mode.

Gal'li-cize (-síz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Gallic, or French.

gal'li-gas'kins (-gās'kínz), *n.* Loose hose or breeches. *Often* *Jocose*.

gal'li-na'ceous (-nā'shūs), *a.* Resembling domestic fowls; of or pert. to an order (*Gallinæ*) of birds, including the ordinary domestic fowl, pheasants, turkeys, grouse, partridges, etc.

gal'li-nule (gāl'í-nūl), *n.* Any of certain birds of the rail family, related to the coots, as the water hen of Europe.

gal'li-pot (gāl'í-pót), *n.* A small earthen pot, esp. for medicines, etc.; as a nickname, a druggist.

gal'li-um (-ūm), *n.* A rare metallic element, found combined in certain zinc ores (Symbol, *Ga*).

gal'li-vant' (gāl'í-vánt'), *v. i.* To play the gallant; roam about for pleasure.

ále, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, recént, makër; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cõnnect; ùse, ùnite,

gall'nut' (gôl'nût'), *n.* A nutlike gall.
gal'lon (gâl'ân), *n.* A measure of capacity, containing four quarts. The standard gallon of the United States is the old English **wine gallon**, containing 231 cubic inches; the English **imperial gallon** contains about 277.3 cubic inches.

gal-loon' (gâl-lôon'), *n.* A narrow binding or trimming, esp. of rich material.

gal'lop (gâl'ûp), *v. i.* To go or ride at or as at a gallop. — *v. t.* To cause to gallop. — *n.* A springing gait of various quadrupeds, esp. the horse; a ride on a galloping animal. — **gal'lop-er**, *n.*

Gal'lo-way (-ô-wâ), *n.* One of a breed of small hardy horses originating in Gallo-way; hence, a small horse.

gal'low (gâl'ôz; -ûs), *n. sing.; pl. GALLOWSES* (-êz). A frame, in simplest form a crossbar on two posts, on which criminals are hanged; any frame with uprights and crosspiece.

gallows, or gal'low, tree (gâl'ô). The gallows.

gal'stone' (gôl'stôn'), *n.* A concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages.

ga-loot' (gâl-lôot'), *n.* A fellow; — usually implying uncouthness or awkwardness. *Slang.*

gal'op (gâl'ûp; gâl'ô), *n.* A kind of lively dance, in two-four time; the music for the dance.

ga-lore' (gâl-lôr'), *adv.* In abundance; plentifully. *Chiefly Colloq.*

ga-losh' (gâl-lôsh'), *n.* An overshoe, now of rubber, worn in wet weather. *Rare in U. S.*

gal-van'ic (gâl-vân'îk), *a.* Of or pert. to or exhibiting galvanism; voltaic; affected or affecting as by an electric shock or stimulus.

gal'va-nism (gâl'vâ-nîz'm), *n.* Dynamical, or current, electricity, esp. as produced by chemical action; physical science treating of dynamical electricity.

gal'va-nize (gâl'vâ-nîz), *v. t.* To affect with galvanism; excite as if by an electric shock; to plate by means of an electric current; coat (iron) with zinc.

gal'va-nom'e-ter (-nôm'ê-têr), *n.* An instrument to determine the intensity of an electric current or its presence or direction, usually by deflection of a magnetic needle. — **gal'va-nom'e-try** (gâl'vâ-nôm'ê-trî), *n.*

gal'va-no-scope' (gâl'vâ-nô-skôp'; gâl-vân'ô-), *n.* An instrument or apparatus, as a magnetic needle, for detecting the presence and direction of electric currents. — **-nos'co-py** (-nôs'kô-pî), *n.*

ga-mash'es (gâ-mâsh'êz; gâm'âsh-), *n. pl.* A kind of protective leggings or gaiters. *Archaic or Dial.*

gam'bier (gâm'bêr), *n.* A yellowish catechu used for tanning and dyeing.

gam'bit (gâm'bît), *n.* A chess opening in which the first player loses a man for advantage in position.

gam'ble (-b'l), *v. i.* To game for money or other stake; hazard something on a chance; wager. — *v. t.* To lose by gaming. — *n.* A transaction involving gambling or similar risk. *Colloq.* — **-bler**, *n.*

gam-boge' (gâm-bôj'; -bôj'), *n.* A gum resin used as a yellow pigment and in medicine.

gam'bol (gâm'bôl), *n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a hop. — *v. i.* To bound or spring as in dancing or play; frisk.

gam'brel (gâm'brêl), *n.* The hock of an animal, esp. of a horse; a gambrel roof.

gambrel roof. A form of curb roof.

game (gâm), *a.* Lame; — said of a leg, arm, etc. *Colloq.*

game, *n.* Sport of any kind; fun; playful ridicule; a contest according to set rules for amusement or for a stake; single contest lasting until a definite limit is reached; the number of points to be scored to win a contest; a scheme; plan; project; an animal or animals hunted; their flesh considered as food. — *v. i.* To play for a wager; gamble. — *v. t.* To lose, pass, or dispose of, by gaming (usually with *away*). — *a.* Having a resolute spirit; plucky. — **game'ly**, *adv.* — **game'ness**, *n.*

game fowl. One of a breed of domestic fowls, the male (**game'cock'**) of which is raised largely for fighting.

game'some (-sâm), *a.* Gay; sportive; playful; merry.

game'ster (-stêr), *n.* A person who plays at games; esp., a habitual gambler.

gam'in (gâm'in; F. gâ'mân'), *n.* A neglected city boy; young street Arab.

gam'ma (gâm'd), *n.* The third letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to Eng. *g* (as in *go*).

gam'mon (-ûn), *n.* A smoked or dried ham; lower end of a side of bacon.

gam'mon, *n.* A victory at backgammon obtained before the opponent has thrown off a man. — *v. t.* To beat by getting a gammon.

gam'mon, *n.* Nonsense; bosh. — *v. i.* To talk gammon; feign. — *v. t.* To influence with gammon. *All Colloq.*

gam'ut (gâm'ût), *n.* The whole series of recognized musical notes; esp., the major scale; an entire range or series.

ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt, out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

gam'y (gām'y), *a.*: **GAM'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **GAM'I-EST**. Abounding in game; plucky; spirited; game; having the flavor of game, esp. when slightly tainted.

gan (gān), *pret.* of **GIN**, begin; — formerly used with the infinitive to form preterits, as *did* is now used.

gan'der (gān'dēr), *n.* A male goose.

gang (gāng), *n.* A going (*Obs. or Dial.*); a set; outfit; a group or set of similar implements arranged to act together (as, a *gang* of saws); a group; company.

gan'gli-on (gān'gli-ōn), *n.*; *pl.* *L.* -GLIA (-ā), *E.* -GLIONS (-ōnz). A nerve center; an aggregation of nerve cells forming an enlargement on a nerve, or on two or more nerves where they join or separate; a mass of gray matter in the brain or spinal cord. — **gli-on'ic** (-ōn'ik), *a.*

gang'plank' (gāng'plānk'), *n.* A long, narrow, portable platform or bridge used in entering or leaving a vessel.

gan'grene (gān'grēn), *n.* The dying of tissue because of interference with local nutrition. — *v. t. & i.* To produce gangrene in; to be affected with gangrene. — **gan'gre-nous** (-grē-nūs), *a.*

gangue (gāng), *n.* The stony or earthy substance associated with metallic ore.

gang'way' (gāng'wā'), *n.* A passageway from one place to another; esp., a temporary way of planks.

gan'net (gān'ēt), *n.* Any of several large web-footed sea birds related to the pelicans and frigate birds; the solan goose.

gan'oid (gān'oid), *a.* Of or pert. to a subclass (*Ganoidei*) of fishes including the sturgeons, etc., many of which have scales (**ganoid scales**) composed of an inner layer of bone with an outer layer of enamel. — *n.* A ganoid fish.

gant'let (gānt'lēt; gānt'lēt), *n.* A gauntlet, or glove.

gant'let, *n.* An obsolete military punishment, wherein the offender ran between two files of men, who struck him with switches, clubs, etc. Often fig.

gaol (jāl), *n.* A jail. — **gaol'er**, *n.*

gap (gāp), *n.* An opening in anything made by or as by breaking or parting; a mountain pass, cleft, or ravine; any breach of continuity; interval; hiatus. — *v. t.* To make a gap in; breach.

gape (gāp; gāp; *colloq.* gāp), *v. i.* To open the mouth wide, as in hunger, surprise, or yawning; open or part widely; stare with open mouth. — *n.* A gaping; stare; width of the opened mouth; a gap.

gar (gār), *n.* The garfish.

gar'rage' (gā'rāzh'; gār'āj), *n.* A place for housing automobiles, an airship, or a flying machine.

garb (gärb), *n.* Fashion or style of dress; clothing; dress. — *v. t.* To clothe.

gar'bage (gär'bāj), *n.* Offal; refuse animal or vegetable matter; something worthless or filthy; refuse.

gar'ble (-b'l), *v. t.* To pick out such parts of as may serve a (usually unfair) purpose; mutilate misleadingly; pervert. — **gar'bler** (-blēr), *n.*

gar'board (-börd), *n.* One of the outside planks or plates next the keel of a vessel.

gar'con' (gär'sōn'), *n.*; *pl.* -CONS (F. -sōn'). [F.] A boy; fellow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter.

gar'den (gär'd'n), *n.* Ground used for cultivating herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; hence, a very fertile region. — *v. i. & t.* To cultivate, or labor in, a garden. — **gar'den-er** (gär'd'n-ēr), *n.*

gar'den-ing, *n.* Art of making and cultivating gardens.

gar'fish' (gär'fish'), *n.* Any of certain fishes having an elongated pikelike body, and both jaws long and narrow.

gar'gle (gär'gl), *v. t.* To rinse, as the throat, agitating the liquid by expulsion of air from the lungs. — *n.* A liquid used in gargling.

gar'goyle (-goil), *n.* A waterspout, often grotesquely carved, projecting at the upper part, usually from the roof gutter, of a building.

gar'ish (gär'ish), *a.* Showy; dazzling; harsh and glaring; gay to extravagance; flighty. — **-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **-ish-ness**, *n.*

gar'land (gär'länd), *n.* A wreath, as of flowers; chaplet. — *v. t.* To form into, or deck with, a garland.

gar'lic (-lik), *n.* A European plant, of the lily family, having a strong-scented pungent bulb; also, the bulb, much used in cooking.

gar'ment (gär'mēnt), *n.* Any article of clothing.

gar'ner (-nēr), *n.* A granary; a collection; store. — *v. t.* To gather for preservation; store.

gar'net (gär'nēt), *n.* A hard mineral or gem of several varieties, often deep red in color; the deep red color of the garnet.

gar'nish (gär'nish), *v. t.* To decorate; adorn; embellish; to garnishee. — *n.* A decoration; ornament; dress; something set round or on a dish as an embellishment, or added for flavor or relish.

gar'nish-ee' (gär'nish-ē'), *n.* One who is garnished. — *v. t.* To make (a person) a garnishee; to attach (property) by garnishment.

gar'nish-ment (gär'nish-mēnt), *n.* Ornament; embellishment; decoration; warning to appear in court; notice to a

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăr: ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

third party to appear in a suit; warning to a person holding another's attached property, not to deliver it to him, but to account for it in court.

gar-ni-ture (gär'nî-tûr), *n.* Embellishment; garnish.

gar-ret (gär'ët), *n.* That part of a house immediately under or within the roof.

gar-ri-son (-i-s'n), *n.* A body of troops stationed in a fortified place; a place where troops are thus stationed. — *v. t.* To furnish with soldiers; defend by fortresses manned with troops; place on duty in a garrison.

gar-rote' (gă-rôt'; -rôt'), *n.* Execution by strangulation; instrument for strangling; throttling, esp. for robbery. — *v. t.* To strangle with or as with the garrote. — **gar-rot'er**, *n.*

gar-ru-li-ty (-rôô'li-tî), *n.* Talkativeness.

gar-ru-lous (gär'ôô-lûs), *n.* Talking much, esp. about trifles. — **gar-ru-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **gar-ru-lous-ness**, *n.*

gar'ter (gär'têr), *n.* A band or strap to hold up a stocking; the badge of the Order of the Garter; the order or membership in it. — *v. t.* To bind or support with a garter.

garter snake. Any of numerous harmless American snakes having longitudinal yellow stripes on the back.

garth (gärth), *n.* A yard; croft; — now chiefly in cloister *garth*.

gas (gäs), *n.* An aeriform fluid having neither independent shape nor volume, but tending to expand indefinitely; popularly, any gaseous mixture except atmospheric air; laughing gas; any combustible gaseous mixture for illumination or for fuel; *Slang.*, empty, boasting, or humbugging talk; bombast.

Gas'con (gäs'kôn), *a.* Of or pert. to Gasconne or its people, who were noted for boasting; [*l. c.*] braggart; swaggering. — *n.* A native of Gasconne; [*l. c.*] a boaster; swashbuckler.

gas'con-ade' (-äd'), *n.* A boast or boasting. — *v. i.* To boast; bluster.

gas engine. An internal-combustion engine using a permanent gas; broadly, any internal-combustion engine.

gas'e-ous (gäs'ê-ûs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, gas; lacking substance; tenuous.

gash (găsh), *v. t.* To make a gash in. — *n.* A long deep cut, esp. in flesh.

gas'i-ly (gäs'i-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To convert into gas.

gas'ket (gäs'kêt), *n.* A line or band used to lash a furred sail securely; a packing for a joint, or between sliding parts, as for a piston, pipe joint, etc.

gas'light' (-lît'), *n.* The light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas; a gas jet or gas burner.

gas'o-line (gäs'ô-lên; -lîn), *n.* A volatile inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum and variously used, as to dissolve fats, produce heat or motive power, etc.

gas-om'e-ter (gäs-ôm'ê-têr), *n.* An apparatus for holding and measuring gas; a tank for holding gas.

gasp (gâsp), *v. i.* To catch the breath convulsively; labor for breath; pant eagerly. — *v. t.* To emit or utter with gasps (with out, away, etc.). — *n.* Act of one that gasps.

gas'sy (gäs'î), *a.*; -SI-ER (-î-êr); -SI-EST. Full of or like gas.

gas-tral'gi-a (gäs-träl'jî-â), *n.* Pain in the stomach or epigastrium, esp. of a neuralgic type.

gas'tric (gäs'trik), *a.* Of or pert. to the stomach.

gastric juice. The acid digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach.

gas-tri'tis (gäs-trî'tîs), *n.* Inflammation of the stomach.

gas'tro-nome (gäs'trô-nôm), **gas-tron'-o-mer** (gäs-trôn'ô-mêr), **-o-mist** (-mist), *n.* One fond of good living; epicure.

gas-tron'o-my (gäs-trôn'ô-mî), *n.* Art of good eating; epicurism. — **gas'tro-nom'ic** (gäs'trô-nôm'ik), *a.*

gas'tro-pod (gäs'trô-pôd), *n.* Any of a class (*Gastropoda*, or *Gasteropoda*) of mollusks comprising most existing forms with a univalve shell, or with no shell, as the snails, whelks, and slugs.

gat (gât). Archaic pret. of *GET*.

gate (gât), *n.* An opening for passage in a wall, fence, or barrier, esp. with a movable frame or door to close it; structure comprising a passageway, often with towers, etc.; the frame or door which closes a gate; a door, valve, etc., for stopping the passage of fluid through a dam, pipe, etc. — *v. t.* To punish by confinement to the grounds. *Eng. Univ.*

gate'man (-mân), *n.* A man who tends a gate, as to open or close it.

gate'way' (-wâ'), *n.* A gate; a passage.

gath'er (gâth'êr), *v. t.* To bring together; assemble; collect, as a harvest; accumulate; amass; gain; summon up a reserve of (strength, breath, voice, etc.) preparatory to exertion; draw (one's limbs or one's self) up or together; gain or win (ground, way, etc.) as by gradual increase; infer; conclude; compress; bring together in folds, plaits, or puckers, as a garment or cloth. — *v. i.* To come together; collect; congregate; grow larger by accretion; increase; come

to a head, as a sore, and generate pus; bring things together; gain. — *n.* A drawing together; a plait or fold.

gath'er-ing, *vb. n.* A crowd; assembly; collection; contribution; boil; abscess.

Gat'ling gun (găt'ling). A kind of machine gun.

Gau'cho (gou'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). One of the natives of the pampas, of mixed Spanish and Indian descent. They are restless cattle breeders.

gaud (gōd), *n.* An ornament; trinket.

gaud'y (-ī), *a.*; **GAUD'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Ostentatiously fine; showy; tawdry. —

Syn. Gay, ostentatious, flaunting; flimsy, tinsel; dazzling, glaring; spurious, sham, garish, flashy. — **gaud'i-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **gaud'i-ness**, *n.*

gauge (gāj), *v. t.* To measure accurately or definitely as by a gauge. — *n.* A standard measure; measure; dimensions; an instrument or apparatus for gauging; position of a vessel with reference to another vessel and the wind.

gaug'er (gāj'ēr), *n.* One that gauges; an officer who gauges casks.

Gaul (gōl), *n.* One of the natives or inhabitants of ancient Gaul, or a member of the race to which they belonged.

gaunt (gānt; gōnt), *a.* Attenuated, as with fasting; lean; forbidding; grim. — **gaunt'ness**, *n.*

gaunt'let (gānt'lēt; gōnt'-), *n.* The gantlet.

gaunt'let, *n.* A glove to defend the hand from wounds; a long stout glove, covering part of the arm. — **gaunt'let-ed**, *a.*

gauze (gōz), *n.* A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk; a fabric resembling it.

gaуз'y (gōz'ī), *a.*; **GAUZ'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Pert. to or like gauze; thin and slight as gauze.

gave (gāv), *pret.* OF GIVE.

gav'el (gāv'él), *n.* The mallet of a presiding officer. *U. S.*

ga'vi-al (gā'vī-āl), *n.* A large crocodilian of India. It is harmless to man.

ga-vot' (gā-vōt'; gāv'ōt), *n.* A kind of lively dance of French peasant origin.

gawk (gōk), *n.* Simpleton; booby. — *v. i.* To act like a gawk. *Colloq.*

gawk'y (-ī), *a.*; **GAWK'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Foolish and awkward; clumsy. — *n.* A gawk. — **gawk'i-ness**, *n.*

gay (gā), *a.* Excited with merriment; manifesting or inspiring delight; merry; bright; brilliant; given to social pleasures or indulgence; loose; licentious. — **Syn.** Gleeful, blithe, sprightly, vivacious; sportive, light-hearted, jovial; showy, gaudy. — **gay'ly** (-lī), *adv.*

gay'e-ty (gā'ē-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State of being gay; merriment; finery; show. — **Syn.** Liveliness, mirth, animation, vivacity, glee, blithesomeness, sprightliness, jollity.

gaze (gāz), *v. i.* To fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; look steadily. — **Syn.** Gape, stare, glare, glower, gloat. — *n.* A fixed, intent look. — **gaz'er**, *n.*

gaze'hound' (gāz'hound'), *n.* A hound that pursues by sight.

ga-zelle' (gā-zēl'), *n.* Any of various small, graceful, and very swift antelopes, noted for their soft, lustrous eyes.

ga-zette' (-zēt'), *n.* A newspaper (*Rare, exc. in names of newspapers*); an official journal containing lists of honors, bankrupts, etc. — *v. t.* To publish in a gazette.

gaz'et-teer' (gāz'ē-tēr'), *n.* A geographical dictionary.

gaz'ing-stock' (gāz'ing-stōk'), *n.* A person or thing gazed at by many, esp. with curiosity or contempt.

gear (gēr), *n.* Clothing; harness of horses or cattle; trappings; tools; implements; a piece of mechanism for a specific use; a cogwheel; working relation or adjustment (as, in *gear*); goods; movables. — *v. i.* To provide with gear or gearing; connect by gearing; put into gear. — *v. i.* To be in, or come into, gear.

gear'ing (gēr'ing), *vb. n.* The parts, collectively, by which motion is transmitted in machinery; gear.

geck'o (gēk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -OS, -OES (-ōz). A kind of small lizard.

gee (jē), *interj.* In driving oxen, etc., a word usually meaning: Turn to the right. — *v. t. & i.* To turn to the right.

geese (gēs), *n.*, *pl.* OF GOOSE.

gel'sha (gā'shā), *n.*; *pl.* GEISHA (-shā), GEISHAS (-shāz). A Japanese singing and dancing girl.

gel'a-tin (jēl'ā-tīn), *n.* Animal jelly; glutinous material (as in isinglass or glue) got by prolonged boiling of animal tissues.

ge-lat'i-nate (jē-lāt'ī-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To turn to gelatin or a jellylike substance.

gel'a-tine. Var. OF GELATIN.

ge-lat'i-nous (jē-lāt'ī-nūs), *a.* Of the nature and consistence of gelatin or jelly; of, pert. to, or containing, gelatin.

geld (gēld), *v. t.* To castrate (esp. a horse).

geld'ing (gēl'dīng), *n.* A castrated animal; specif., a castrated horse.

gel'id (jēl'īd), *a.* Cold; icy. — **ge-lid'i-ty** (jē-līd'ī-tī), *n.*

gem (jēm), *n.* A precious stone, esp. when cut and polished; a jewel; a semi-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

precious stone, carved or engraved; something prized for beauty, perfection, etc., esp. when small or brief, as a work of art, etc. — *v. t.* To adorn with or as with gems.

gem'i-nate (jěm'í-nāt), *a.* In pairs; coupled.

gem'i-na'tion (-nā'shǎn), *n.* A doubling; duplication; repetition.

Gem'i-ni (jěm'í-nī), *n. pl.* A zodiacal constellation, depicted as Castor and Pollux sitting together.

gem'my (jěm'í), *a.* Full of gems; glittering like a gem.

gems'bok' (gěmz'bōk'), *n.* The largest and handsomest species of oryx.

gen'darme' (zhǎn'dǎrm'; jěn-, *n.; pl.* -DARMES (-dǎrm'; -dǎrmz')). [F.] One of a body of military police, esp. in France:

gen-darm'er-y (jěn-dǎr'měr-ī), *or, F., gen'dar'me-rie' (zhǎn'dār'mě-rē'), *n.* The body of gendarmes.*

gen'der (jěn'dēr), *n.* Distinction of a word or words, as by inflection, according to the (actual or imputed) sex denoted; the distinctive form itself, or a class so distinguished. — *v. t.* To beget; generate. *Archaic.*

gen'e-al'o-gy (jěn'ě-ǎl'ō-jī; jě'ně-), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jíz). A history of the descent of an individual, family, or group; pedigree; lineage; art or science of tracing and recording pedigrees. — **gen'e-a-log'i-cal** (-ǎ-lōj'í-kǎl), *a.* — **gen'e-al'o-gist** (-ǎl'ō-jíst), *n.*

gen'e-ra (jěn'ěr-á), *n., pl.* of GENUS.

gen'er-al (-ǎl), *a.* Of or pert. to the whole; not local; taken as a whole; pert. to or affecting each and all of a class or kind; not particular; not limited to a precise import or application; not specific; of or pert. to what is typical or generic; prevalent; extensive, though not universal; broad; catholic; not special or specialized; not precise or definite; chief; superior (when annexed to a name of office; as, attorney-general, etc.). — *n.* The general public; the people; chief of an order of monks or of those under one rule; a military officer of rank higher than that of colonel, or one having general as his title or part of it; the commander (under the President) of all the military forces of the United States (See ARMY); in British usage, the commander of an independent army, usually next above a lieutenant general and below a field marshal.

gen'er-al-is'si-mo (-is'í-mō), *n.* The chief commander of an army or a combined force. *Rare or Hist.*

gen'er-al'i-ty (-ǎl'í-tī), *n.; pl.* -TIES

(-tíz). State or quality of being general; that which is general; a vague statement; main body; greatest part.

gen'er-al-i-za'tion (-ǎl-i-zā'shǎn; -i-zā'shǎn), *n.* Act or process of generalizing; a general inference.

gen'er-al-ize (jěn'ěr-ǎl-íz), *v. t.* To make general; derive (a general conception or principle) from particulars; derive a general conception or principle from.

— *v. i.* To form generalizations.

gen'er-al-ly (-ī), *adv.* In a general manner; universally; commonly; extensively, though not universally; in a general way; on the whole.

gen'er-al-ship' (-shíp'), *n.* Office of, or exercise of the functions of, a general; military skill in a general officer; leadership; management.

gen'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To beget; produce (offspring); originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process; produce; trace out, as a figure, by motion of a point or magnitude.

gen'er-a'tion (-ǎ'shǎn), *n.* Act or process of generating; step or remove in natural descent; the body of men, animals, or plants of the same remove from an ancestor, or living at one period; the average lifetime of man.

gen'er-a-tive (jěn'ěr-ǎ-tív), *a.* Having the power or function of generating.

gen'er-a'tor (-ǎ-tēr), *n.* One that generates; apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed; any machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy; a dynamo.

ge-ner'ic (jě-něr'ík), *a.* Pert. to, or having the rank of, a genus; pert. to things of the same kind or class; dealing with groups rather than individuals. — **ge-ner'ic-al** (-i-kǎl), *a.* — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gen'er-os'i-ty (jěn'ěr-ōs'í-tī), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-tíz). Quality, state, or instance of being generous.

gen'er-ous (jěn'ěr-ūs), *a.* Exhibiting qualities natural or appropriate to high birth; noble; magnanimous; liberal; munificent; characterized by generosity; abundant; ample; fertile.

gen'e-sis (-ě-sis), *n.* The first book of the Pentateuch, narrating the creation of the world [*cap.*]; origination or coming into being.

gen'et. Var. of JENNET, horse.

gen'et (jěn'ět; jě-nět'), *n.* Any of several species of small Old World Carnivora, allied to the civets, but without a scent pouch.

ge-net'ic (jě-nět'ík), **-i-cal** (-i-kǎl), *a.* Pert. to genesis, or natural development.

ge-ne'va (jě-ně'vǎ), *n.* Holland gin.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inĵ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Ge-ne'van (jě-ně'văn), **Gen'e-vese'** (jě-ně-věz'; -vės'). See -AN, -ESE.
ge'ni-al (jě-ni-ăl; jě-n'ăl), *a.* Generative; favorable to growth or comfort; sympathetically cheerful and cheering; jovial; kindly. — **ge'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **ge'ni-al'i-ty** (-ăl'i-ti; -yăl'i-ti), *n.*
ge'nie (jě'ni), *n.* A genius, or jinni.
ge'ni-i (jě-ni-i), *n.* *L. pl.* of GENIUS.
gen'i-tal (jě-n'i-tăl), *a.* Pert. to generation, or to the sexual organs.
gen'i-tals (-tălz), *n. pl.* Sexual organs.
gen'i-tive (-tīv), *a.* Designating the case, as of Latin and Greek nouns, expressing primarily the relation of source or possession, in which use it corresponds to the English possessive. — *n.* The genitive case; a word in that case. — **gen'i-ti'val** (-tī'vdl), *a.*
gen'ius (jě-n'yūs or, *esp. in sense of a "spirit,"* jě-n'ūs), *n.; pl., in sense of a "spirit,"* *L.* GENII (jě-ni-i), *in other senses, E.* GENIUSES (-ēz). Among the ancient Romans, an attendant spirit; tutelary deity [often *cap.*]; a nature spirit or an elemental spirit, as of fire or air; specif., a jinni; mental endowment of an individual; natural disposition; animating spirit, as of a nation, a language; associations, traditions, and influences (of a place); uncommon native intellectual power, esp. in invention or origination; one endowed with genius.
Gen'o-ese' (-ō-ēz'; -ēs'), **Gen'o-vese'** (-věz'; -vės'), *a. & n.* See -ESE.
gen're (zhăn'r'), *n.* [F.] A style or subject matter, esp. of painting, dealing realistically with everyday life.
gens (jěnz), *n.; pl.* GENTES (jě-n'tēz). A Roman clan embracing the families of the same stock in the male line.
gen-teel' (jě-n-tēl'), *a.* Having qualities becoming to high birth and breeding; polite; well-bred; graceful; elegant; suited to the position of a lady or a gentleman; stylish; fashionable. — **gen-teel'ly**, *adv.*  Genteel is now generally regarded as at least inelegant, except when humorous or sarcastic.
gen'tian (jě-n'shăn), *n.* Any of various herbs prized for their flowers, usually blue; bitter root of a species of gentian.
gen'tile (-tīl), *n.* Among Jews, one not Jewish in nationality or faith; among Christians, one neither a Jew nor a Christian; a heathen; — in Biblical usage generally capitalized. — *a.* Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews [often *cap.*]; heathen; pagan; pert. to a nation, tribe, or clan; esp., pert. to the Roman gens; in grammar, denoting a race or country.

gen-til'i-ty (jě-n-tīl'i-ti), *n.* Gentle birth; a quality or the qualities appropriate to those well born; status or rank of a person well born.
gen'tle (jě-n'tl), *a.* Well-born; of good, though not noble, family; of or appropriate to good birth or position; chivalrous; refined; mild; amiable; tamed; docile; soft; easy; soothing; moderate. — **Syn.** Kind, tender, peaceful, bland, soothing, clement, meek. — *v. t.* To make gentle, smooth, or easy; treat so as to make gentle, as by fondling.
gen'tle-folk' (-fōk'), **gen'tle-folks'** (-fōks'), *n. pl.* Persons of gentle, or good, family and breeding.
gen'tle-man (-măn), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). A man well born; sometimes, any one above a yeoman (*Now Chiefly Hist.*); a man of gentle or refined manners; a well-bred man of fine feelings; a man, irrespective of condition (esp. in *pl.*, in address). — **gen'tle-man-ly**, *adv.*
gen'tle-ness, *n.* Gentle quality or state; esp., softness of manners, etc.; mildness.
gen'tle-woman (jě-n'tl-wōm'ăn), *n.; pl. -WOMEN* (-wīm'ēn). A woman of good family or breeding.
gen'tly (-tīl), *adv.* In a gentle manner.
gen'try (jě-n'trī), *n.* People of education and breeding, specif., in England, those between the yeomanry and the nobility; *Usually contemptuous or humorous*, people or persons of a class.
gen'u-flec'tion (jě-n'ū-flēk'shūn), *n.* Act of bending the knee, esp. in worship.
gen'u-ine (jě-n'ū-in), *a.* Actually from the reputed source or author; authentic; real; of or pert. to the original stock; sincere; frank. — **gen'u-ine-ly**, *adv.*
ge'nus (jě'nūs), *n.; pl. GENERA* (jě-n'ēr-ă). A logical class of objects divided into subordinate species; a category of classification between family and species; a class; order; kind.
ge'o-cen'tric (jě-ō-sěn'trīk), *a.* Pert. to, or measured from, the earth's center; having, or pert. to, the earth as a center.
ge'ode (jě-ōd), *n.* A nodule of stone having a cavity lined with crystals or mineral matter.
ge-od'e-sy (jě-ōd'ē-sī), *n.* Mathematics dealing with the determination of the location or shape of large portions of the earth's surface, the shape of the earth, etc.; surveying that takes account of the curvature of the earth. — **ge'o-det'ic** (jě-ō-dēt'īk), **ge'o-det'i-cal** (-ī-kăl), *a.*
ge-og'ra-pher (jě-ōg'ră-fēr), *n.* One versed in geography.
ge'o-graph'ic (jě-ō-grăf'īk), **-graph'i-cal** (-ī-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to geography.

ăle, senâte, căre, âm, đccount, recént, makěr; ıce, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnıta

ge-og'ra-phy (jě-ōg'rá-flī), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fiz). The science of the earth and its life; the description of the earth, its climate and its products, its inhabitants, including man and his industries, etc.; a treatise on this science; a geographic description.

ge-ol'o-gy (ōl'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jiz). The science which treats of the history of the earth and its life, esp. as recorded in the rocks; a treatise on this science. — **ge'o-log'ic** (jě'ō-lōj'ik), **ge'o-log'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **ge'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **ge-ol'o-gist** (jě-ōl'ō-jist), *n.*

ge-om'e-ter (jě-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* A geometer.

ge'o-met'ric (jě'ō-mēt'rik), **ge'o-met'ri-cal** (-ri-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to geometry; determined by geometry.

ge-om'e-tri'cian (jě-ōm'ē-trish'ān), *n.* One skilled in geometry.

ge-om'e-trid (jě-ōm'ē-trid), *a.* Belonging to a family (*Geometridæ*) of moths the larvæ of which progress by a looping motion. — **ge-om'e-trid**, *n.*

ge-om'e-try (jě-ōm'ē-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-triz). Mathematics that investigates the relations and properties of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles; a treatise on this science.

ge-oph'a-gy (jě-ōf'á-jī), *n.* The practice of eating earthy substances, esp. clay. **geor'gic** (jōr'jik), *a.* Agricultural. — *n.* A poem on husbandry.

ge-ra'ni-um (jě-rā'nī-ūm), *n.* Any of a genus (*Geranium*) of plants having, usually, pink or purple flowers, and leaves with a pungent odor; any of numerous garden plants of an allied genus, nearly all having peltate leaves.

germ (jūrm), *n.* An embryo in its early stages; sprout; bud; seed; the germ cells collectively; popularly, any microörganism, esp. a microbe; disease germ; beginning; rudiment.

Ger'man (jūr'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MANS. A native or one of the people of Germany; the Teutonic language of the Germans, including *High* and *Low German*; the literary and official language of Germany; High German; [*l. c.*] a kind of intricate dance; cotillion; a party at which it is danced. — *a.* Of or pert. to Germany or the Germans. — **German measles**, rubella. — **G. silver**, a silver-white alloy, essentially of copper, zinc, and nickel. — **G. text**, the modern German type or a type resembling it.

ger'man, *a.* Lit., near of kin; as: Of the same parentage; own (in *brother-german* and *sister-german*); own, or first (now only in *cousin-german*).

ger-man'der (jěr-mān'dēr), *n.* Any of a large genus of plants of the mint family. **ger-mane'** (jěr-mān'; jūr'mān), *a.* Akin (see *GERMAN*, near of kin); closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

Ger-man'ic (jěr-mān'ik), *a.* German; Teutonic.

Ger'man-ism (jūr'mān-iz'm), *n.* An idiom of the German language; a characteristic of the Germans.

ger-ma'ni-um (jěr-mā'nī-ūm), *n.* A rare metallic element (Symbol, *Ge*).

Ger'man-ize (jūr'mān-iz), *v. t.* To make German, or like what is peculiarly German.

ger'mi-cide (-mī-sid), *n.* Any substance or agent that destroys microörganisms.

ger'mi-nal (-nāl), *a.* Pertaining to a germ; incipient.

ger'mi-nant (-nānt), *a.* Germinating; sprouting.

ger'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To begin to grow or develop; sprout. — **ger'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* — **ger'mi-na-tive** (jūr'mī-nā-tiv), *a.*

ger'ry-man'der (gěr'ī-mān'dēr), *v. t.* To divide (as a State, county, etc.) into civil divisions in an unnatural and unfair way. — (gěr'ī-mān'dēr), *n.* Act or result of gerrymandering. *Both Cant, U. S.*

ger'und (jěr'ūd), *n.* A kind of verbal noun in Latin, expressing the uncompleted action of the verb (as in, *ars vivendi*, the art of living); any of certain analogous forms in other languages, as the modern English verbal noun in *-ing* in certain uses, as in, "he is famous for scaling mountains." — **ge-run'dive** (jě-rūn'div), *a.*

gest (jěst), *n.* A deed; adventure; exploit; a tale or romance, esp. in meter.

ges-ta'tion (jěs-tā'shūn), *n.* Act or period of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy.

ges-tic'u-late (-tik'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To gesture, esp. in speaking. — **-tic'u-la'tor**, *n.*

ges-tic'u-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* A gesticulating; a gesture, esp. an undignified one.

ges'ture (jěs'tūr), *n.* A bodily motion or posture intended to express or emphasize something; use of bodily movements as a mode of expression. — *v. i.* To make gestures; gesticulate.

get (gět), *v. t.*; *pret.* GOT (gőt), *Archaic* GAT (gāt); *p. p.* GOT, or, esp. in *U. S.*, GOTTEN (gót'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GETTING. To come by; come to have or realize; obtain, ascertain, learn, gain, win, etc.; capture; *Colloq.*, receive a sentence of; *Colloq.*, corner or pose; *Colloq.*, with to, to be obliged to; procure or cause to be

ūr̃n, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iñk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in *G.* ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in *azure*

(in some position or condition); induce; persuade; betake (one's self); remove; beget or procreate (now usually of animals). — **Syn.** Acquire; procure; secure. — *v. i.* To arrive, or bring one's self; become; as, to *get home, get free, get to sleep*; gain; profit. — *n.* Offspring; progeny (of an animal); begetting.

gew'gaw (gū'gō), *n.* Showy trifle; toy.

gey (gā), *a.* Considerable. — *adv.* Considerably. *Both Scot.*

gey'ser (gī'sēr; gī'zēr), *n.* A spring which throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam.

ghast'ly (gāst'li), *a.*; —**LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); —**LI-EST.** Horrible; shocking; dreadful; ghostlike in appearance; deathly; pallid; pale. — **Syn.** Wan, cadaverous, hideous, frightful, terrible, gruesome. — *adv.* In a ghastly manner; often, with a deathlike appearance. — **li-ness, n.**

ghat, ghaut (gōt), *n.* In India, a landing place, with descending stairs; a mountain pass; a mountain range.

ghee (gē), *n.* Butter converted into a kind of oil by boiling. *India, etc.*

gher'kin (gūr'kin), *n.* A kind of small, prickly cucumber used for pickling; the immature common garden cucumber, used similarly.

ghet'to (gēt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* It. -TI (-tē), E. -tos (-ōz). A quarter to which Jews are restricted for residence, or where they live in greatest numbers.

Ghib'el-line (gib'ēl-līn), *n.* A member of a great political faction in medieval Italy. Cf. **GUELPH**.

ghost (gōst), *n.* The soul; a disembodied soul; spirit; an apparition; specter; a spirit or demon; the Divine Spirit (*Obs.*, exc. in *Holy Ghost*); any faint shadowy semblance; a phantom.

ghost'ly (gōst'li), *a.*; —**LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); —**LI-EST.** Relating to the soul; spiritual; of or pert. to a ghost or apparition; like a ghost; spectral. — **ghost'li-ness, n.**

ghoul (gōol), *n.* Among Eastern nations, a demon who robs graves and feeds on corpses. — **ghoul'ish, a.**

gi'ant (jī'ant), *n.* A mythical manlike or monstrous being of huge stature, and of more than mortal, but less than godlike, power and endowment; a person, or an animal, plant, or thing, of extraordinary size or power. — *a.* Like a giant; immense; gigantic. — **gi'ant-ess, n. fem.**

gi'ant-ism (jī'ant-īz m), *n.* Condition, quality or practices, of a giant; in medicine, development to abnormal size accompanied by various stigmata, such as disproportionately large extremities or marked facial asymmetry.

glaour (jour), *n.* An infidel; — applied by Turks to those not believing in Mohammedanism, esp. to Christians.

gib (gīb), *n.* A piece or slip, as of metal, to hold in place parts of a machine, or to afford a bearing. — *v. t.* To fasten with a gib or gibs.

gib'ber (jīb'ēr; gīb'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately; chatter.

gib'ber-ish (gīb'ēr-ish), *n.* Rapid, inarticulate talk; jargon.

gib'bet (jīb'ēt), *n.* A kind of gallows from which, formerly, malefactors were hung in chains after execution. — *v. t.* To execute by hanging; hang on a gibbet; hold up to public scorn or ridicule.

gib'bon (gīb'ūn), *n.* Any of several apes of southeastern Asia and the East Indies, the lowest, smallest, and most arboreal of the anthropoid apes.

gib-bos'i-ty (gī-bōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being gibbous; a protuberance; swelling.

gib'bous (gīb'ūs), *a.* Protuberant; convex, as the moon when nearly full; hump-backed; hunched. — **gib'bous-ness, n.**

gibe (jīb), *v. i.* To utter taunting, sarcastic words; flout. — *v. t.* To reproach contemptuously; mock. — *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; sneer.

gib'lets (jīb'lēts), *n. pl.* The edible portions of a fowl that are removed before cooking, esp. liver, gizzard, and heart.

gid (gid), *n.* A parasitic disease, chiefly of sheep, caused by a larval tapeworm in the brain.

gid'dy (gid'ī), *a.*; —**DI-ER** (-ī-ēr); —**DI-EST.** Having a sensation of whirling in the head; dizzy; promoting or inducing giddiness; turning with bewildering rapidity; whirling; characterized by inconstancy; foolishly exuberant; flighty.

— **gid'di-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **di-ness, n.**

gift (gift), *n.* Act, right, or power of giving; anything given; a present; endowment given to man by God; special talent. — **Syn.** Ability, capacity; bent, turn, bias, tendency, endowment, faculty, aptitude. — *v. t.* To endow with a gift, esp. of some power or faculty.

gig (gig), *n.* Anything that whirls; esp., a top.

gig, n. A light two-wheeled, one-horse carriage; a ship's light boat for oars or sail; a kind of rowboat.

gig, n. A kind of fish spear or harpoon.

gi-gan'tic (jī-gān'tik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a giant; immense; tremendous.

gig'gle (gīg'li), *v. i.* To laugh with short catches of the breath; laugh in an affected or silly manner. — *n.* Act of giggling. — **gig'gler** (-lēr), *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

gig'let (-lēt), *n.* A wanton, lewd woman.
gig'ot (jig'ōt), *n.* A leg, as of mutton, venison, or veal, ready for the table.
Gi'la mon'ster (hē'lā). A large, orange-and-black poisonous lizard of Arizona, New Mexico, etc.
gild. Var. of **GUILD**.
gild (gīld), *v. t.*; **GILD'ED** or **GILT** (gīlt); **GILD'ING**. To overlay thinly with gold; cover or tinge with a golden color; make attractive; brighten; embellish.
gild'ed (gīl'dēd), *p. a.* Covered, or tinged, as with gold; *Colloq.*, wealthy, or of a wealthy family.
gil'der. Var. of **GUILDER**.
gild'ing, *vb. n.* Overlaying with gold or gilt, or the material used; a golden surface or coating.
gill (jīl), *n.* A liquid measure; one fourth of a pint.
gill (jīl), *n.* A girl; the ground ivy.
gill (gīl), *n.* A woody glen (*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*); a stream in a ravine.
gill (gīl), *n.* An organ for respiration under water, as in fishes; branchia; *pl.*, the gill-shaped plates forming the under part of the cap in some fungi; a fowl's wattle; *pl.*, the flesh about the chin or jaws.
gil'lie, **gil'ly** (gīl'y), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-īz). In the Scottish Highlands, a male attendant, formerly on a chieftain, now, esp., on a sportsman.
gil'ly-flow'er (jīl'y-flou'ēr), *n.* A clove-scented pink (*Now Rare*); the wallflower or the common stock; a purplish red variety of apple.
gilt (gīlt), *n.* Gold or goldlike material spread over a surface; gilding. — *p. a.* Gilded; golden yellow.
gim'bals (gīm'bālz; jīm'bālz), *n. pl.* A combination of pivoted rings for suspending anything, as a compass, so that it will remain level when its support is tipped.
gim'crack' (jīm'krāk'), *n.* A fanciful trifle; a toy; gewgaw.
gim'let (gīm'lēt), *n.* A small boring tool with a screw point and cross handle.
gim'mal (gīm'āl; jīm'āl), *n.* A pair or series of interlocked rings.
gimp (gīmp), *n.* A narrow fabric, used for trimming, often having a wire or a coarse cord running through it.
gin (gīn), *v. i. & t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **GAN** (gān), **GON** (gōn), or **GUN** (gūn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **GIN'NING**. To begin. *Obs. or Archaic.*
gin (jīn), *n.* A distilled alcoholic liquor flavored, orig., with juniper berries.
gin (jīn), *n.* A mechanical device; a trap; a kind of machine for moving heavy

weights; a cotton gin. — *v. t.* To trap, snare; clear of seeds by a gin, as cotton.
gin'ger (jīn'jēr), *n.* A plant of a tropical Asiatic and Polynesian genus of herbs with pungent, aromatic rootstocks; also, the rootstock. — **gin'ger-y** (-ī), *a.*
gin'ger-bread' (-brēd'), *n.* A kind of plain cake flavored with ginger; something tawdry and unsubstantial.
gin'ger-ly (-lī), *adv.* Very cautiously; timidly. — *a.* Cautious; wary.
gin'ger-snap' (-snāp'), *n.* A thin, brittle cake flavored with ginger.
ging'ham (ging'ām), *n.* A cotton or linen cloth, woven of dyed yarn, usually in stripes or checks.
gin'gi-val (jīn'jī-vāl; jīn-jī'vāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the gums.
gink'go (gīnk'gō; jīnk'gō), *n.* An ornamental tree with fan-shaped leaves, native to China and Japan.
gin'seng (jīn'sēng), *n.* A Chinese plant or a related North American species, the aromatic root of which is valued in China as a drug; also, the root.
gip'sy, **gip'sy-dom.** Vars. of **GYPSEY**, etc.
gi-raffe' (jī-rāf'), *n.* A well-known ruminant mammal of Africa; the camelopard.
gird (gūrd), *v. t. & i. & n.* Mock; gibe; jeer. *Obs. or R.*
gird (gūrd), *v. t.*; **GIRT** (gūrt), **GIRD'ED**; **GIRD'ING**. To encircle with any flexible band, as a belt; make fast, as clothing with a cord; clothe or invest, as with a robe confined by a girdle; prepare; make ready; brace; surround.
gird'er (gūrd'ēr), *n.* One that girds; horizontal beam to span an opening or carry a weight.
gir'dle (gūrd'l), *n.* That which girds or encircles; esp., a belt or sash about the waist. — *v. t.* To bind with or as with a belt; remove a ring of bark around (a tree, etc.).
girl (gūrl), *n.* A female child; a maiden; a female servant. — **girl'hood** (-hōōd), *n.* — **girl'ish**, *a.*
Gi-ron'dist (jī-rōn'dīst), *n.* A member of the moderate republican party in the French legislative assembly in 1791.
girt (gūrt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **GIRD**.
girt, *v. t.* To gird. — *v. i.* To measure in girth.
girth (gūrth), *n.* A band around an animal, to fasten on a saddle, etc.; that which girdles; a girdle; measure around the body; circumference. — *v. t.* To girdle; fasten or equip with a girth.
gist (jīst), *n.* The ground of a legal action; the main point; pith.
git'tern (git'ērñ), *n.* An old-time wire-strung instrument like a guitar.

ārn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, hīn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

give (gĭv, *v. t.*; *pret.* GAVE (gāv); *p. p.* GIV'EN (gĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GIV'ING. To bestow without a return; confer; accord, as trust; deliver; pay, as money; proffer, present, or furnish; deliver, deal, or execute by bodily action; utter; produce; emit; cause or occasion; communicate; impart. — **Syn.** Furnish, supply, vouchsafe, accord, bestow, grant. — *v. i.* To make gifts; yield to force; relax; accommodate one's self or itself; yield; open or look (with *upon*, *into*, etc.; a *Gallicism*). — *n.* Act of giving; esp., a yielding or giving way.

giv'en (gĭv'n), *p. a.* Disposed; addicted (with *to*); stated; fixed; granted; assumed.

given name. Christian name. *Colloq.*

giv'er (-ēr), *n.* One who gives; donor; grantor.

giz'ard (gĭz'ārd), *n.* The second (posterior) stomach of birds, having thick walls and a horny lining for grinding food.

gl'a'brous (glā'brūs), *a.* Smooth; having a surface without hairs or projections.

gl'a'cé' (glā'sā'), *a.* [F.] Smooth and glossy; coated with icing; iced (of fruits, cake, etc.).

gl'a'cial (glā'shāl), *a.* Pert. to ice or its action; esp., pert to glaciers; of or pert. to the glacial period.

gl'a'ci-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To subject to glacial action, as rocks. — **a'tion**, *n.*

gl'a'cier (glā'shēr; glās'ī-ēr), *n.* A body of ice formed in a region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down a mountain slope or valley, or over a wide area.

gl'a'cis (glā'sĭs; glās'ĭs), *n.* A gentle slope; the outward slope from the top of the counterscarp of a fortification.

glad (glād), *a.* Characterized by joy or pleasure; cheerful; pleased; happy; expressive of, or caused by, or exciting, gladness; characterized by brightness and beauty; gay. — **Syn.** Delighted, joyous, joyful; cheering, pleasing.

glad'den (glād'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become, glad.

glade (glād), *n.* A grassy open space in a forest.

glad'i-ate (glād'ī-āt; glā'dī-), *a.* Sword-shaped; ensiform.

glad'i-a'tor (glād'ī-ā-tēr), *n.* Among the ancient Romans, one who fought with a weapon for the amusement of the people, as at a festival. — **glad'i-a-to'ri-al** (-ā-tō'ri-āl), *a.*

glad-di'o-lus (glā-dī'ō-lūs; glād'ī-ō'lūs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -OLI (-lī), E. -OLUSES (-lūs-ēz). Any of a large genus (*Gladolus*) of plants of the iris family with erect

sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliant flowers; a corm or flower of this plant.

glad'ly (glād'ly), *adv.*, **glad'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

glad'some (-sūm), *a.* Causing joy; expressive of gladness; gay; cheerful.

Glad'stone (glād'stūn), *n.* A four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats, and seats for driver and footman.

Gladstone bag. A kind of light portmanteau or traveling bag.

glair (glār), *n.* White of egg, or a size or glaze made from it; a similarly viscous substance. — **glair'y** (glār'ī), *a.*

glai've (glāv), *n.* Sword; esp., a broadsword. *Archaic.*

glam'our (glām'ēr), *n.* Magic; a spell; a charm.

glance (glāns), *v. i.* To strike obliquely and fly off or turn aside; refer casually; allude; hint; flash; look with a sudden, rapid cast; flash (of the eye). — *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; strike obliquely or lightly in passing. — *n.* A rapid oblique movement or impact; a movement causing a flash of light; a flash so produced; a quick, transitory, or cursory look; a glimpse.

glance, *n.* Any of several mineral sulphides having a brilliant metallic luster.

gland (glānd), *n.* A secreting organ of the body.

glan'ders (glān'dērz), *n.* An infectious and destructive disease of horses, etc.

gian'du-lar (-dū-lār), *a.* Containing or bearing glands or gland cells; of, pert. to, or like, a gland.

glare (glār), *v. i.* To shine dazzlingly; be bright and intense; be ostentatiously splendid; stare with fierce or piercing eyes. — *v. t.* To shoot out or express with a glare. — *n.* A bright, dazzling light; shine; ostentatious splendor; showiness; a fierce or piercing stare.

glare, *n.* A bright, glassy surface, as of ice. — *a.* Smooth and bright; — chiefly of ice. — **glar'y** (glār'ī), *a.* All U. S.

glar'ing (glār'ing), *p. a.* Fierce or piercing (of eyes); dazzling; open and bold; notorious.

glar'y (-ī), *a.* Of a dazzling luster; glaring; shining.

glass (glās), *n.* A well-known amorphous substance made by fusing together silica, as sand, an alkali (as potash or soda), and some other base, as lime or lead oxide; collectively, articles made of glass; anything of glass; a glass vessel; a tumbler; goblet; the contents of such a vessel, as liquor; a drink; an hourglass;

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makěr; ice, ĭl; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

a pane or plate of glass; a looking-glass; an optical glass; lens; telescope; microscope; *pl.*, eyeglasses or spectacles; a baroscope, barometer, or thermometer. **glass eye**. An artificial eye made of glass.

glass'house' (glás'hous'), *n.* A greenhouse chiefly of glass, used for growing plants.

glass'i-ly (-i-lī), *adv.*, **glass'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

glass snake. A fragile, harmless lizard, superficially resembling a snake.

glass'wort' (-wūrt'), *n.* A common maritime plant having succulent, brittle, jointed stems.

glass'y (-ī), *a.*; **GLASS'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Resembling glass, as in smoothness; dull (of the eye or look).

Glau'ber salt, **Glau'ber's salt** (glou'-bērz). Often also used in *pl.* Sodium sulphate.

glau-co'ma (glō-kō'mā), *n.* A condition of the eye marked by increased tension within and resulting in impairment of vision or ultimately in blindness.

glau'cous (glō'kūs), *a.* Of a bluish green or greenish blue color; overcast with a whitish bloom, as a plum.

glaze (glāz), *v. t.* To furnish or fit (a window, etc.) with glass; overlay with a surface of or like glass; make glossy. — *v. i.* To become glazed. — *n.* Vitreous coating of pottery, esp. a transparent one; a substance for glazing; a smooth, glossy surface. — **glaz'er** (glāz'ēr), *n.*

glaz'ier (glā'zhēr; -zī-ēr), *n.* One whose business is to set glass in windows, etc.

glaz'ing (glāz'ing), *vb. n.* Act of furnishing with glass; glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc.; act of laying on glaze; the glaze applied.

gleam (glēm), *n.* A moderate brightness or a transient illumination; a beam; glow. — *v. i.* To shoot or dart, as rays of light; send out gleams.

glean (glēn), *v. t.* To gather (as grain or grapes) after a reaper or the like; gather from (a field or vineyard) what has been left, as by reapers; collect with patient labor; pick out. — *v. i.* To gather what is left by reapers; pick up or gather anything by degrees. — **glean'er**, *n.*

glebe (glēb), *n.* Soil; ground; sod; land belonging to an ecclesiastical benefice.

glede (glēd), *n.* The European kite.

glee (glē), *n.* An unaccompanied song for three or more solo voices (It is not necessarily gleesome.); joy; merriment.

glee'ful (glē'fūl), *a.* Full of glee; merry.

glee'some (-sūm), *a.* Merry; gleeful.

gleet (glēt), *n.* A persistent transparent mucous discharge from the urethra.

glen (glēn), *n.* A secluded, narrow valley.

Glen-gar'ry (-gār'ī), *n.* A kind of Highland Scottish cap for men.

glib (glīb), *a.* Facile, as action or manner; ready; flippantly smooth; fluent.

glide (glīd), *v. i.* To move or pass smoothly and gently or silently; pass gradually; shade; grade; of aeroplanes, etc., to move more or less horizontally through the air as the result of the combined effect of the action of gravity (usually with an initially imparted momentum) and of the air against the surface of one or more aeroplanes. — *n.* Act of gliding; a transitional sound produced while the vocal organs are assuming, or passing from, the position for a definite speech sound. — **glid'er** (-ēr), *n.*

glid'ing machine. *Aeronautics*. A structure consisting essentially of one or more aeroplanes.

gliff (glif), *n.* A look; moment; instant; fright. *Obs. or Scot.*

glim (glīm), *n.* A light. *Slang or Dial.*

glim'mer (glīm'ēr), *v. i.* To give out feeble or scattered rays of light; show a faint, unsteady light. — *n.* A faint, unsteady light; a gleam; shimmer; a slight perception; glimpse.

glim'mer-ing (-ing), *vb. n.* A faint, unsteady light; a faint view or idea; inkling.

glimpse (glīmps), *n.* A sudden flash; transient luster; a faint passing appearance; a trace; tinge; a quick sight; inkling. — *v. i.* To shine faintly or unsteadily; glimmer; glance.

glint (glint), *v. i. & t. & n.* Dart; shoot; glance; flash; gleam; glitter.

glis-sad'e' (gli-sād'; -sād'), *n.* A sliding, as down a snow slope. — *v. i.* To slide; glide.

glis'ten (glīs'n), *v. i.* To sparkle; shine with a fitful luster. — *n.* A glistening; a shining brightness.

glis'ter (-tēr), *v. i.* To glitter. — *n.* Glitter.

glit'ter (glīt'ēr), *v. i.* To sparkle with light; gleam; be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive. — *n.* A bright, sparkling light; brilliant and showy luster; brilliancy.

gloom'ing (glōm'ing), *n.* Twilight.

gloat (glōt), *v. i.* To gaze or to meditate, esp. with malignant satisfaction, lust, or avarice.

globe (glōb), *n.* A round body; ball; sphere; orb; the earth (usually with *the*); any planet; a spherical representation of the earth or heavens; anything nearly spherical.

globe'fish' (glōb'fish'), *n.* Any of vari-

ŭrn, ŭp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ous fishes that can assume a globular form by sucking in water or air.

globe'flow'er (-flou'ēr), *n.* A plant of the crowfoot family with handsome globose yellow flowers.

globe'-trot'ter, *n.* One who travels widely, or in all parts of the world, esp. for sight-seeing. *Colloq.*

glo'bose (glō'bōs'; glō-bōs'), *a.* Globular, or nearly so.

glob'u-lar (glōb'ū-lār), *a.* Globe-shaped; spherical, or nearly so; composed of globules.

glob'ule (-ūl), *n.* A little globe; a pellet.

glom'er-ate (glōm'ēr-āt), *a.* Agglomerated; conglomerate.

gloom (glōom), *n.* Partial or total darkness; deep shade; a shady or gloomy place; cloudiness or heaviness of mind; low spirits. — **Syn.** Dimness, obscurity; depression, dejection, sadness. — *v. i.* To frown; scowl; look dismal or melancholy; become dark or threatening; lower; be or appear gloomy.

gloom'y (glōom'ī), *a.*; **GLOOM'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Dusky; dim; affected with or expressing gloom; melancholy; dismal. — **Syn.** Dark, cloudy; sullen, morose, sad, dejected. — **gloom'ī-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.*

Glo'ri-a (glō'rī-ā), *n.* The hymn beginning "Glory be to God on high" (*Luke* ii, 14), or that beginning "Glory be to the Father," or that beginning "Glory be to thee, O Lord."

glo'ri-fi-ca'tion (-fi-kā'shūn), *n.* A glorifying, or state of being glorified.

glo'ri-fy (glō'rī-fi), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING**. To make glorious; bestow honor and distinction upon; ascribe glory to. — **glo'ri-fi'er**, *n.*

glo'ri-ole (glō'rī-ōl), *n.* An aureole.

glo'ri-ous (-ūs), *a.* Exhibiting qualities or performing acts that deserve or receive glory; illustrious; splendid; resplendent. — **Syn.** Eminent, noble, magnificent, grand. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

glo'ry (glō'ri), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). Praise, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent; renown; that which secures praise or renown; honor and praise accorded in worship; brilliancy; radiant beauty; resplendence; celestial honor or splendor; heaven; height of prosperity or splendor; a halo. — *v. i.*; **-RIED** (-rīd); **-RY-ING**. To exult; rejoice; be proud or boastful.

gloss (glōs), *n.* Luster; polish; a precious appearance. — *v. t.* To give luster or gloss to; glaze; color.

gloss, *n.* A note of explanation or interpretation; a running commentary;

a glossary; an interlinear translation. — *v. t.* To furnish with glosses; annotate; interpret speciously, or pervert in this way. — *v. i.* To make glosses; explain.

glos'sa-ry (glōs'ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). A collection of glosses; a partial dictionary of a work, an author, etc. — **glos-sa'ri-al** (glō-sā'rī-āl), *a.*

gloss'y (glōs'ī), *a.*; **GLOSS'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Smooth and shining; polished; smooth; specious; plausible.

glot'tis (glōt'is), *n.* The opening from the pharynx into the larynx. — **glot'tal** (glōt'āl), *a.*

glove (glūv), *n.* A cover for the hand with a separate sheath for each finger. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a glove.

glov'er (glūv'ēr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

glow (glō), *v. i.* To shine with an intense or white heat; exhibit a strong, bright color; be brilliant or red; feel hot; burn; feel the heat of passion; be animated. — *n.* Light such as is emitted by a solid body heated to luminosity; incandescence; brightness of color; earnestness; heat of passion; ardor; bodily heat or warmth, as from exercise, etc.

glow'er (glou'ēr), *v. i.* To stare angrily or with a scowl.

glow'worm (glō'wūrm'), *n.* Any of various luminous insects or insect larvæ.

glox-in'ia (glōk-sin'ī-ā), *n.* A greenhouse plant with large bell-shaped flowers of white, pink, and purple.

gloze (glōz), *v. t.* To smooth over; palliate. — *v. i.* To make a gloss; comment.

glu-ci-num (glōō-sī'nūm), *n.* Beryllium.

glu'cose (glōō'kōs), *n.* A sugar about half as sweet as cane sugar; an uncrystallizable sirup got by imperfect conversion of starch into glucose.

glue (glōō), *n.* A brownish gelatin got by boiling skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and used, when heated with water, as a cement; any of various viscous substances. — *v. t.* To join or fix with or as with glue; fix; fasten. — **glu'ey** (-ī), *a.*

glum (glūm), *a.* Moody; sullen; gloomy.

glume (glōom), *n.* One of the chaffy scales or bracts of the spikelet in sedges and, esp., grasses.

glut (glūt), *v. t.* To gorge; gulp.

glut, *v. t.* To fill to satiety; satiate; overload; surfeit; overstock. — *v. i.* To eat gluttonously or to satiety. — *n.* Act of glutting; state of being glutted; a full supply; surfeit; a supply of mercantile goods in excess of the demand at the seller's price; an excess.

glu-te'al (glōō-tē'āl; glōō'tē-āl), *a.* Pert. to the buttocks.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

glu'ten (glōō'těn), *n.* The viscid, tenacious, nutritious substance giving adhesiveness to dough.

glu'ti-nous (-ti-nūs), *a.* Gluey; viscous.

glut'ton (glūt't'n), *n.* A voracious eater; gormandizer; one who gluts himself in any way; a shaggy, carnivorous, thickset mammal, about 30 inches long, related to the martens and sables. — **glut-ton-ous** (-ūs), *a.* — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

glut-ton-y (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -TONIES (-iz). Excess in eating.

glyc'er-in (glis'ēr-in), *n.* A sweet, sirupy, colorless liquid, got by saponification of natural fats and oils. — **glycer'ic** (glī-sēr'ik; glīs'ēr-ik), *a.*

gly'co-gen (glī'kō-jěn), *n.* A white, carbohydrate found esp. in the liver.

glyph (glif), *n.* *Arch.* A channel or groove, usually vertical, as in a frieze.

glyph'tic (glip'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to carving or engraving, esp. on gems.

gnar (när), *v. i.* To snarl; growl.

gnarl (närl), *n.* A knot in wood. — **gnarled** (närl'd), *a.*

gnash (näsh), *v. i. & t.* To grind or strike (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain; bite with grinding teeth.

gnat (nät), *n.* Any of various small two-winged flies, esp. such as bite.

gnaw (nō), *v. t. & i.*; *pret.* GNAWED (nōd); *p. p.* GNAWED OR GNAWN (nōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GNAW'ING. To bite with repeated effort, esp. so as to remove small portions; corrode; fret away; distress as if by gnawing. — **gnaw'er**, *n.*

gneiss (nīs), *n.* A metamorphic rock, often corresponding in composition to granite, but having its constituents, esp. mica, arranged in cleavable planes.

gnome (nōm), *n.* One of a fabled race of diminutive, subterranean beings, the guardians of mines, etc.

gno'mon (nō'mōn), *n.* Any object which by its shadow serves as an indicator, as the style of a sundial; what is left of a parallelogram on removing a similar parallelogram containing one of its corners.

gnos'tic (nōs'tik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or having, knowledge; [*cap.*] of or pert. to Gnosticism or Gnostics. — *n.* [*cap.*] A believer in Gnosticism.

Gnos'ti-cism (-tī-sīz'm), *n.* A 2d-century system of thought which explained creation as consisting in effluxes from the godhead forming created beings.

gnu (nōō; nū), *n.* Any of several African antelopes, with large oxlike head, long mane, and long flowing tail.

go (gō), *v. i.*; *pret.* WENT (wënt); *p. p.* GONE (gōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GO'ING. To

pass from point to point; proceed; depart; pass or be transferred as if journeying; be habitually; pass away; be rejected, abolished, lost, spent, sold, etc.; faint; fail; die; be suited, as a song to a tune; fare; turn out; continue (in a specified state); operate; act; have recourse or resort; put one's self, as to expense; extend; lead; reach; run; follow or take a given course; reach or follow a given proportion; enter a given relation. — *v. t.* To bet; risk. — *n.* *Colloq. in all senses.* Energy; spirit; turn of affairs, esp. an embarrassing one; a chance; turn; thing that goes, or is successful; the rage (with *the*).

goad (gōd), *n.* A pointed rod used to urge on a beast; something that produces the effect of a goad. — *v. t.* To prick; drive with or as with a goad. — **Syn.** Urge, excite, incite, instigate.

goal (gōl), *n.* The bound where a race or journey is to end; final purpose, end, or aim; in various games, a bound which must be passed to score; the winning of a goal, or score so made.

goat (gōt), *n.* Any of certain hollow-horned ruminants closely allied to the sheep. — **goat'ish**, *a.*

goat'ee (gō'tē'), *n.* A part of a man's beard on the chin, trimmed in a tuft like the beard of a he-goat.

gob'bet (gōb'ēt), *n.* A portion (of flesh).

gob'ble (-l), *v. t. & i.* To swallow or eat greedily or hastily; gulp.

gob'ble, *v. t. & i.* To utter (the cry of a turkey cock or a sound like it). — *n.* A noise such as that of a turkey cock.

gob'bler (gōb'lēr), *n.* A turkey cock.

go'-be-tween', *n.* An intermediary; broker; procurer.

gob'let (gōb'lēt), *n.* A kind of cup without a handle, or a wine cup (*Archaic*); a drinking glass with a foot and stem.

gob'lin (-lin), *n.* A sprite, usually conceived as ugly and mischievous.

go'by (gō'bī), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bīz). Any of numerous spiny-rayed fishes.

go'-by' (-bī'), *n.* Act of going by.

go'cart' (-kärt'), *n.* A framework on casters, to support a child learning to walk; a kind of small baby carriage.

god (gōd), *n.* A being of more than human attributes and powers; a deity; esp., a male deity; an idol; [*cap.*] the Supreme Being; a person or thing deified.

god'child' (-child'), *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

god'daugh'ter (-dō'tēr), *n.* A female godchild.

god'dess (-ēs), *n.* A female god; a woman of great charms, or whom one adores.

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

god'fa'ther (göd'fä'thër), *n.* A male sponsor, as for a child at baptism.

god'head (-héd), *n.* Godship; deity; divinity; godhood; [*cap.*] God.

god'hood (-hōöd), *n.* Godhead.

god'less, *a.* Having, or acknowledging, no God; impious.

god'ly (-lī), *a.* Divine; pious; reverencing God; devout; righteous. — **god'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

god'moth'er (-mūth'ër), *n.* A woman sponsor at baptism.

go-down' (gō-doun'), *n.* In eastern Asia, the Philippines, etc., a warehouse.

god'par'ent (göd'pär'ënt), *n.* A god-father or godmother.

God'sacre. Churchyard; burialground.

god'send' (göd'sënd'), *n.* Some desirable or needed thing coming unexpectedly as if sent by God.

god'ship, *n.* Character, state, or personality of a god.

god'son' (-sūn'), *n.* A male godchild.

God'speed' (-spéd'), *n.* Success; prosperous journeying; — contraction of "God speed you."

god'wit (göd'wīt), *n.* Any of several wading birds of the snipe family.

go'er (gō'ër), *n.* One that goes; a runner or walker.

gof'fer (göf'ër), *v. t.* To plait, crimp, or flute.

gog'gle (gög''l), *v. i.* To squint; roll the eyes; stare; turn to one side. — *n. pl.* A kind of protective spectacles. — *a.* Protruding; staring; — of the eyes.

go'ing (gō'ing), *ab. n.* Departure; course of life; behavior; way (usually in *pl.*); condition of the ground or of a road, etc., as for traveling.

goi'ter (goi'tër), *n.* An enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the anterior part of the neck. — **goi'trous** (-trūs), *a.*

gold (göld), *n.* A well-known yellow metal (Symbol *Au*, for *aurum*), the most malleable and ductile metal, and one of the heaviest substances known (sp. gr., 19.27); gold coin; riches; the yellow color of the metal.

gold'en (göl'd'n), *a.* Of or pert. to gold; containing, or abounding in, gold; of the color of gold; precious; excellent; very prosperous and happy.

golden age. The mythological age in which mankind lived free from bodily infirmities or the need of tilling the soil.

golden rule. The rule of doing to others as we would have them do to us (*Matt. vii. 12; Luke vi. 31*).

gold'en-rod' (-röd'), *n.* Any of various plants of the aster family with heads of small yellow-rayed flowers.

gold'-filled' (-fīld'), *a.* *Jewelry.* Covered with a layer of gold mechanically put on and of appreciable thickness.

gold'finch' (göld'fīnch'), *n.* A small European finch having a patch of yellow on the wings; in America, any of various small finches, of which the male in summer is bright yellow with black wings, tail, and crown.

gold'fish (-fīsh'), *n.* A small fish allied to the carp, usually golden yellow in color, often kept in aquariums.

gold'i-locks (göl'dī-lōks), *n.* A person with golden hair; any of various yellow-flowered plants.

gold'smith' (göld'smīth'), *n.* A worker in gold.

golf (gölf; sometimes göf), *n.* A game which consists in striking a small, resilient ball with clubs so as to drive it into a series of holes. — *v. i.* To play golf. — **golf'er**, *n.*

go-losh' (gō-lōsh'), *Vars.* of GALOSH.

gon'do-la (gön'dō-lā), *n.* A kind of boat used in the canals of Venice; *U. S.*, a heavy barge, used esp. in New England; *Aeronautics*, a car attached under the gas bag or gas container of a dirigible.

gon'do-lier' (-lēr'), *n.* A man who propels a gondola, by rowing or by poling.

gone (gön), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of GO. As *p. a.* Lost; undone; departed, as by death.

gone'ss, *n.* A state of exhaustion; faintness.

gon'er (gön'ër), *n.* One that is ruined, undone, dead, or past recovery. *Slang.*

gon'fa-lon (gön'fā-lōn), *n.* The ensign in use by certain princes or states; any flag which hangs from a crosspiece or frame.

gong (gōng), *n.* A metallic disk with upturned rim, producing, when struck, a harsh, resounding tone; a kind of saucer-shaped bell.

go ni-om'e-ter (gō nī-ōm'ē-tër), *n.* An instrument for measuring (solid) angles, as of crystals, etc.

gon'or-rhea (gön'dō-rē'ā), *n.* A contagious inflammatory disease of the genital and urinary organs.

goo'ber (gōō'bër), *n.* The peanut. *Southern U. S.*

good (gōöd), *a.; compar.* BET'TER (bēt'ër); *superl.* BEST (bēst). Sufficient or satisfactory; favorable; beneficial; fortunate; agreeable; pleasant; cheerful; proper; fit; virtuous; pious or devout; kind; benevolent; well-behaved; decorous; courageous; socially in good repute; fair; honorable; sound or reliable; valid; genuine; not depreciated, counterfeit, etc.; honest; sincere; ample; full; thorough; considerable (esp. in a *good deal*,

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

a good while, etc.).—**for good**, or **for g.** **and all**, completely and finally.

good book. [*Often caps.*] The Bible.

good-by' (gōd'bi'), *n.* or *interj.* Farewell.

Good Friday. The Friday of Holy Week, kept as the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion.

good graces. Favor; friendship.

good humor. A cheerful temper or state of mind. — **good-hu'mored**, *a.*

good'ly (-li), *a.*; -LI-ER (-li-ēr); -LI-EST. Of pleasing appearance, or quality; comely; excellent; large; considerable. — **good'li-ness** (gōd'li-nēs), *n.*

good'man (-mán), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). Householder; husband. *Archaic* or *Scot.*

good nature. Pleasant or kindly nature or disposition. — **good'-na'tured** (-nā'-tūrd), *a.*

good'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being good; excellence; strength; virtue; kindness; beneficence.

goods (gōdz), *n. pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels.

good Samaritan. The principal character in the parable told in *Luke* x. 30-37; hence, one similarly compassionate.

Good Shepherd. Christ; — often so called. *John* x. 11, 14.

good speed. Good luck; Godspeed. — *n.* That which is good; welfare; prosperity; benefit; anything beneficial; a benefit. — *interj.* An expression of satisfaction.

good'wife' (gōd'wif'), *n.* The mistress of a household. *Archaic* or *Scot.*

good will. Benevolence; cheerful consent; heartiness; advantage in custom which a business has acquired beyond the mere value of what it sells.

good'y (gōd'i), *n.*; *pl.* GOODIES (-iz). Anything regarded as especially good to eat, as a bonbon, cake, etc.; — usually in *pl.* *Colloq.* — *a.* Sentimentally or affectedly good. *Colloq.*

good'y, *n.* An appellation of civility for a woman, esp. a lowly one; such a woman.

goos-an'der (gōos-ān'dēr; gōos'ān'dēr), *n.* A merganser.

goose (gōos), *n.*; *pl.* GEESE (gēs), *n.* Any of various large, web-footed birds intermediate between the swans and ducks; a smpleton; (*pl.* GOOSES) a tailor's smoothing iron.

goose'ber-ry (gōoz'bēr-ī; gōos'-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-iz). The acid, usually hairy berry of any of several species of shrubs allied to the currant; also, any shrub that bears it.

goose flesh, **goose skin**. The peculiar roughness of the skin often produced by cold or fear.

goose'foot' (gōos'fōot'), *n.*; *pl.* -FOOTS. Any of many glabrous or mealy herbs.

go'pher (gō'fēr), *n.* Any of certain American burrowing rodents having very large outside cheek pouches; any of numerous small, striped ground squirrels; an edible burrowing land tortoise of the southern United States.

Gor'di-an (gōr'di-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or the knot tied by him; hence, intricate; complicated. — **Gordian knot**, an intricate knot tied by Gordius. An oracle having declared that he who untied it should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great, unable to untie it, cut it with his sword.

gore (gōr), *n.* Blood; esp., clotted blood.

gore, *n.* A triangular piece of land; any triangular piece of cloth used in a garment, sail, etc., to vary the width. — *v. t.* To cut into, or provide with, a gore.

gore, *v. t. & i.* Of certain animals, to pierce with a horn or tusk.

gorge (gōrj), *n.* In archaic senses, the throat, a hawk's crop, the stomach, a hawk's meal, or a meal; that which is gorged, or swallowed; a narrow passage; a defile, pass, or steep rocky ravine; the rear entrance into an outwork of a fort; the rear part of any fortification. — *v. i.* To fill the gorge; eat greedily. — *v. t.* To fill the gorge or crop of; glut; swallow, esp. greedily. — **gorged** (gōrjd), *p. a.*

gor'geous (gōr'jās), *a.* Imposing through splendid or various coloring; magnificent; dazzling. — **gor'geously**, *adv.* — **gor'geous-ness**, *n.*

gor'get (-jēt), *n.* A piece of armor for the throat; a collar; a kind of covering for the neck and breast, worn by women.

Gor'gon (-gōn), *n.* In Greek myth, any of three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with snaky hair and of terrific aspect, which turned the beholder to stone; [*l. c.*] a person, esp. a woman, very ugly or terrible.

go-ril'la (gō-ril'á), *n.* The largest anthropoid ape, native of a small area of forest region in equatorial West Africa. The gorilla is fierce and untamable.

gor'mand (gōr'mánd). *Var.* of GOURMAND.

gor'mand-ize (-mán-dīz), *v. i. & t.* To eat greedily or ravenously. — **gor'mand-iz'er** (-dīz'ēr), *n.*

gorse (gōrs), *n.* Furze. *Eng.* — **gors'y**, *a.*

gor'y (gōr'i), *a.* Covered with gore, or clotted blood; murderous.

gos'hawk' (gōs'hōk'), *n.* Certain rather large short-winged hawks, noted for activity and courage.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

gos'ling (gōz'ling), *n.* A young goose.

gos'pel (gōs'pēl), *n.* Glad tidings, esp. concerning Christ and salvation; the teachings of Christ and the apostles; a record or narrative of Christ's life and doctrines, esp. [usually *cap.*] that in the New Testament books "Matthew," "Mark," "Luke," and "John;" one of these books; [usually *cap.*] a selection from one of the four Gospels, used in a religious service.

gos'sa-mer (gōs'ā-mēr), *n.* A film of cobweb, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather; any gauzelike fabric; *U. S.*, a thin water-proof stuff, or a garment of it. — **gos'sa-mer-y** (-ī), *a.*

gos'sip (-ip), *n.* Formerly, a godparent, friend, comrade, or companion; an idle tattler; tattle; idle personal talk; groundless rumor. — *v. i.* To run about and tell idle tales. — **gos'sip-er**, *n.* — **gos'sip-y** (-ī), *a.*

gos-soon' (gō-sōon'), *n.* A lad. *Anglo-Ir.*
got (gōt), *pret. & p. p.* of **GET**.

Goth (gōth), *n.* One of a Teutonic race (divided into two groups, **Ostrogoths** and **Visigoths**, or **East Goths** and **West Goths**) which, early in the Christian era, overran the greater part of the Roman empire; a barbarian.

Goth'ic (-ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the Goths or their language; [often *l. c.*] medieval; rude; barbarous; of, pert. to, or designating, a style of architecture, common from the 12th to the 15th century, characterized by pointed arches, steep roofs, and relatively great height. — *n.* The Gothic language; Gothic style or decoration; a style of type (in England, black letter; in the United States, a square-cut type with no serifs).

Goth'i-cism (-i-siz'm), *n.* Rudeness; barbarity; inelegance; a Gothic idiom.

got'ten (gōt'n), *p. p.* of **GET**. — See **GET**.

gouge (gouj; gōōj), *n.* A kind of chisel; *Colloq., U. S.*, act of scooping out with or as with a gouge, or a groove or cavity so made; *Slang, U. S.*, a cheat; fraud. — *v. t.* To scoop out with or as with a gouge; *U. S.*, to cheat. — **goug'er**, *n.*

gou'lash (gōō'lāsh), *n.* A ragout of steak flavored with paprika and vegetables.

gourd (gōrd; gōōrd), *n.* A fleshy, 1-celled (or falsely 3-celled) many-seeded fruit, usually with a hard rind, as the pumpkin, melon, or cucumber; any plant bearing such fruit; the dried shell of the fruit.

gour'mand (gōōr'mānd; *F.* gōōr'mān'), *n.* A luxurious eater.

gour'met' (gōōr'mō'), *n.* [*F.*] A con-

noisseur in eating and drinking; an epicure.

gout (gōō), *n.* [*F.*] Taste.

gout (gout), *n.* A drop; clot; a constitutional disease marked by painful inflammation of the joints, and an excess of uric acid in the blood.

gout'y (gout'ī), *a.*; **GOUT'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Diseased with the gout; swollen as if from gout; of, like, or causing, gout.

gov'ern (gūv'ēr), *v. t.* To direct and control; restrain; manage; be a rule or law for; in grammar, to require to be (in a particular case or mood; as, a transitive verb *governs* a noun in the objective case), or to require (a particular case or mood; as, a transitive verb *governs* the objective). — **Syn.** Regulate, direct, conduct, rule. — *v. i.* To administer the laws; rule. — **gov'ern-a-ble**, *a.*
gov'ern-ance (-ēr-nāns), *n.* Exercise of authority; control.

gov'ern-ess (-ēr-nēs), *n.* A woman teacher, esp. in a private household.

gov'ern-ment (-ēr-n-mēt), *n.* A governing; control; regulation; direction of affairs of state; mode or system of governing; system of polity in a state; office, right, or power of governing; a country governed; the administration; body politic; state; the influence of a word requiring another word to be in a particular case or mood. — **gov'ern-men'tal** (-mēt'tāl), *a.*

gov'er-nor (-ēr-nēr), *n.* One who governs; ruler; an automatic attachment to an engine for controlling its speed.

gow'an (gōu'dn), *n.* The daisy; any of various white or yellow field flowers. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gawk (gōk; gouk), *n.* A simpleton; fool.

gown (goun), *n.* A loose, flowing outer garment; the ordinary outer dress of a woman; dressing gown; nightgown; distinctive robe of office, profession, etc. — *v. t.* To clothe in, or invest with, a gown.
gown's'man (gounz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, divine, etc.

grab (grāb), *v. t. & i.* To snatch; seize; take unscrupulously. — *n.* Act of grabbing.

grace (grās), *n.* The mercy of God; enjoyment of divine favor; a Christian virtue; a petition for grace; blessing asked, or thanks rendered, at a meal; good will; favor; disposition to show mercy, etc.; a kindness; favor; [usually *cap.*] in **his** (**her**, **your**, etc.) **Grace**, a title given to a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop, and formerly to the king or queen of England; virtue; efficacy; a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnita,

pleasing or attractive characteristic, feature, or manner; attractiveness; charm; easy elegance; propriety; in music, an embellishment consisting of notes not essential to the melody or harmony, as the *trill*, *turn*, etc.; *pl. [cap.]*, graceful and beautiful maidens, sister goddesses, intimate with the Muses. — *v. t.* To endow with grace or graces; adorn; embellish; honor.

grace'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Displaying grace; elegant; felicitous; tactful. — **grace'-ful-ly**, *adv.*

grac'ile (grās'īl), *a.* Slender; thin; slight.

grac'ious (grā'shūs), *a.* Attractive; acceptable; abounding in grace, or mercy; kindly; benignant; merciful. — **Syn.** Favorable, kind, friendly. — **grac'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

grack'le (grāk'l), *n.* Any of certain birds of the starling family of the Old World, and of the family including the American blackbirds, etc.

gra'date (grā'dāt), *v. i. & t.* To shade into another or each other, as colors; blend.

gra-da'tion (grā-dā'shūn), *n.* A series forming successive stages or grades; act or process of grading; state of being graded; any degree or relative position in an order or series.

grade (grād), *n.* A step or degree in any series or order; relative position; a class of things of the same relative position, quality, or value; *U. S.*, in elementary schools, a division of the course, or the pupils working in any division; rate of ascent or descent of a road, etc.; an ascending or descending portion of a road; gradient. — *v. t.* To arrange in grades; class; sort; reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive grade. — *v. i.* To be graded; be of a grade.

grad'i-ent (grā'di-ēnt), *a.* A part of a road which slopes up or down; a grade.

grad'u-al (grād'ū-āl), *a.* Proceeding or changing by steps or degrees. — **grad'-u-al-ly**, *adv.*

grad'u-ate (-āt), *n.* One who has received an academic or professional degree; *U. S.*, one who has completed the prescribed course of study in a school, etc. — (grād'ū-āt), *v. t.* To admit to a certain grade or degree; admit, at the close of a course of study, to a standing defined by a diploma; mark with, or divide into, degrees or grades; grade. — *v. i.* To become a graduate, as of a college. — *a.* That has been graduated; of or pert. to graduates.

grad'u-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of graduating; state of being graduated; a

mark or marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity.

gra'dus (grā'dūs), *n.* A dictionary of prosody, to aid in Latin or Greek versification.

graf-fi'to (gräf-fē'tō), *n.; pl. -TI* (-tē).

A rude inscription, figure drawing, etc., found on the walls of ancient sepulchers or ruins; production of decorative designs by scratching them through a surface layer of plaster, glazing, etc.; pottery or ware so decorated.

graft (gräft), *n.* A scion of a plant; a grafted plant or tree; point of insertion of a scion on a stock; act of grafting; that which is grafted; *Colloq.*, acquisition of money, position, etc., by dishonest or unjust means or anything so gained. — *v. t.* To insert (a graft) in or on; join as if by grafting. — **graft'er**, *n.*

Gra'ham flour (grā'ām). Unbolted wheat flour.

grail (grāl), *n.* A platter; a chalice; — used only [*cap.*] of the *Holy Grail*, which in some medieval legends was the platter, in others the chalice, used by Christ at the Last Supper, and which was brought to England. Its keepers becoming impure, it vanished, and search for it was undertaken by many knights. They could approach it only if chaste in thought, word, and act.

grain (grän), *n.* The seed or seedlike fruit of any cereal grass, as wheat, maize, oats, rice, etc.; collectively, the seeds or fruits of various food plants, now usually of the cereal grasses; the plants themselves (in British usage usually called corn); *pl.*, remains of grain after brewing or distilling; any small hard particle, as of sand, etc.; any minute portion; the unit of the English system of weights, derived from the weight of a grain of wheat (The pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains, and the pound troy, 5,760 grains); a grain (= .0648 gram); *Obs.*, *Hist.*, or *Poetic*, kermes or cochineal; red dye or color; any dye; color, esp. a fast one; a granulated surface or appearance; the hair side of a piece of leather, or the marking on that side; the composite particles of any substance; texture; the fiber which forms the substance of wood, etc.; the direction, arrangement, or appearance of the fibers in wood, of strata in stone, etc.; temper; natural disposition. — *v. i. & t.* To form grains or into grains; granulate; give a grain to; take the hair off (skins); soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.); dye in grain; ingrain; paint, etc.,

ûrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, ħin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

in imitation of the grain of wood, etc. —

grain'er, *n.*

gram (grām), *n.* The unit of weight in the metric system. It is equivalent to 15.433 grains.

gra'ma (grā'mā), *n.*, or **grama grass**. Any of various pasture grasses.

gra-mer'cy (grā-mūr's), *interj.* A word expressing thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion.

gram'i-niv'o-rous (grām'ī-nīv'ō-rūs), *a.* Feeding on grass and like food.

gram'mar (grām'ēr), *n.* Science or art treating of the classes of words, their inflections, syntax, etc.; a treatise or book on grammar; manner of speaking or writing, in reference to conformity to grammatical rules. — **gram-ma'ri-an** (grā-mā'ri-ān), *n.*

gram-mat'i-cal (grā-māt'ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to grammar; according to the rules of grammar. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

gramme. Var. of **GRAM**, weight.

gram'pus (grām'pūs), *n.* A small whale allied to the blackfish.

gran'a-dil'la (grān'ā-dil'ā; *Sp.* grā'nā-dēl'yā), *n.* The fruit of certain species of passion flower; also, the vine.

gran'a-ry (grān'ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz).

A storehouse for grain, esp. after it is threshed; a region fertile in grain.

grand (grānd), *a.* Preëminent; chief; eminent; marked by great magnificence, display, or formality; indicating the possession of wealth or high social standing; fine or imposing; noble; magnificent; sublime; standing in the second or some more remote degree of ancestry or descent; as, grandchild, etc. — **Syn.** Grandiose, magnificent, gorgeous, splendid, superb, sublime.

gran'dam (grān'dām), *n.* An old woman; esp., a grandmother.

grand'aunt' (grānd'ānt'), *n.* An aunt of one's parent.

grand'child' (-chīld'), *n.* Child of one's son or daughter.

grand'daugh'ter (-dō'tēr), *n.* A female grandchild.

gran-dee' (grān-dē'), *n.* A man of eminence; in Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the first rank.

gran'deur (grān'dūr), *n.* State, quality, or instance of being grand. — **Syn.** Greatness, eminence, magnificence, nobility, majesty, stateliness.

grand'fa'ther (grānd'fā'thēr), *n.* Father of one's father or mother; any forefather.

gran-dil'o-quent (grān-dil'ō-kwēnt), *a.* Speaking in, or marked by, a lofty style; pompous; bombastic. — **gran-dil'o-**

quent-ly, *adv.* — **-quence** (-kwēns), *n.*

gran'di-ose (grān'dī-ōs), *a.* Impressive or elevating in effect; affectedly grand or splendid; flaunting; turgid.

grand jury. One required to hold private inquests and indict offenders.

grand'moth'er (grānd'mūth'ēr), *n.* Familiarly **grand'ma'** (-mā'), **grand'mam-ma'** (-mā-mā'; -mā'mā). Mother of one's father or mother; any female ancestor more remote than a mother.

grand opera. Opera elaborate in plot and all set to music.

grand'pa' (-pā'), **grand'pa-pa'** (-pā-pā'; -pā/pā), *n.* Grandfather. *Familiar.*

grand'par'ent (grānd'pār'ēt), *n.* A parent's parent.

grand'sire' (-sir'), *n.* A grandfather; an aged man. *Archaic.*

grand'son' (grānd'sūn'), *n.* A son's or daughter's son.

grange (grānj), *n.* A granary (*Archaic*); a farm; esp., a farmhouse with its out-buildings; *U. S.*, one of the lodges of the "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret association of farmers, or [*cap.*], popularly, the association itself.

grang'er (grān'jēr), *n.* *U. S.* A member of a grange or a farmer; a countryman. *Often Humorous or Derogatory.*

gran'ite (grān'īt), *n.* A very hard crystalline granular igneous rock consisting essentially of quartz and feldspar. —

gra-nit'ic (grā-nīt'īk), *a.*

granite ware. A kind of enameled iron-ware.

gra-niv'o-rous (grā-nīv'ō-rūs), *a.* Feeding on seeds or grain.

gran'ny (grān'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-īz). Grandmother (used familiarly or affectionately); an old woman.

grant (grānt), *v. t.* To agree to; allow to be fulfilled; accord; give; admit; concede. — *n.* Act of granting; concession; allowance; gift; bestowal; thing or property granted; gift; a tract of land, a monopoly, or the like, granted by a government; a transfer of property by deed or writing.

gran-tee' (grān-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant is made.

grant'or (grān'tōr; grān-tōr'), *n.* The one by whom a grant is made.

gran'u-lar (grān'ū-lār), *a.* Consisting of grains or granules; granulated; of the nature of granules.

gran'u-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To form or collect into grains or granules; raise in granules; make rough.

gran'u-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of granulating; state of being granulated; one of the grains of a granulated surface.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

gran'ule (grăn'ül), *n.* A little grain; pellet.

grape (grāp), *n.* The berry of the grapevine; a grapevine; grapeshot.

grape/fruit' (grāp'frōt'), *n.* A variety of shaddock with acid pulp.

grap'er-y (-ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES. A building or inclosure for cultivation of grapes.

grape/shot' (-shōt'), *n.* A cluster of small iron balls, to be shot from a cannon.

grape sugar. Natural glucose.

grape/vine' (grāp'vin'), *n.* A well-known vine bearing smooth berries in clusters.

graph'ic (grāf'ik), **graph'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the arts of painting, drawing, and writing; well delineated; vividly described; pert. to or designating representation by diagrams, lines, etc. — **graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

graph'ite (-it), *n.* Soft, black native carbon of metallic luster; plumbago; black lead. It is used for lead pencils, crucibles, as a lubricator, etc.

graph'o-phone (grāf'ō-fōn), *n.* A kind of phonograph.

grap'nel (grāp'nēl), *n.* An instrument for grappling something, as a ship's rigging; specif., a kind of small anchor.

grap'ple (-l), *n.* A grapnel; a seizing or seizure; close hug in contest. — *v. t. & i.* To seize, hold, or fasten, as with a grapnel; lay fast hold of; use a grapple; seize one another.

grap'pling (-ling), *n.* A grapnel.

grap'y (grāp'ī), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, grapes.

grasp (grāsp), *v. i.* To make the motion of seizing; clutch. *Obs.*, exc. with *at*. — *v. t.* To seize and hold by or as by clasp-ing; catch; lay hold of with the mind; comprehend. — *n.* A grasping; embrace; reach of the arms; power of seiz-ing and holding; forcible holding; pos-session; mental hold, or comprehension, esp. when broad. — **grasp'er**, *n.*

grasp'ing, *p. a.* Avaricious; greedy.

grass (grās), *n.* Green herbage affording food for grazing animals, esp. that of certain plants (the true grasses); any of the true grasses, having jointed stems, narrow sheathing leaves, flowers in spikelets composed of bracts, and fruit consisting of a seedlike grain; a blade of grass (now only in *pl.*); pasture.

grass/hop'per (-hōp'ēr), *n.* Any of numerous leaping insects of the same order as the crickets, cockroaches, etc.

grass widow. A woman divorced or otherwise separated from her husband.

grass'y (grās'ī), *a.*; **GRASS'I-ER** (-ī-ēr) -I-EST. Covered with grass; resembling grass; green.

grate (grāt), *v. t.* To reduce to particles by rubbing with something rough; produce (a harsh sound) as by grinding; utter in a harsh voice; fret; irritate; offend. — *v. i.* To make a harsh sound by friction; have a harsh or rasping effect.

grate, *n.* A frame of parallel or crossed bars, as in a window; a frame of iron bars for holding burning fuel. — *v. t.* To furnish with a grate or grates.

grate'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Having a due sense of benefits received; affording pleasure; pleasing; gratifying. — **grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

grat'er (grāt'ēr), *n.* One that grates; esp., a utensil with a rough, indented surface, for abrading.

grat'i-fi-ca'tion (grāt'ī-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* A gratifying or state of being gratified; something that gratifies, or pleases; a reward; recompense; gratuity.

grat'i-fy (grāt'ī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To give or afford pleasure or satisfaction to; oblige; favor; humor. — **Syn.** Satisfy, please, delight, indulge.

grat'ing (grāt'ing), *n.* A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or cross bars; a grate.

grat'is (grā'tis), *adv.* For nothing; freely.

grat'i-tude (grāt'ī-tūd), *n.* State of being grateful; thankfulness.

gra-tu'i-tous (grā-tū'ī-tūs), *a.* Given without, or not involving, recompense or pay; free; not based upon reason, cause, or proof. — **Syn.** Groundless, baseless, unwarranted, uncalled for. — **-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **-tous-ness**, *n.*

gra-tu'i-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Something given without recompense; a gift; thing given in return for a favor or service; a tip.

gra-va'men (grā-vā'mēn), *n.*; *pl.* L. -VAMINA (-vām'ī-nā), E. -MENS (-vā'-mēnz). The material part of a grievance, charge, complaint, etc.

grave (grāv), *v. t.* To clean and pay with pitch (a vessel's bottom or a vessel).

grave, *a.* Deserving serious considera-tion; weighty; dignified; not light or gay; sober; somber; low or deep (of sound). — **Syn.** Serious, sage, staid, demure, sedate; momentous.

grave, *v. t.*; *pret.* GRAVED (grāvd); *p. p.* GRAV'EN (grāv'n) or GRAVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* GRAV'ING (grāv'ing). To dig (*Archaic*); bury; engrave; carve or sculp-ture; impress deeply (on the mind).

grave, *n.* An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; a tomb; sepulcher.

grav'el (grāv'ēl), *n.* Small stones and pebbles, often mingled with sand; a

firn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; ther, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azurQ.

deposit of small concretions in the kidneys or bladder. — *v. t.* To cover with gravel; run aground; cause to stick fast in gravel; *Colloq.*, embarrass or perplex.

grav'el-ly (grāv'ēl-i), *a.* Consisting of or containing gravel.

grave'ly, *adv.*, **grave'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

grav'en (grāv'n), *p. p.* of GRAVE. — **graven image**, an idol.

grav'er (-ēr), *n.* One that graves; an engraver or a sculptor; any of various cutting or shaving tools.

grave'stone' (grāv'stōn'), *n.* A stone marking a grave.

grave'yard' (-yārd'), *n.* A yard for burial; cemetery.

grav'id (grāv'id), *n.* Pregnant. — **grav'id-i-ty** (grāv'id'i-ti), *n.*

grav'i-met'ric (grāv'i-mēt'rik), **grav'i-met'ri-cal** (-mēt'ri-kāl), *a.* In chemistry, of or pert. to measurement by weight; measured by weight.

grav'i-tate (grāv'i-tāt), *v. i.* To obey the law of gravitation; tend toward any object.

grav'i-ta'tion (-tā'shān), *n.* Act or process of gravitating; attraction by which all bodies or particles of matter tend toward each other.

grav'i-ty (grāv'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State or quality of being grave; something grave or serious; lowness of pitch; terrestrial gravitation; esp., attraction of bodies toward the center of the earth; gravitation in general.

gray'vy (grā'vi), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-viz). A liquid dressing for meat, etc.; the juice that drips from flesh in cooking.

gray (grā), *a.* Of the color gray; dull; not bright; gray-haired; elderly or mature. — *n.* Any color formed by blending white and black.

gray'beard' (-bērd'), *n.* An old man; a kind of stoneware jug.

gray'hound', *n.* Greyhound.

gray'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray.

gray'lag' (grā'lāg'), *n.* The common gray wild goose of Europe.

gray'ling (grā'ling), *n.* Any of several fishes allied to the trouts.

gray'ly, *adv.*, **gray'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

graze (grāz), *v. t.* To feed (cattle, sheep, etc.) on pasturage; feed on (growing herbage); browse; tend (cattle, etc.) while grazing. — *v. i.* To feed on growing herbage. — **graz'er** (grāz'ēr), *n.*

graze, *v. t.* To touch lightly in passing; scratch or abrade. — *v. i.* To touch or rub against something in passing. — *n.* A scraping, or an abrasion so made.

graz'zier (grā'zhēr), *n.* One who grazes cattle, as for market.

grease (grēs), *n.* Animal fat, esp. when soft; oily matter. — (grēz; grēs), *v. t.* To smear or anoint with grease; lubricate; bribe; influence by presents.

greas'er (grēz'ēr; grēs'ēr), *n.* One that greases; *Slang*, *U. S.*, a Mexican or a Spanish American.

grease'wood' (grēs'wōd'), *n.* A low stiff shrub common in alkaline soils in the western United States.

greas'y (grēz'i; grēs'i), *a.*; **GREAS'I-ER** (-i-ēr); -I-EST. Smeared with grease; containing much grease; oily; like grease; smooth; slippery. — **greas'i-ly** (-i-li), *adv.* — **greas'i-ness**, *n.*

great (grāt), *a.* Large in size; big; specif., pregnant; numerous; long continued; considerable in degree; eminent; elevated; important; distinguished; older, younger, or more remote, by one generation; as, great-grandchild, great-aunt. — **the great powers** (of Europe), in diplomacy, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Italy.

great'-aunt, *n.* A grandaunt.

Great Bear. *Ursa Major*.

great'coat' (grāt'kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

great Dane. One of a breed of large smooth-coated dogs.

great'-grand'child', *n.*, **great'-grand'daugh'ter**, *n.*, **great'-grand'-fa-ther**, *n.*, etc. See **GREAT**, *a.*

great gross. 12 gross.

great'ly, *adv.*, **great'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

Great Mogul. The sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols; [*l. c.*] a very important personage; a lord.

great'-un'cle, *n.* A granduncle.

greave (grēv), *n.* Armor for the leg below the knee; — usually in *pl.*

greaves (grēvz), *n. pl.* The sediment of melted tallow.

grebe (grēb), *n.* Any of certain swimming birds related to the loons.

Gre'cian (grē'shān), *a.* Greek. — *n.* A Greek; a Hellenized Jew; one versed in Greek or its literature.

Gre'cism (-sīz'm), *n.* A idiom; Greek spirit of Greek art or culture.

greed (grēd), *n.* Eager desire or longing; greediness.

greed'y (-i), *a.*; **GREED'I-ER** (-i-ēr); -I-EST. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious (with *of*); having eager desire; avaricious. — **Syn.** Insatiate, gluttonous, avid, edacious, devouring; grasping, rapacious.

— **greed'i-ly**, *adv.* — **greed'i-ness**, *n.*

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdâ, sôft, cōnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

Greek (grĕk), *n.* A native or citizen of Greece; the language of the Greeks, primarily of the classical Greeks; [*l. c.*] a swindler or sharper; esp., a card cheat. — *a.* Of or pert. to Greece, the Greeks, or their language.

Greek fire. A combustible composition which burns under water.

green (grĕn), *a.* Of the color green; characterized by green growth; verdant; full of life and vigor; fresh; not ripened or matured; young; raw; not trained; ignorant; simple; not seasoned, dried, matured, or cured; raw; having a sickly color, as from fear, jealousy, etc. — *n.* The characteristic color of growing herbage; color between yellow and blue; a grassy plain or plot; usually in *pl.*, fresh leaves or branches; *pl.*, green vegetables boiled for food.

green'back' (grĕn'băk'), *n.* Any United States legal-tender note having the devices on the back printed in green.

green'brier (-brĭēr), *n.* Any smilax.

green'er-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Verdure.

green'gage' (grĕn'gāj'), *n.* A kind of plum of greenish flesh and fine flavor.

green goods. Counterfeit greenbacks. *Slang, U. S.*

green'gro'cer (-grō'sĕr), *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit.

green'horn' (-hōrn'), *n.* A raw, inexperienced person.

green'house' (-hous'), *n.* A glasshouse devoted to the protection or cultivation of tender plants.

green'ing, *n.* Any of several kinds of green-skinned apples.

green'ish, *a.*, **green'ly,** *adv.* See -ISH, -LY.

green'room' (grĕn'rōom'), *n.* Retiring room in a theater.

green'sward' (-swōrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.

green'wood' (grĕn'wōod'), *n.* A forest in foliage.

greet (grĕt), *v. t.* To address, esp. with expressions of kind wishes; accost; welcome; appear or present itself to. — *v. i.* To meet and give salutations.

greet, *v. i.* To weep; cry. *Archaic or Scot.*
greet'ing (grĕt'ing), *n.* Expression of kindness or joy.

gre-ga'ri-ous (grĕ-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock together.

Gre-go'ri-an (grĕ-gō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Pert. to, or originated by, Gregory, esp. one of the popes of that name; as, the *Gregorian* chant, after Gregory I.; the *Gregorian* calendar, now generally used, established by Gregory XIII.

gre-nade' (-nād'), *n.* A shell filled with

an explosive, to be thrown by hand and explode on impact; a glass flask, containing volatile chemicals, to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire.

gren'a-dier' (grĕn'â-dĕr'), *n.* Orig., a soldier armed with grenades; later, one of a company wearing a peculiar uniform; now, a member of a special regiment or corps.

gren'a-dine (grĕn'â-dĕn), *n.* A thin gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.

grew (grōō), *pret.* of GROW.

grew'some, etc. Var. of GRUESOME.

grey (grā), *a. & n.* Var. of GRAY.

grey'hound' (-hound'), *n.* One of a breed of slender dogs, remarkable for swiftness and keen sight.

grid'dle (grĭd'ĭl), *n.* A plate for cooking griddlecakes.

grid'dle-cake' (-kāk'), *n.* A batter cake baked on a griddle.

gride (grĭd), *v. t. & i.* To cut; pierce; rasp. — *n.* A harsh scraping or cutting.

grid'i-ron (grĭd'ĭrŭn), *n.* A grated iron utensil to broil food on; something likened to a gridiron. — *v. t.* To mark with bars or lines suggesting those of a gridiron.

grief (grĕf), *n.* Mental suffering, as from affliction, remorse, etc., or a cause of it; a mishap or disaster (esp. in *to come, or bring, to grief*).

griev'ance (grĕv'ăns), *n.* A cause of uneasiness and complaint; injury.

grieve (grĕv), *v. t.* To occasion grief to; afflict. — *v. i.* To feel grief; sorrow; mourn; lament.

griev'ous (grĕv'ŭs), *a.* Distressing; severe; intense; atrocious; heinous; full of or expressing grief. — **griev'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **griev'ous-ness,** *n.*

grif'fin (grĭf'in), **grif'fon** (-ŏn), *n.* A fabulous monster, half lion and half eagle.

grig (grĭg), *n.* A cricket or grasshopper (*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*); a lively person (usually with *merry*).

grill (grĭl), *n.* A gridiron; a grillroom. — *v. t. & i.* To broil on or as on a grill.

grille (grĭl), *n.* A lattice; grating, esp. of wrought iron.

grill'room' (grĭl'rōom'), *n.* A room fitted for broiling food, esp. one in a restaurant, arranged for prompt service.

grim (grĭm), *a.* Savage and merciless; fierce; relentless; stern; harsh and forbidding; grisly; horrible.

gri-mace' (grĭ-mās'), *n.* A distortion of the countenance, as a wry or made-up face. — *v. i.* To make grimaces.

gri-mal'kin (grĭ-măl'kĭn; -mōl'kĭn), *n.* A cat; esp., a she-cat.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

grime (grīm), *n.* Smut or dirt rubbed in. — *v. t.* To begrime.

grim'ly (grīm'li), *adv.*, **grim'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

grim'y (grīm'i), *a.*; **GRIM'I-ER** (-i-ēr); -I-EST. Full of grime; begrimed; dirty.

grin (grīn), *v. i.* To show the teeth, as a dog in snarling, a person in pain, or a person wearing a forced or broad smile of merriment, derision, etc. — *v. t.* To make or express by grinning. — *n.* An act of grinning.

grind (grīnd), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **GROUND** (ground); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **GRIND'ING**. To powder by friction; crush into bits; wear down, polish, or sharpen, by friction; rub together with a grating noise; grate; grit; operate or produce by turning a crank; oppress; harass; *College Slang*, study hard, as for examination. — *v. i.* To perform the operation of grinding; become ground; grate; drudge, esp. in study. — *n.* Act of grinding; *Colloq.*, any severe continuous work; esp., hard [uninteresting study; *College Slang*, *U. S.*, a hard student.

grind'er (grīn'dēr), *n.* One that grinds, as an emery wheel for grinding tools, etc.; a molar tooth.

grind'stone (grīnd'stōn'), *n.* A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grinding or sharpening tools, etc.

grin'go (grīp'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -gos (-gōz). Among Spanish Americans, a foreigner.

grip (grīp), *n.* A strong grasp; a mode of clasping the hand used by secret associations; of the mind, power of apprehension; grasp; a handle or part adapted to grasping; a device for grasping, or holding fast; *Colloq.*, *U. S.*, a gripsack. — *v. t.* To grasp firmly; gripe; impress deeply. — *v. i.* To take firm hold.

gripe (grīp), *v. t.* To grasp; seize and hold; distress; afflict; cause spasmodic pain in the bowels of. — *n.* Act of gripping; control; oppression; distress; chiefly in *pl.*, spasmodic intestinal pain.

grippe (grīp), *n.* Influenza, or epidemic catarrh.

grip'sack (sāk'), *n.* A traveler's hand bag. *Colloq.*, *U. S.*

gri-sette (grī-zēt'), *n.* A French girl of the working class, of lively and free manners.

gris'ly (grīz'li). Var. of **GRIZZLY**.

gris'ly, *a.*; -LI-ER (-li-ēr); -LI-EST. Horrible; grim and ghastly. — **li-ness**, *n.*

grist (grīst), *n.* Grain to be, or that has been, ground; esp. one grinding of grain.

gris'tle (grīs'tli), *n.* Cartilage; a cartilaginous part or structure. — **gris'tly** (grīs'tli), *a.*

grist'mill (grīst'mīl'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

grit (grīt), *n.* Sand; gravel; rough, hard particles; a hard, coarse-grained siliceous sandstone; firmness; unyielding courage. — *v. t.* & *i.* To grind; grate.

grits (grīts), *n. pl.* Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and (usually) coarsely ground.

grit'ty (grīt'ti), *a.*; -TI-ER (-i-ēr); -TI-EST. Containing or resembling sand, or grit; *Colloq.*, *U. S.*, plucky.

griz'zle (grīz'li), *a.* Gray, grizzled. — *n.* Gray hair; a gray wig; the color gray. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become grizzly.

griz'zled (-līd), *a.* Gray.

griz'zly (-lī), *a.*; -ZLI-ER (-li-ēr); -ZLI-EST. Somewhat gray; grizzled. — **griz'zly bear**, a large, usually brownish yellow bear of western North America. — *n. pl.*; -ZLIES (-līz). A grizzly bear.

groan (grōn), *v. i.* To utter a deep, moaning sound, as in misery or grief; manifest desire with or as with groans; be afflicted to the point of groaning; of things, to creak, as from a burden. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth with groans. — *n.* A sound uttered in groaning.

groat (grōt; grōt), *n.* An old English silver coin worth fourpence.

groats (grōts; grōts), *n. pl.* Grits.

gro'cer (grō'sēr), *n.* A dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, fruits, flour, etc.

gro'cer-y (-sēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -CERIES (-īz).

The commodities sold by grocers (commonly in *pl.*); *U. S.*, retail grocer's shop.

grog (grōg), *n.* An unsweetened mixture of spirit and water; any intoxicating liquor.

grog'ger-y (-ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-īz). A grogshop. *U. S.*

grog'gy (-i), *a.*; -GI-ER (-i-ēr); -GI-EST. Tipsy; unsteady. *Colloq.* — **gi-ness**, *n.*

grog'ram (grōg'rām), *n.* A coarse stuff of silk and mohair, or of silk alone.

grog'shop (-shōp'), *n.* A dramshop.

groin (grōin), *n.* The junction of the lower part of the abdomen and the thigh, or the region about it; the solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults. — *v. t.* To build with groins.

grom'met (grōm'ēt), *n.* A ring of rope; a metal, or metal-lined, eyelet.

groom (grōom), *n.* A manservant, now, esp., one in charge of horses; one of several officers of the English royal household; a bridegroom. — *v. t.* To tend (a horse), as by currying, feeding, etc.; make neat, smart, or tidy.

grooms'man (grōomz'mán), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mén). A male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

groove (grōōv), *n.* A channel; furrow; rut; a fixed routine. — *v. t.* To form a groove or grooves in.

grope (grōp), *v. i. & t.* To search out by feeling, as in the dark; feel one's way.

gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* Any of various finches, or allied birds, with large stout conical bill.

gros'grain' (grō'grān'), *a.* Of a large grain or cord, as certain silk fabrics. — *n.* Grosgrain silk or ribbon.

gross (grōs), *a.* Big; thick; bulky; rank; heavy; burly; fat; coarse; dense; heavy; whole; entire; total; dull; witless; sensual; vulgar; low; obscene; flagrant. — **gross'ly**, *adv.* — **gross'ness**, *n.*

gross (grōs), *n.* The main body; bulk; mass; (*sing. & pl.*, twelve dozen. — **in gross**, in the bulk.

gro-tesque' (grō-tēsk'), *a.* Characterized by fantastic exaggeration or combination, esp. of human and animal figures; absurdly incongruous or awkward. — *n.* That which is grotesque. — **gro-tesque'ly**, *adv.* — **-tesque'ness**, *n.*

gro-t'es-quer-y (-tēs'kēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **QUERIES** (-īz). Grotesque quality, action, speech, or manners; grotesque objects or works.

grot'to (grōt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-TOES OR -TOS** (-ōz). A cave; an artificial recess or cavernlike apartment.

grouch (grouch), *n.* A fit of ill temper or sulkiness. *Slang.* — **grouch'y** (-ī), *a.*

ground (ground), *pret. & p. p.* of GRIND.

ground (ground), *n.* The surface of the earth, or the earth as a basis or abode; a region, territory, or piece of land resorted to for a particular purpose; land; estate; esp., *pl.*, the gardens, lawns, etc., of a homestead; an extent of land; basis; foundation; reason; a point of view; opinion; surface or background on which anything is wrought or displayed, as in painting, etc.; connection of an electric conductor with or as with the ground; *pl.*, sediment, dregs, or lees. — *v. t.* To found; fix firmly; instruct in first principles; cover with a ground or background; place on, or cause to touch, the ground; connect, as an electrical current, in circuit with the ground. — *v. i.* To run around.

ground floor. The floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground; — in America often called also *first floor*.

ground hog. The woodchuck.

ground'less, *a.* Without ground, foundation, or reason.

ground'nut' (-nūt'), *n.* An earthnut; any of several plants having edible tuberous roots; any of the roots.

ground pine. A European herb of the mint family, having a resinous odor; a kind of moss.

ground plan. A plan of the ground floor of any building, or of any floor; any first, or basic, plan.

ground'sel (ground'sēl; *colloq.* groun'-s'l), *n.* Any of various asterlike plants, chiefly having yellow flowers.

ground swell. A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a distant storm or seismic disturbance.

ground'work' (ground'wŭrk'), *n.* Foundation; basis.

group (grōp), *n.* Two or more figures forming a design or a unit in a design; an assemblage regarded as a unit; a cluster; aggregation. — *v. t.* To arrange or combine in a group.

group'er (-ēr), *n.* Any of numerous American fishes of the sea bass family.

grouse (grous), *n.* Any of a number of gallinaceous birds, mostly important game birds.

grout (grout), *n.* Coarse meal; *pl.*, groats; thin mortar; a kind of plaster or cement. — *v. t.* To fill up or finish with or as with grout.

grout'y (grout'ī), *a.* Cross; sulky; sullen. *Colloq., U. S.*

grove (grōv), *n.* A group of trees without underwood; a small wood.

grov'el (grōv'ī), *v. i.* To creep; lie flat, face downward; crawl; tend toward, or delight in, what is sensual or base. — **Syn.** Cringe, fawn. — **grov'el-er**, *n.*

grow (grō), *v. i.*; *pret.* GREW (grōō); *p. p.* GROWN (grōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* GROW'ING. To spring up and mature; be developed; thrive; flourish; increase by gradual assimilation; increase; develop; extend; wax; become. — **Syn.** Enlarge, augment. — *v. t.* To cause to grow; cultivate; produce. — **grow'er**, *n.*

growl (groul), *v. i. & t.* To utter or express with a growl or growls. — *n.* The deep, threatening sound made by a surly dog, etc.; a muttering complaint.

grown (grōn), *p. a.* Full-grown; mature. **growth** (grōth), *n.* Act or process of growing; development; that which has grown or is growing; product.

grub (grüb), *v. i.* To dig; root; rummage; drudge. — *v. t.* To clear or break up (land) by digging; root out by digging (with *up*). — *n.* Any thick wormlike larva, esp. of a beetle; a drudge; a plodder; *Slang.*, food. — **grub'ber** (-ēr), *n.*

grub'stake' (-stāk'), *n.* Supplies furnished to a prospector on promise of a share in his discoveries. *Mining Slang, U. S.* — **grub'stake'**, *v. t.*

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŷk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=z in azure.

grudge (grŭj), *v. t.* To give or allow reluctantly; begrudge; envy. — *n.* Sullen malice or malevolence; ill will. — **grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

gru'el (grŭo'el), *n.* A light liquid food made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk; thin porridge.

grue'some (grŭo'sŭm), *a.* Inspiring fear or horror; horrid; grisly. — **grue'some-ly**, *adv.* — **-some-ness**, *n.*

gruff (grŭf), *a.* Of rough manner, speech, or countenance; sour; surly; harsh; of the voice, hoarse, or deep and harsh. — **gruff'ly**, *adv.* — **gruff'ness**, *n.*

grum (grŭm), *a.* Morose; surly.

grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i. & t.* To murmur or mutter with discontent; growl; rumble; mutter. — *n.* Act of grumbling; growl; rumble; *pl.*, a fit of grumbling. — **grum'bler** (-blēr), *n.* — **grum'bling-ly**, *adv.*

grump'y (-pī), *a.*; **GRUMP'I-ER**; **-I-EST**. Surly; dissatisfied; grouchy. — **grump'-i-ly** (-pī-lī), *adv.* — **grump'i-ness**, *n.*

grunt (grŭnt), *v. i. & t.* To make, or utter with, a grunt. — *n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog; any of numerous fishes allied to the snappers.

Gru'yère' cheese (grŭ'yâr'). A firm skimmed-milk cheese, containing numerous holes.

gual'a-cum (gwī'á-kŭm), *n.* American lignum-vitæ, or a balsamic resin derived from either of two species.

gua'na (gwá'ná), *n.* Corruption of IGUANA.

gua'no (gwá'nŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nŏz). A substance composed chiefly of the excrement of sea fowl, used as a fertilizer; any similar manure.

guar'an-tee' (gâr'dn-tē'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEES (-tēz'). A guarantor; act of guaranteeing; guaranty. — *v. t.* To undertake to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of (another); engage for the existence, performance, nature, or the like, of (something); warrant; secure (with *against*, *from*, *in*).

guar'an-tor' (gâr'dn-tŏr'), *n.* One who gives a guaranty.

guar'an-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). An undertaking or agreement by which a person guarantees something; a warranty; security; guarantee; something given or had to secure existence, performance, or fulfillment of something; a security. — *v. t.*; **-TIED** (-tīd); **-TY-ING** (-tī-ing). To guarantee.

guard (gârd), *v. t.* To trim or ornament, as with border; protect; defend; safeguard; keep; watch over; restrain. — *v. i.* To watch; stand guard; take precautions. — *n.* Protection; de-

fense; state or act of keeping watch; the duties of one who keeps military watch; posture of defense; one that serves as a guard against injury or danger; a watch; sentinel; *pl.*, in the British army, certain troops attached to the sovereign's person; *Gr. Brit.*, a railroad conductor; *U. S.*, a brakeman or gate-man, as on an elevated railroad.

guard'ed, *p. a.* Protected; cautious; circumspect.

guard'house' (gârd'hous'), *n.* A building occupied by a guard, usually one for prisoners; hence, a military lockup.

guard'i-an (gâr'di-ân), *n.* One who guards or secures; a warden; one who has, or is entitled to, the care and management of the person or property, or both, of another. — **-an-ship**, *n.*

guard'room' (gârd'rŏom'), *n.* In military usage, the room occupied by the guard on duty; room where prisoners are confined.

guards'man (gârdz'mân), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mén). A guard; a member of any military body called Guards, or of the National Guard of a State of the United States.

gua'va (gwä'vá), *n.* A tropical American shrub or small tree bearing a mildly acid fruit used for jelly, etc.; also, the fruit.

gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (gŭ bĕr-ná-tŏ'ri-ál), *a.* Pert. to a governor or government.

gud'geon (gŭ'jĕn), *n.* A small European fresh-water fish, easily caught, and often used for bait; in America, a minnow; a person easily duped; a bait.

guel'der-rose' (gĕl'dĕr-rŏz'), *n.* A cultivated variety of cranberry tree with sterile flowers in globose heads.

Guelph (gŭĕlf), *n.* A member of a certain German princely family; a member of a medieval faction, in Italy, which opposed the authority of the German emperors in Italy, upheld by the Ghibellines.

guer'don (gŭr'dăn), *n. & v. t.* Reward; recompense.

guern'sey (gŭrn'zī), *n.* A kind of close-fitting knitted woolen vest or shirt; [*cap.*] one of a breed of dairy cattle originating in Guernsey. Their milk is plentiful and very rich.

guer-ril'la (gĕ-rī'lá), *n.* One who carries on irregular warfare; a member of a predatory band in war time.

guess (gĕs), *v. t. & i.* To form an opinion of from good, but not decisive, reasons; judge of at random; conjecture; hit on or solve by conjecture; think, suppose, or believe (The use of *guess* for *think* or *believe* is now colloquial; when there is

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofá; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft. cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

no uncertainty is involved, it is a vulgarism; as, I *guess* I'll go to bed). — **Syn.** Surmise, suspect, divine, fancy. — *n.* A conjecture; surmise.

guess'work' (gēs'wŭrk'), *n.* Work done by guess; conjecture.

guest (gĕst), *n.* A visitor entertained without pay; any person who lodges, boards, or receives refreshments, for pay, at a hotel, etc.

guf-faw' (gŭ-fō'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter.

guid'ance (gīd'āns), *n.* A guiding; direction; also, a guide.

guide (gīd), *v. t.* To act as a guide to; conduct; lead; pilot; regulate and manage; direct. — *n.* One who leads or directs another; that which guides or directs, as a guidebook.

guide'book', *n.* Handbook of information for travelers, etc.

gui'don (gī'dŏn), *n.* A small flag or streamer carried by troops to indicate where the guide is, and to mark the line of formation; one who carries it.

guild (gīld), *n.* An association of persons with common pursuits or interests.

guil'der (gīl'dēr), *n.* The gulden.

guile (gīl), *n.* Crafty cunning; treachery.

— **guile'ful** (-fŏl), *a.* — **guile'less**, *a.*

guil'le-mot (gīl'ĕ-mŏt), *n.* Any of certain auks of northern seas.

guil'lo-tine (-ō-tĕn), *n.* A machine for beheading persons, with a heavy ax or blade sliding in guides. — (gīl'ō-tĕn'), *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

guilt (gīlt), *n.* The fact of having committed a breach of conduct, esp. such as violates law and incurs a penalty; guilty conduct or state.

guilt'less, *a.* Innocent; without experience (of).

guilt'y (gīl'tī), *a.*; **GUILT'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Having incurred guilt; justly chargeable with a delinquency, crime, or sin; evincing, indicating, or sensible of guilt. — **guilt'i-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.*

guimpe (gămp; gămp), *n.* A kind of chemisette.

guin'ea (gīn'ī), *n.* An English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813, worth, from 1716 on, 21 shillings; the sum of 21 shillings (\$5.11).

guinea fowl (or **hen**). A gallinaceous bird having slaty plumage finely speckled.

guinea pig. A short-eared rodent of South American origin. It is usually black, white, and tawny.

gui-pure' (gĕ-pŭr'; *F.* gĕ-pŭr'), *n.* Any of various laces; a heavy lace with a large pattern held together by bars.

guise (gīz), *n.* Customary fashion; be-

havior; appearance, esp. as to dress; shape; aspect; cover; cloak.

gui-tar' (gī-tār'), *n.* An instrument of the lute class, with long fretted neck and six strings plucked with the fingers.

gu'lar (gŭ'lār), *a.* Of or pert. to the throat.

gulch (gŭlch), *n.* A precipitous cleft, esp. the bed of a stream; ravine. *West-ern U. S.*

gul'den (gŏol'dĕn), *n.* Any of various obsolete German and Dutch coins; the Dutch gold monetary unit, = 40.2 cents; a current silver coin of this value; the Austrian florin.

gules (gŭlz), *n.* In heraldry, red or that which is red.

gulf (gŭlf), *n.* A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land; a hollow place in the earth; abyss; a wide separation; a whirlpool; sucking eddy. — *v. t.* To engulf. — **gulf'y** (gŭl'fī), *a.*

gulf'weed' (-wĕd'), *n.* A tropical Atlantic seaweed with berrylike air vessels.

gull (gŭl), *v. t.* To deceive; cheat. — *n.* One easily cheated; a dupe; a trick.

gull, *n.* Any of numerous web-footed aquatic birds allied to, or including, the terns and jaegers.

gul'let (gŭl'ĕt), *n.* The esophagus; loosely, the neck.

gul'li-ble (-i-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled. — **gul'li-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

gul'ly (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-īz). A miniature valley or gorge, esp. one excavated by a temporary stream. — *v. t. & i.*; **-LIED** (-īd); **-LYING.** To wear a gully or gullies in.

gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.* To swallow eagerly, or at one swallow (often with *down*); suppress as if by swallowing with difficulty. — *v. i.* To catch the breath as if in taking a long drink. — *n.* A large swallow; mouthful.

gum (gŭm), *n.* The dense tissues which invest the necks of teeth, and cover the alveolar ridge.

gum, *n.* Any of various amorphous substances exuded by plants, hardening on exposure to the air, and soluble in water; a natural gum prepared for industrial or other use; gum elastic; a gum tree; *Local, U. S.*, a rubber overshoe. — *v. t.* To smear, unite, or stiffen by gum. — *v. i.* To become gummy.

gum ar'a-bic. A well-known gum, variously used, got from either of two species of *Acacia*.

gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* A soup thickened with okra pods; okra soup; the okra plant or its pods. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, gumbo; hence applied, esp. in

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭi; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩpk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

western U. S., to a class of silty alkaline soils, which become very sticky when wet.

gum'boil' (gũm'boil'), *n.* A small abscess on the gums.

gum'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A confection of sweetened gum arabic, gelatin, or the like, made in drops or small molds.

gum elastic. Caoutchouc.

gum'my (-i), *a.*; -MI-ER (-i-ēr); -MI-EST. Consisting of, covered with, or abounding in, gum; viscous. — **-mi-ness**, *n.*

gump'tion (gũmp'shũn), *n.* Shrewdness; common sense; cleverness. *Colloq.*

gum resin. A vegetable product essentially consisting of a gum and resin.

gum tree. In the United States, any of several gum-yielding trees; in Australia, any eucalyptus.

gun (gũn), *n.* A piece of ordnance; a cannon; any portable firearm except a pistol or revolver; any similar tubular device for throwing a projectile; a discharge of a cannon, as in a salute; *Western U. S.* or *Colloq.*, a revolver or pistol. — *v. i.* To hunt with a gun.

gun'boat' (gũn'bŏt'), *n.* An armed vessel of light draft.

gun'cot'ton (gũn'kŏt'n), *n.* An explosive substance got by soaking cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids mixed.

gun'lock' (gũn'lŏk'), *n.* In some firearms, the mechanism by which the charge is ignited.

gun metal. Any of various alloys or metals treated so as to imitate closely a black tarnished copper alloy.

gun'ner (-ēr), *n.* A cannoneer; a naval officer in charge of the ship's ordnance; one who hunts with a gun.

gun'ner-y (-i), *n.* Science of the flight of projectiles and the use of guns; practical use of guns or cannon.

gun'ning (-ing), *n.* Hunting with a gun.

gun'ny (-i), *n.* A coarse jute sacking.

gun'pow'der (-pou'dēr), *n.* An explosive mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur, used in gunnery and blasting; any of various other explosive powders.

gun'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* Act of firing a gun; a shot; distance at which a missile can be shot from a gun effectively.

gun'stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* The wooden stock of a firearm.

gun'wale (gũn'wāl; formally gũn'wāl), *n.* The upper edge of a vessel's side.

gur'gi-ta'tion (gũr'ji-tā'shũn), *n.* A boiling of a liquid; violent ebullition.

gur'gle (gũr'g'l), *v. i.* To flow in a broken, noisy current, as water from a bottle; make a bubbling sound. — *v. t.* To utter with a gurgle. — *n.* Act or sound of gurgling.

gur'nard (gũr'nárd), *n.* Any of certain spiny marine fishes.

gush (gũsh), *v. i.* To issue copiously or violently, as a fluid; suffer, or give vent to, a free flow of tears, blood, etc. (with *forth*, *out*, etc.); *Colloq.*, show effusive affection, enthusiasm, etc. — *v. t.* To emit freely. — *n.* Act of gushing; a free outpouring; *Colloq.*, effusive display of affection, enthusiasm, etc. — **gush'er**, *n.* — **gush'ing-ly**, *adv.*

gus'set (gũs'ět), *n.* A small tapering piece inserted in a garment, glove, etc., to give width or strength.

gust (gũst), *n.* A sudden blast of wind; outburst, esp. of temper.

gus'ta-to-ry (gũs'tā-tŏ-rŏ), *a.* Pert. to the sense of taste.

gus'to (gũs'tŏ), *n.* Taste; liking; keen or zestful appreciation.

gust'y (-tŏ), *a.*; GUST'I-ER (-tŏ-ēr); -I-EST. Windy; stormy.

gut (gũt), *n.* An intestine; the alimentary canal, or a part of it; *pl.*, bowels or entrails; prepared entrail of an animal, as catgut; a narrow passage, as of water, or a defile between hills. — *v. t.* To disembowel; destroy or remove the interior or contents of; plunder.

gut'ta-per'cha (gũt'ā-pũr'chā), *n.* A thick juice, nearly white when pure, yielded by various Malaysian trees. It resembles caoutchouc.

gut'ter (gũt'ēr), *n.* A channel worn by running water; a channel for water; eaves trough; any narrow channel or groove. — *v. t.* To form gutters in. — *v. i.* To flow in streams; become channeled, as a flaring candle.

gut'tur-al (gũt'ũr-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to the throat; of vocal sounds, produced, or thought to be produced, in the throat; *Phon.*, articulated between the tongue and the back, or soft, palate (as *g* in *go*). — *n.* A guttural sound or its symbol. — **gut'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*

guy (gŭi), *n.* A rope, chain, or rod attached to a thing to steady it. — *v. t.* To steady with a guy.

guy (gŭi), *n.* In England, an effigy of Guy Fawkes, paraded and burnt, esp. formerly, on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot (Nov. 5, 1605); a person of grotesque appearance or dress. — *v. t.* To make (a person) an object of ridicule. *Colloq.*

guz'zle (gũz'zl), *v. i.* & *t.* To drink to excess or too frequently. — **guz'zler**, *n.*

gybe (jŭb), *n.* & *v.* Gibe.

gybe (jŭb), *v. i.* To shift from one side to the other by a following wind (of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom); change the

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

course (of a vessel) so that the sail gybes. — *v. t.* To cause (a vessel, a sail, or its boom) to gybe.

gym-na'si-um (jīm-nā'zī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -SIUMS (-ŭmz), L. -SIA (-ā). A place or building for athletic exercises; a school for gymnastics; [*cap.*] (*Ger. pron.* gīm-nā'zī-ōom, güm-) in Continental Europe, esp. Germany, a school preparing for the university.

gym'nast (jīm'näst), *n.* A teacher of, or expert in, gymnastic exercises.

gym-nas'tics (jīm-näs'tiks), *n. pl.* Bodily exercises such as are performed in a gymnasium. — **gym-nas'tic**, **gym-nas'ti-cal** (-tīk; -tī-kəl), *a.*

gym'no-sper'mous (jīm'nō-spŭr'mŭs), *a.* Having seeds not inclosed in an ovary or carpel.

gyn'e-col'o-gy (jīn'ē-kōl'ō-jī; jī'nē-), *n.* Science treating of diseases of women.

gyn'e-coc'ra-cy (jīn'ē-kōk'rā-sī; jī'nē-), *n.* Government by women; in a depreciative sense, petticoat rule.

gyp'sum (jīp'sŭm), *n.* Hydrrous sulphate of calcium, used for making plaster of Paris, etc.

gyp'sy (-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). One of a wandering Caucasian race, coming origi-

nally from India [*often cap.*]; the language of the gypsies [*cap.*]. — *v. i.*; -SIED (-sīd), -SY-ING. To play the gypsy. — **gyp'sy-dom** (-dŭm), *n.*

gypsy moth. An Old World tussock moth accidentally introduced into eastern Massachusetts, about 1869, where its caterpillars have done great damage.

gy'rate (jī'rāt), *a.* Winding or coiled round; gyrating. — *v. i.* To revolve round a central point; move spirally about an axis, as a tornado.

gy-ra'tion (jī-rā'shŭn), *n.* A turning or whirling, as round a center; rotation; revolution. — **gy'ra-to-ry** (jī-rā-tō-rī), *a.*

gyr'fal'con (jŭr'fō'k'n; -fōl'k'n), *n.* Any of certain large falcons of cold regions.

gy'ro-scope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* An apparatus consisting essentially of a heavy-rimmed flywheel, usually mounted in a ring so as to have freedom of movement in one or more directions. It is used to illustrate the laws of rotating bodies, etc. — **gy'ro-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.*

gy'ro-stat (jī'rō-stāt), *n.* A modification of the gyroscope, used in studying the dynamics of rotation.

gyve (jīv), *n.* A shackle, esp. for the legs; a fetter. — *v. t.* To shackle.

H

H (āch); *pl.* h's or hs (āch'īz). The eighth letter of the English alphabet.

ha (hā), *interj. & n.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief. Repeated, *ha, ha*, it expresses laughter or triumph.

ha'be-as cor'pus (hā'bē-ās kōr'pŭs). [*L.*] Any of several common-law writs having for their object to bring a party before a court or judge.

hab'er-dash'er (hăb'ēr-dăsh'ēr), *n.* A dealer in small wares, as tapes, pins, needles, etc., and formerly hats; now, esp., a dealer in trimmings, etc.; *U. S.*, one who keeps a men's furnishing store.

hab'er-dash'er-y (-ī), *n.* A haberdasher's goods or his shop.

hab'er-geon (hăb'ēr-jŭn; hā-bŭr'jŭn), *n.* A coat of mail, shorter than a hauberk; loosely, the hauberk.

ha-bil'i-ment (hā-bīl'ī-mĕnt), *n.* Dress; attire; clothes; — chiefly in *pl.*

hab'it (hăb'īt), *n.* Dress; garb; clothes; a costume indicative of rank, profession, or occupation; a lady's riding costume; bodily appearance, form, or condition; a custom or practice; an aptitude or inclination acquired by repetition and marked by facility of perform-

ance or decreased power of resistance. — **Syn.** Rule, consuetude, usage, use, wont. — *v. t.* To dress; clothe.

hab'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

hab'it-ant (-ī-tănt), *n.* An inhabitant; (*F. pron.* â'bĕ'tănt) one of the French settlers (or their descendants) in Canada or Louisiana, of the farming class.

hab'i-tat (hăb'ī-tăt), *n.* Natural abode of a plant or animal; place where a thing commonly is.

hab'i-ta'tion (-tă'shŭn), *n.* Act of inhabiting; state of inhabiting or of being inhabited; occupancy; place of abode; residence. — **Syn.** Dwelling, domicile, home.

ha-bit'u-al (hā-bīt'ŭ-ăl), *a.* Of the nature of, or according to, habit; customary; doing or acting by force of habit; used, possessed, etc., in the practice of a habit. — **ha-bit'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

ha-bit'u-ate (-ăt), *v. t.* To accustom; familiarize. — **-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

hab'i-tude (hăb'ī-tŭd), *n.* Native character; habitual attitude, association, or intercourse; habit of body or of action.

ha-bit'u-é' (hā-bīt'ŭ-ă'; *F.* â'bĕ'tŭ-ă'), *n.* One who habitually frequents a place.

ärn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thín; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ha-cien'da (ä-syën'dä; hä'si-ën'dä), *n.* A large estate, or a works or establishment. *Sp. Amer.*

hack (hăk), *v. t.* To cut irregularly; haggle. — *v. i.* To cough in a short, broken manner. — *n.* A tool or implement for hacking; a notch; cut; nick; in football, a kick on the shins, or a cut from a kick.

hack (hăk), *n.* A horse for common hire, or for all kinds of work, or, specif., a saddle horse; a coach or carriage for hire; a hackney; one who hires out, esp. for literary work; a drudge. — *a.* Hackneyed; hired.

hack'a-more (hăk'ô-môr), *n.* A kind of halter. *Western U. S.*

hack'ber-ry (-bër-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). Any of several trees with elmlike leaves and small reddish fruit.

hack'but (hăk'büt), *n.* A kind of harquebus.

hack'er, *n.* One that hacks.

hack'le (hăk'ĭ), *n.* A comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc.; a hatchet; one of the long, narrow feathers on the neck of certain birds, esp. of fowls; neck plumage of the domestic fowl. — *v. t.* To comb out (flax or hemp) with a hackle.

hack'le, *v. t. & i.* To hack; haggle.

hack'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. Driver of a hack.

hack'ma-tack' (-mă-tăk'), *n.* The American larch, or tamarack; its wood.

hack'ney (-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nĭz). A horse for ordinary riding or driving; a hired carriage. — *a.* Let out for hire; much used; trite. — *v. t.* To devote to, or wear out in, common or frequent use, as a horse; make trite or stale.

hack'neyed (-nĭd), *p. a.* Commonplace; trite; habituated; practiced.

had (hăd), *pret. & p. p.* of HAVE.

had'dock (hăd'ûk), *n.* An important food fish of the Atlantic Ocean allied to, but smaller than, the cod.

hade (hăd), *n.* *Mining & Geol.* The angle made by a fault plane or a vein with the vertical.

Ha'des (hă'dēz), *n.* In Greek myth, the grim god of the lower world or the abode of the dead; the abode or state of the dead or departed spirits; — used esp. in the New Testament (Rev. Ver.).

hadj (hăj), *n.* The pilgrimage of a Moslem to Mecca.

hadj'i (-ē), *n.* A Moslem who has made his hadj; — sometimes prefixed as a title.

hæm'a-tite. Var. of HEMATITE.

hæ'mo-glo'bîn (hë'mô-glô'bîn), *n.* The coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles of vertebrates.

hæm'or-rhage (hëm'ô-răj), etc. Vars. of HEMORRHAGE, etc.

haft (hăft), *n.* A handle; hilt of a knife, sword, or dagger.

hag (hăg), *n.* A witch; an ugly old woman.

hag'ber-ry (hăg'bër-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ĭz). The hackberry.

hag'gard (-ărd), *a.* Having the look of one wasted by want, suffering, etc.; gaunt. — *n.* A wild or untrained hawk.

hag'gis (-ĭs), *n.* A pudding made of the pluck of a sheep or a calf. *Scot. & Eng.*

hag'gish (-ish), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a hag.

hag'gle (-ĭ), *v. t.* To cut roughly; hack. — *v. i.* To dispute; stickle. — *n.* Act of haggling. — **hag'gler**, *n.*

Hag'i-og'ra-pha (hăg'ĭ-ôg'ră-fă; hă'jĭ-), *n. pl.* The portion of the Old Testament not in the Law and the Prophets.

hag'ride' (hăg'rid'), *v. t.* To ride or harass (a person), as a hag, or witch, is superstitiously believed to do; afflict with nightmare; — chiefly in *p. p.*

hah (hă), *interj.* = HA.

ha-ha' (hă-hă'), *n.* A sunk fence, wall, or ditch.

haik (hăk; hâk), *n.* A cloth worn by Arabs, forming a kind of cloak.

hai'kwan' (hĭ'kwăn'), *n.* Chinese maritime customs.

hail (hăil), *n.* Small roundish masses of ice precipitated from the clouds; a shower of anything likened to hail. — *v. i. & t.* To precipitate hail, or as hail.

hail, *v. t.* To salute; greet; call loudly to or after; accost. — *v. i.* To call out in order to attract attention, etc., — **to hail from**, to announce as the port from which a vessel sails; come from. — *interj.* An exclamation of salutation or greeting. — *n.* Act of hailing; salutation. — **hail'er**, *n.*

hail'stone' (-stôn'), *n.* A pellet of hail.

hair (hâr), *n.* A slender threadlike outgrowth; esp., a filament of the coat of mammals; this coat or a part of it, esp. that of the human head; a hairbreadth.

hair'breadth' (-brëdth'), *n.* The breadth of a hair; a very small distance. — *a.* Very narrow.

hair'i-ness (hâr'ĭ-nës), *n.* See -NESS.

hair'split'ting, *a. & n.* Making over-nice distinctions.

hair'spring' (-sprĭng'), *n.* The slender spring which regulates the motion of the balance in many timepieces.

hair trigger. A trigger so adjusted that it is actuated by a slight pressure.

hair'y (hâr'ĭ), *a.*; **HAIR'I-ER** (-ĭ-ër); **-I-EST**. Bearing, or covered with, hair; made of hair; hirsute.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recënt, makër; ĭce, ĭll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cõnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Hai'ti-an (hā'ti-ăn), *a. & n.* See -AN.
hake (hāk), *n.* Any of several fishes allied to the cods.

ha-la-tion (hā-lā'shŭn), *n.* In photographing, a spreading of light beyond its proper boundaries, such as may appear, in an interior view, around a window facing the sky.

hal'berd (hāl'bērd), *n.* An obsolete long-handled weapon like a battle-ax with a spearpoint.—**hal'berd-ier'** (-bēr-dēr'), *n.*

hal'cy-on (hāl'si-ŭn), *n.* A bird, identified with the kingfisher, fabled to nest on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and calm the waves; *Poetic*, the kingfisher. — *a.* Of or pert. to the halcyon; calm; peaceful.

hale (hāl), *v. t.* To haul; pull; drag.

hale, *a.* Free from defect, disease, or infirmity; sound; healthy; robust.

half (hāf), *a.* Consisting of a half or about a half; partial; imperfect. — *adv.* In an equal part or degree; about half; imperfectly. — *n.; pl.* HALVES (hāvz). One of two equal parts of a whole.

half-and-half', *n.* A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. porter and ale.

half'-blood'ed, *a.* Having parents of different breeds; esp., having one parent of good and one of inferior stock.

half'-boot', *n.* A boot reaching somewhat above the ankle.

half'-breed', *n.* The offspring of parents of different races, esp. of the American Indian and the white race.

half brother. A brother by one parent only.

half'-caste', *n.* One born of a European parent on the one side, and of a Hindu or Mohammedan on the other; one born of two distinct races; a half-breed.

half cock. The position of the hammer of a gun when half retracted so that the trigger cannot operate.

half'-mast', *n.* A point some distance, not necessarily halfway, below the top of a mast or staff or the peak of a gaff.

half'-moon', *n.* The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated; something shaped like the half-moon or like a crescent.

half note. A minim.

half'-pen-ny (hā'pēn-ī; hāf'pēn'ī), *n.* (for *pl.* see PENNY.) Half a penny, or a coin of this value. *England.*

half sister. A sister by one parent only.

half tone, or **half'-tone'**, *n.* An intermediate tone in a painting, engraving, photograph, etc.; middle tint, not very dark nor very light; a half-tone photo-engraving.

half'-tone', *a.* Of or pert. to half tones;

designating a plate, process, or picture, in photo-engraving, in which the gradation of tone, or the half tones, in the photograph are reproduced by spots produced by a screen.

hal'i-but (hāl'i-būt; hōl'-), *n.* The largest species of flatfish.

hal'ide (hāl'id; -id; hā'lid; -lid), *n.* A binary compound (a chloride, bromide, iodide, or fluoride) of a halogen with an element or radical. — *a.* Haloid.

hal'i-dom (hāl'i-dŭm), *n.* Holiness; a sanctuary or holy relic. *Archaic.*

hal'ite (hāl'it; hā'lit), *n.* Native salt.

hall (hōl), *n.* The public dwelling of a Teutonic chieftain; chiefly British, residence of a landed proprietor; a public or semipublic building of considerable size or stateliness; an assembly room; a university building for residence, instruction, or the like; the common dining apartment in an English college; the dinner itself; the entrance room of a building; a corridor or passage.

hal'le-lu'jah, **hal'le-lu'iah** (hāl'ē-lōō'-yā), *interj.* Praise ye Jehovah! Praise ye the Lord! — *n.* A song or exclamation of gratitude or praise to God.

hal'liard (hāl'yērd). Var. of HALYARD.

hall mark, or **hall'-mark'**, *n.* An official stamp of purity put on gold and silver articles at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, and at government assay offices.

hal-lo', hal-loa' (hā-lō'), *n., v., & interj.* See HOLLO.

hal-loo' (hā-lōō'), *interj. & n.* An exclamation or call to incite an animal or attract attention; shout. — *v. i. & t.* To shout a halloo.

hal'low (hāl'ō), *v. t.* To set apart for holy or religious use; consecrate.

Hal'low-een' (-ēn'), *n.* The evening preceding Allhallows, or All Saints' Day; the evening of October 31.

Hal'low-mas (hāl'ō-mās), *n.* The feast of Allhallows.

hal-lu'ci-na'tion (hā-lŭ'si-nā'shŭn), *n.* Wandering of the mind; perception of objects with no reality, or experience of sensations with no external cause, usually due to disorder of the nerves.

ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.; pl.* -LOS, -LOES (-lōz). A circle of light appearing to surround a luminous body; in art, a circle or disk of light around the head; a form of glory or nimbus; the glow or glory investing an object idealized. — *v. t. & i.* To form, or encircle with, a halo.

hal'o-gen (hāl'ō-jēn), *n.* An element or radical (chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, cyanogen) that forms salts by direct union with metals.

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

hal'oid (hăl'oid; hā'loid), *a.* Resembling salt. — *n.* A haloid substance; a halide.
halt (hōlt), *n.* A stop, as in marching; arrest of progress. — *v. i. & t.* To cease progress; stop; stand still.

halt, *a.* Having a halting walk; lame. — *n.* Act of limping; lameness. — *v. i.* To limp; hesitate; be faulty in sequence, as an argument.

hal'ter (hōl'tēr), *n.* A strong strap or cord; a rope or strap, with or without a headstall, for leading or tying an animal; a rope for hanging malefactors; a noose; death by hanging.

halve (hāv), *v. t.* To divide into halves; be or form half of.

halves (hävz), *n.; pl.* of **HALF**.

hal'yard (hăl'yērd), *n.* A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering sails, flags, etc.

ham (hām), *n.* The region back of the knee joint; in quadrupeds, the hock; the thigh and buttock; thigh of an animal, esp. a hog, prepared for food.

ham'a-me'lis (hām'a-mē'lis), *n.* Any of a genus (*Hamamelis*) of shrubs including the witch-hazel.

Ham'burg (hām'būrg), *n.* One of a breed of rather small domestic fowls.

hame (hām), *n.* Either of two curved pieces (bearing on the collar) to which the traces of a horse's harness are fastened.

ham'fat'ter (hām'fāt'ēr), *n.* A low-grade actor or performer. *Theat. Slang.*

Ham'ite (-īt), *n.* A descendant of Ham (*Gen. x.*); a member of the chief native race of North Africa, which includes many native peoples, as the Egyptians.

ham'let (hām'lēt), *n.* A small village.

ham'mer (-ēr), *n.* An implement for pounding; something resembling a hammer. — *v. t. & i.* To beat or strike with a hammer; beat with heavy blows; assail or work at assiduously.

ham'mer-head' (-hēd'), *n.* Any of certain sharks having the sides of the head prolonged into long lateral processes.

ham'mock (hām'ūk), *n.* A swinging bed, suspended by cords; *Southern U. S.*, an area marked by hardwood vegetation.

ham'per (-pēr), *n.* A large basket, usually with a cover.

ham'per, *v. t.* To fetter; embarrass; encumber. — *Syn.* Impede, hinder, restrict, confine, bind, curb, chain, tie, trammel, clog, fetter. — *n.* A shackle; anything which impedes.

ham'ster (-stēr), *n.* A ratlike burrowing rodent, of Europe and Asia.

ham'string' (-string'), *n.* In man, either of the great tendons back of the knee; in quadrupeds, the large tendon

above and behind the hock. — *v. t.* To cut the hamstring or hamstrings of; cripple; disable.

hand (händ), *n.* The terminal part of the arm when modified, as in man and apes, as a grasping organ; usually in *pl.*, personal possession; ownership; control; agency; a pledge, esp. of betrothal; ability; skill; handwriting; style of penmanship; a signature; a performer of work; a worker, specif. at manual labor; member of a crew; handiwork; side; direction; source, as of knowledge; thing likened to a hand, as a pointer on a dial, etc., a hand's breath, 4 inches (as, a horse 15 *hands* high); a round of applause; a player at cards; a single round in a game; quota of cards received by a player at one deal. — **hand to hand**, in close proximity; at close quarters. — *v. t.* To lead or assist with the hand; conduct; give or pass with the hand.

hand'ball' (händ'ból'), *n.* A game played in a walled court with a ball which is struck with the hands.

hand'bill' (-bíl'), *n.* A printed sheet to be handed out.

hand'book', *n.* Manual; guidebook.

hand'breadth' (händ'brēdth'), *n.* A linear measure varying from about 2½ to 4 inches; a palm.

hand'cuff' (-kūf'), *n.* A manacle; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To manacle.

hand'ful (-fōöl), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fōölz). As much or many as the hand will grasp; a small quantity or number.

hand'i-cap (händ'i-kāp), *n.* A race or contest in which a disadvantage is imposed on one contestant or an advantage is given to one; any disadvantage hindering achievement. — *v. t.* To encumber with a handicap.

hand'i-craft (-kräft), *n.* A trade requiring skill of hand; manual skill. — **hand'i-crafts'man** (-kräfts'mān), *n.*

hand'i-ly (händ'i-lī), *adv.*, **hand'i-ness** (-nēs), *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

hand'i-work' (-wūr'), *n.* Work done with the hands; work done personally.

hand'ker-chief (händ'kēr-chīf), *n.* A piece of cloth carried for wiping the face, nose, etc.; also, a neckerchief; neckcloth.

hand'le (händ'l), *v. t.* To touch, feel, hold, take up, move, etc., with the hand; manage; manipulate; treat; deal or trade in. — *v. i.* To use the hands. — *n.* That part of a vessel, instrument, etc., to be held in the hand. — **han'dler**, *n.*

hand'maid' (händ'mād'), *n.* A female servant or attendant.

hand organ. A barrel organ cranked by hand.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

hand'saw' (händ'sô'), *n.* A saw used with one hand. In *Hamlet* the word is prob. a corrup. of *heronshaw*, heron.

hand'sel (händ'sél; hăn'-), *n.* Something given or received for good luck, esp. in a new enterprise or experience; an earnest; foretaste. — *v. t.* To inaugurate; use or do for the first time.

hand'some (hăn'sŭm), *a.* Ample; gracious; liberal; generous; having a pleasing appearance, esp. with dignity and symmetry. — **hand'some-ly**, *adv.*

hand'work' (händ'wŭrk'), *n.* Work done with the hands.

hand'writ'ing (-rit'ing), *n.* Form of writing peculiar to a particular hand or person.

hand'y (hăn'dī), *a.*; **HAND'I-ER** (-dī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Ready to hand; convenient; dexterous.

hang (hăng), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **HUNG** (hŭng) or **HANGED** (hăngd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **HANG'ING.** (With reference to the death penalty, *hanged* is preferred to *hung*). To fasten to a point above without support from below; suspend; put to death by suspending from a cross, gibbet, or gallows; suspend by the neck till dead; fasten so as to allow free motion; droop; incline. — *v. i.* To dangle; depend; die by hanging; lean or incline over or downward; hover; impend; depend (with *on* or *upon*); be in rapt attention (often with *on*); cling; stick; be in suspense; linger; loiter. — *n.* Manner in which a thing hangs; *Colloq., U. S.*, meaning; method of use; knack.

hang'bird' (hăng'bŭrd'), *n.* See **ORIOLE**.

hang'dog' (hăng'dŏg'), *n.* A person fit only to hang a dog or to be hanged like a dog. — *a.* Sneaking; base.

hang'er (-ēr), *n.* One that hangs; a short, usually slightly curved, sword; a hanging device, to support something.

hang'er-on', *n.*; *pl.* **HANGERS-ON.** A dependent; one who adheres to others' society longer than he is wanted.

hang'ing (hăng'ing), *n.* A suspending or state of being suspended; execution by hanging; chiefly in *pl.*, that which is hung, as drapery, wall paper, etc. — *p. a.* Suspended; pendent; downcast in appearance; deserving, or likely to cause, death by hanging; overhanging.

hang'man (hăng'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mên). One who hangs another.

hang'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* A loose sliver of skin at the side of a finger nail.

hank (hănk), *n.* A coil or loop; a coil or skein of yarn, — for cotton usually 840 yds., for linen, 300 yds.

han'ker (hăn'kēr), *v. i.* To long (for).

han'ky-pan'ky (hăn'ki-păn'kī), *n.* The chatter of conjurers to divert attention from their tricks; hocus-pocus; hence, jugglery; trickery. *Colloq.*

hanse (hăns), *n.* Historically, a merchant guild; [*cap.*] a medieval league (the **Hanseatic League**) of merchants of free Germanic towns, later a league of the towns themselves, formed to protect their trade.

han'som (hăn'sŭm), *n.*, or **hansom cab.** A two-wheeled carriage in which the driver sits on an elevated seat at the back.

hap (hăp), *n.* Chance; happening; luck. — *v. i.* To happen.

hap'haz'ard (hăp'hăz'ărd), *n.* & *a.* Chance; accident; random. — *adv.* In a haphazard manner.

hap'less, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky.

hap'ly, *adv.* By chance; perhaps.

hap'pen (hăp'n), *v. i.* To occur by chance; fall out; come to pass; come (on) by chance; *Colloq.*, come or go casually. *Colloq.*

hap'pen-ing, *n.* An occurrence; event.

hap'pi-ly (hăp'pī-lī), *adv.* By good fortune; luckily; in a happy manner or state; with dexterity; gracefully; felicitously; aptly. — **Syn.** Fortunately, successfully, prosperously.

hap'pi-ness (-nēs), *n.* Good fortune; prosperity; a state of pleasurable content with one's condition of life; graceful aptitude; felicity (esp. of language). — **Syn.** Beatitude, blessedness, bliss.

hap'py (hăp'pī), *a.*; **-PI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-PI-EST.** Favored by hap, or fortune; lucky; prosperous; contented; joyous; dexterous; apt; expressing happiness.

hap'py-go-luck'y, *a.* Trusting to hap or luck; easy-going.

Haps'burg (hăps'bŭrg; *G.* hăps'bŏŭrk), *n.* A member of a German family, founded about 1100, to which have belonged the rulers of Austria since 1276 (Rudolph I.), of Spain from 1516 (Charles I.) to 1700, and many of the Holy Roman Emperors.

ha'ra-ki'ri (hă'ră-kē'rē), *n.* Suicide by piercing the abdomen.

ha-rangue' (hă-răng'), *n.* A loud address to a multitude; a noisy, ranting speech. — *v. i.* & *t.* To make, or address in, a harangue. — **ha-rangu'er**, *n.*

har'ass (hă'răs), *v. t.* To fatigue; weary by importunity or fretting; harry; lay waste; raid. — **Syn.** Trouble, distress, chafe, irritate, bother, pester, badger, annoy, vex, fret, worry, torment. — **har'-ass-er**, *n.* — **har'ass-ment** (-mēt), *n.*

har'bin-ger (hă'r'bīn-jēr), *n.* One sent

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in *G.* ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in *azure*.

before to provide lodgings; a forerunner. — *v. t.* To be a harbinger of; presage.

har'bor (här'bör), *n.* Place of security and comfort; refuge; shelter; a portion of a body of water so protected as to afford a refuge for vessels; port; haven. — *v. t.* To entertain as a guest; shelter; indulge or cherish (a thought or feeling, esp. an ill thought).

har'bor-age (-äjä), *n.* Shelter; harbor.

hard (hård), *a.* Not easily penetrated; firm; solid; difficult to impress or influence; unfeeling; close in money matters; difficult; severe or oppressive; laborious or arduous; troublesome or perplexing; persevering; energetic; violent; unmanageable; harsh; acid; sour; *U. S.*, spirituous; of water, containing substances that interfere with the action of soap; of certain consonant sounds, explosive in utterance, as *c* in *came* and *g* in *go*; voiceless, or surd, as *p*, *t*, *k*. — *adv.* With pressure, tension, or strain; with energy; earnestly; vigorously; severely; with difficulty; tightly; firmly; fast; close or near.

hard'en (här'd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become hard; confirm; become confirmed, esp. in disposition.

hard'hack' (här'd'häk'), *n.* An American rosaceous shrub with rusty hairy leaves.

har'di-hood (här'di-hööd), *n.* Boldness with firmness; intrepidity; also, impudence. — **Syn.** Courage, pluck, stoutness; audacity, effrontery.

har'di-ly, *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

har'di-ness, *n.* Physical vigor; hardihood; boldness.

hard'ly (här'dli), *adv.* Severely; harshly; with difficulty; by hard work; scarcely.

hard'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being hard.

hard'pan' (här'dpän'), *n.* Chiefly *U. S.* Any earth, not popularly recognized as rock, which it is hard to dig into or excavate; hard unbroken ground.

hard'ship (här'd'ship), *n.* Hardness; that which is hard to bear, as privation, injury, etc.

hard'-tack', *n.* A kind of hard biscuit or sea bread.

hard'ware' (-wâr'), *n.* Metal ware, as cutlery, tools, etc.

hard wood, or **hard'wood'**, *n.* Any wood which is heavy, close-grained, and resistant; the wood of any broad-leaved tree as disting. from that of a conifer; any broad-leaved tree.

har'dy (här'di), *a.*; **-DI-ER** (-dī-ēr); **-DI-EST**. Bold; brave; resolute; confi-

dent; full of assurance; strong; firm; inured to fatigue or hardships; enduring; able to withstand the cold.

har'dy, *n.* A blacksmith's fuller or chisel with a shank to fit into the anvil.

hare (hâr), *n.* A swift, timid rodent having a divided upper lip.

hare'bell' (hâr'bél'), *n.* A small, slender plant having blue bell-shaped flowers; bluebell.

hare'brained' (-bränd'), *a.* Giddy; volatile; heedless.

hare'lip' (-líp'), *n.* A congenital deformity of the lip, commonly the upper one, marked by a split.

ha'rem (hâr'rém), *n.* The women's apartments in a Mohammedan residence; the occupants of a harem.

har'i-cot (hâr'i-kō; -köt), *n.* A ragout of meat (esp. mutton or lamb) with beans and other vegetables; the seed or unripe pod of the string bean.

hark (härk), *v. i.* To listen; hearken. *R.* exc. as interj. — **to hark back**, to go back a little for a fresh start; revert.

hark'en. Var. of **HEARKEN**.

Har'le-quin (hâr'lê-kwîn; -kîn), *n.* A character, in comedy and pantomime, with shaven head, masked face, party-colored tights, and sword of lath; [*l. c.*] a buffoon. — *a.* [*l. c.*] Party-colored; fantastic.

har'le-quin-ade' (hâr'lê-kwîn-äd'), *n.* A play in which the Harlequin is conspicuous; the part of a Harlequin; buffoonery; fooling.

har'lot (hâr'lôt), *n.* A prostitute. — *a.* Lewd. — **har'lot-ry** (-rî), *n.*

harm (härm), *n.* Injury; hurt; misfortune; damage; evil; wrong. — *v. t.* To hurt; injure; damage.

harm'ful (härm'fööl), *a.* Hurtful; mischievous.

harm'less, *a.* Free from harm; not harmful. — **Syn.** Innocent, innocuous, inoffensive; uninjured, unharmed.

har-mon'ic (hâr-môn'ik), *a.* Concordant; consonant; relating to harmony as disting. from melody or rhythm; pert. to harmonics. — *n.* A tone accompanying a fundamental tone and produced by the concurrent vibration of the aliquot parts of the string or vibrating medium; such a tone when produced separately, as by touching a vibrating string with the finger. — **-mon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

har-mon'i-ca (-i-kä), *n.* A musical instrument consisting of revolving glasses sounded by touching the edges with the dampened finger, or of graduated hanging strips of glass or metal struck with hammers; also, a harmonicon.

ăle., senâte, căre, âm, đccount, rēcent, makēr; ıce. ıll:  ld.  bey.

 rm,  sk, sof ;  ve,  vent,  nd,  rb,  dd, s ft, c nnect;  se,  nite.

har-mon'i-con (-kŏn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ICA (-kâ). A mouth organ.

har-mon'ics (-iks), *n.* Science of musical sounds.

har-mo'ni-ous (-mō'ni-ŭs), *a.* Having parts adapted and proportioned to each other; symmetrical; congruous; marked by harmony; pleasant-sounding. — **har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

har'mo-nist (här'mō-nĭst), *n.* One who shows the agreement of parallel passages of different authors, as of the Gospels; a musical composer or performer; one skilled in harmony.

har-mo'ni-um (här-mō'ni-ŭm), *n.* A kind of reed instrument resembling a small organ.

har'mo-nize (här'mō-nĭz), *v. i. & t.* To be or make harmonious.

har'mo-ny (här'mō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Just adaptation of parts to each other; agreement between the parts of a design or composition, giving unity or a pleasing whole; concord in facts, opinions, manners, interests, etc.; peace and friendship; musical consonance; tuneful sound; combination of tones into a chord; structure of a piece of music according to the composition, progression, and modulation of its chords; science of chords; a literary work comparing parallel passages about the same events and shows their consistency.

har'ness (här'nēs), *n.* The complete dress, armor, or trappings, esp. in a military sense, of a man or a horse; the gear or tackle (other than a yoke) of a draft animal, as of a horse. — *v. t.* To equip with harness; put harness on; prepare for, or constrain to, work.

harp (härp), *n.* A stringed instrument generally having strings set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers; any of various contrivances suggestive of a harp. — *v. t.* To express; voice; effect or affect by harping. — *v. i.* To play the harp; dwell on, or recur to, a subject tediously or monotonously. — **harp'er**, **harp'ist**, *n.*

harp'ings (här'pĭngz), *n. pl.* The wales round the bow of a ship.

harp-poon' (här-pōon'), *n.* A barbed spear or javelin used to strike large fish, as whales. — *v. t.* To strike or kill with a harpoon. — **-poon'er** (-ēr), *n.*

harp'si-chord (härp'si-kōrd), *n.* A harp-shaped wire-stringed instrument, the immediate precursor of the piano, in use from the 16th to the 18th century.

Har'py (här'pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pĭz). In classical myth, a monster usually figured as having a woman's head and

upper part of the body and a bird's wings, tail, legs, and claws; [*L. c.*] one rapacious or ravenous; extortioner.

har'que-bus (här'kwē-bŭs), *n.* An obsolete portable firearm, at first having a matchlock operated by a trigger. — **har'que-bus-ier'** (här'kwē-bŭs-ēr'), *n.*

har'ri-dan (här'ĭ-dän), *n.* A vixenish woman; a hag.

har'ri-er (-ēr), *n.* One who harries; any of certain hawks.

har'ri-er, *n.* One of a breed of small hounds used for hunting hares.

har'row (här'ō), *n.* An implement of agriculture set with iron or wooden teeth and drawn over plowed land to level it, break the clods, etc. — *v. t.* To draw a harrow over (land); torment or distress; vex. — **har'row-er**, *n.*

har'ry (här'ĭ), *v. t. & i.*; -RIED (-ĭd); -RY-ING. To ravage; pillage; harass.

harsh (härsh), *a.* Offensive to sense or feeling as being coarse, rough, discordant, stern, sour, etc.; lacking harmony or smoothness; rasping; repellent; unfeeling; severe; cruel. — **harsh'ly**, *adv.* — **harsh'ness**, *n.*

hart (härt), *n.* A stag; male red deer.

harte'beest' (härt'bĕst'; här'tĕ-), *n.* A certain large African antelope.

harts'horn' (härts'hörn'), *n.* A solution of ammonia (orig. obtained from the horn of the hart) used in smelling salts; volatile salt.

har'um-scar'um (här'ŭm-skâr'ŭm), *a.* Reckless; wild. — *n.* Harum-scarum person or conduct. *Both Colloq.*

ha-rus'pex (hâ-rŭs'pĕks), *n.*; *pl.* -PICES (-pĭ-sĕz). A Roman diviner or soothsayer of a class who were not official priests of the state religion.

har'vest (här'vest), *n.* Season of gathering grain and fruits; late summer or early autumn; the gathering of a crop or crops; crop; yield; product or outcome. — *v. t.* To reap or gather, as a crop. — **har'vest-er**, *n.*

harvest home. The gathering in of the harvest; time of harvest; a feast at the close of harvest; the song sung by the reapers.

har'vest-man (här'vest-män), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man engaged in harvesting; any of various arachnids resembling the true spiders, mostly with very long legs, and popularly called *daddy longlegs*.

harvest moon. The moon near the full at harvest time, when it rises only a few minutes later each day.

harvest mouse. Any of several small field mice.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

has (hăz), 3d pers. sing. pres. of HAVE.

hash (hăsh), *v. t.* To mince and mix; slash; mangle. — *n.* That which is hashed; meat and vegetables, esp. when already cooked, minced, and mixed; mixture; jumble; mess.

hash'ish (hăsh'esh; hă-shēsh'), *n.* A narcotic preparation of hemp used in the Orient for its intoxicating effect when chewed or smoked.

has'let (hăs'lēt), *n.* The edible viscera of a beast, esp. of a hog.

hasp (hăsp), *n.* A clasp, as for a door; a hinged metal strap secured by a staple and pin, padlock, or the like, or by snapping into the lock.

has'sock (hăs'ŭk), *n.* A rank tuft of bog grass; tussock; a cushion footstool.

hast (hăst), *Obs. or Archaic.* 2d pers. sing. pres. of HAVE; — contr. of *hastest*.

haste (hăst), *n.* Celerity of motion; swiftness; dispatch; undue celerity; unthinking or rash hurry; urgency; hurry. — *Syn.* Quickness, nimbleness; impetuosity, precipitancy, precipitation; flurry, bustle; expedition.

haste, *v. t. & i.* To hasten.

has'ten (hăs'tn), *v. t. & i.* To expedite; hurry; make haste. — **has'ten-er**, *n.*

hast'y (hăst'ī), *a.*; **HAST'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Done or made quickly; swift; hurried; precipitate; having or proceeding from a quick temper. — **hast'i-ly** (hăst'ī-lī), *adv.* — **hast'i-ness**, *n.*

hasty pudding. A batter or pudding of flour or oatmeal stirred into boiling water or milk (*Eng. & Local, U. S.*); Indian meal mush (*U. S.*).

hat (hăt), *n.* A covering for the head, esp. one with a crown and brim.

hatch (hăch), *v. t.* To mark with hatching; inlay in fine lines.

hatch, *v. t.* To produce (young) from an egg or eggs; produce young from (an egg or eggs); concoct; contrive. — *v. i.* To produce young (said of eggs); come forth from the egg (said of the young). — *n.* Act of hatching; that which is hatched.

hatch, *n.* A door or gate, with an opening over it; lower half of a divided door; the covering of an opening in a deck of a vessel, in a floor, etc.; hatchway.

hatch'el (hăch'ēl), *n. & v. t.* Hackle; heckle.

hatch'er (-ēr), *n.* One that hatches eggs; a contriver; a plotter.

hatch'er-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). A place for hatching eggs, esp. eggs of fish.

hatch'et (hăch'ēt), *n.* A small short-handled ax to be used with one hand.

hatch'ing, *n.* In engraving, drawing,

etc., the process or result of making close fine lines, to give shading.

hatch'ment (-mēt), *n.* In heraldry, a sort of panel on which a decedent's arms are temporarily displayed.

hatch'way' (-wā'), *n.* An opening in a deck, floor, roof, etc.

hate (hăt), *v. t.* To dislike intensely; detest; abhor; have aversion to; dislike. —

Syn. Abominate, loathe. — *n.* Intense aversion; detestation; object of hatred.

hate'ful (hăt'fŭl), *a.* Full of hate or ill will; malevolent; exciting or deserving hate; odious. — *Syn.* Repulsive, repellent, repugnant, abhorrent, obnoxious, offensive. — **hate'ful-ly**, *adv.* —

hate'ful-ness, *n.*

hath (hăth), equiv. of *has*, contr. fr. *hathest*. *Archaic.*

ha'tred (hă'trēd), *n.* Strong aversion or detestation with ill will. — *Syn.* Enmity, hate, animosity, malevolence, rancor, loathing, abhorrence.

hat'ter (hăt'ēr), *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

hau'berk (hō'bērk), *n.* A coat of ring and chain mail.

haugh'ty (hō'tī), *a.*; **-TI-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-TI-EST.** Disdainfully or contemptuously proud; arrogant; supercilious. —

haugh'ti-ly (-tī-lī), *adv.* — **-ti-ness**, *n.*

haul (hōl), *v. t.* To pull; drag; transport by drawing; shift the course of (a ship), esp. so as to sail closer to the wind. — *v. i.* To shift the course of a ship, esp. closer to the wind; pull; tug; drag; change direction, as the wind; shift; change one's attitude or course of action. — *n.* A violent pull; a tug; a single draft of a net; that which is caught or gained at once, as by hauling a net; distance through which anything is hauled, as freight. — **haul'er**, *n.*

haul'age (-āj), *n.* Act or process of hauling; charge for hauling.

haulm (hôm), *n.* Stems or stalks; straw; litter (*Eng.*); culm or stem of a plant.

haunch (hăunch; hōunch), *n.* The hip; projecting region about the hip; in *pl.*, hind quarters; of meats, the leg and loin taken together.

haunt (hănt; hōnt), *v. t.* To frequent; frequent the company of; inhabit or frequent as a ghost or specter; recur to (the mind, etc.) often and spontaneously. — *n.* A place to which one often resorts; resort.

haut'boy (hō'boi), *n.* An oboe.

hau-teur' (hō-tŭr'), *n.* Haughtiness.

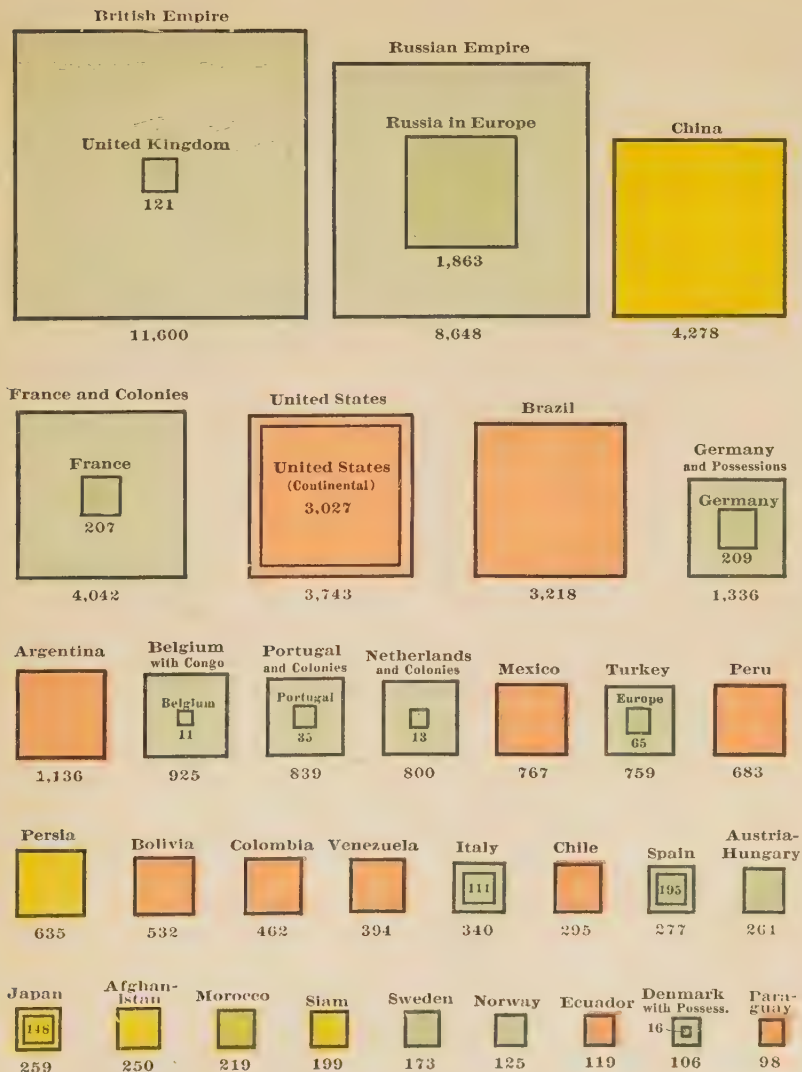
Ha-van'a (hă-văn'ă), *n.* A cigar made in Cuba of Cuban tobacco.

have (hăv), *v. t.*; *pret & p.* HAD (hăd);

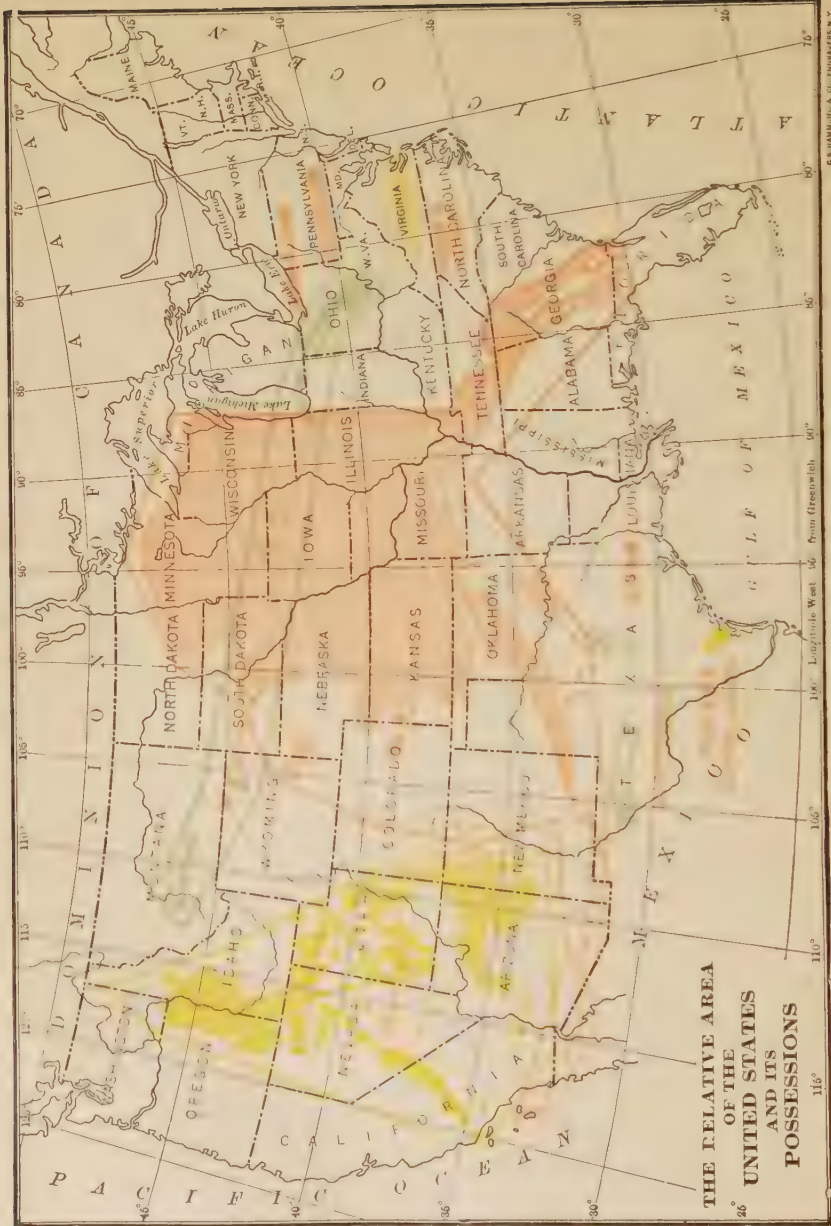
ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ăll; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ôrb., ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

THE RELATIVE AREA OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF THE WORLD



Area in Thousands of Square Miles



p. pr. & vb. n. HAV'ING. To hold in possession or control; possess; own; know; understand; be compelled (with *to* and the infinitive); keep or cherish in the mind; be in a certain relation to; give expression to or exercise (a feeling, opinion, or the like); perform; experience; engage in; maintain; assert; obtain or get; accept; learn; obtain an advantage over; effect; exact; take, betake, or hold (one's self). — **to have at, after**, etc., *to go at, make an attempt at, go after, etc.*  *Have*, as an auxiliary, is used with the past participle of any other verb to form its "perfect tenses," or to express completed action.

have'lock (häv'łök), *n.* A light cloth covering for the cap, hanging over the neck as a protection from the sun.

hav'en (hä'v'n), *n.* A harbor; port; place of safety; asylum. — *v. t. & i.* To shelter, or take refuge, in a haven.

hav'er-sack (häv'ēr-sāk), *n.* A bag or case, usually of cloth, for carrying provisions on a march.

hav'ing (-ing), *n.* Act or state of possessing; thing possessed.

hav'oc (häv'ók), *n.* In medieval warfare, the order to fall to pillage (in *to cry havoc*); wide and general destruction.

haw (hō), *n.* The hawthorn or its fruit.

haw, *v. i. & t.* To turn (a team or cattle) to the near (left) side.

haw, *n. & interj.* A certain hesitation of speech, or its sound. — *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking, esp. with a sound like *haw*.

haw, *n.* The third eyelid, esp. of a horse.

Ha-wai'ian (hä-wi'yän), *a.* See -AN.

hawk (hók), *n.* Any bird of prey (excepting eagles and vultures) of the family which includes the falcons, buzzards, harriers, and kites; typically, any of a certain genus of these birds, as the European sparrow hawk and the goshawks, small or medium-sized, with short wings and long tail and legs, which pursue their prey with swift turns and dodges; one who preys on his fellows, as a swindler. — *v. i.* To pursue birds with trained hawks; attack while on the wing; soar and strike like a hawk.

hawk (hók), *v. i.* To clear the throat, as of phlegm, noisily. — *v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm (often with *up*). — *n.* An audible effort to force up phlegm from the throat.

hawk, *v. t.* To offer for sale by outcry in the street; peddle. — **hawk'er** (-ēr), *n.*

hawk'er, *n.* Falconer; one who follows the sport of hawking.

hawk'-eyed (-id'), *a.* Sharp-sighted.

hawk'ing, *n.* Falconry.

hawse (hōz, hōs), *n.* A hawse hole; that part of the bow where the hawse holes are; distance between a vessel's bow and her anchor.

hawse hole. One of the holes, in a ship's bow, through which a cable passes.

haw'ser (hō'zēr; -sēr), *n.* A large rope for towing or securing a ship.

haw'thorn (-thörn), *n.* Any of various shrubs or trees having shining leaves, fragrant flowers, and small red fruits, which are often called *hawes*.

hay (hä), *n.* Grass mowed or ready for mowing; grass cut and cured for fodder.

— *v. i.* To cut and cure grass for hay.

hay'cock (hä'hök'), *n.* A conical pile of hay in the field.

hay fever. A catarrh of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract, usually in spring or late summer.

hay'mow (hä'mou'), *n.* A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn; the part of a barn where hay is kept.

hay'rick (-rik'), **hay'stack** (-stāk'), *n.* A pile of hay.

Hay'ti-an (hä'ti-än). Var. of HAITIAN.

haz'ard (hāz'ārd), *n.* An old game of chance played with dice; the uncertain result of throwing a die; chance; accident; risk; danger; peril; anything hazarded or risked. — *v. t.* To venture; risk; endanger.

haz'ard-ous (-ār-dūs), *a.* Exposed to hazard; dangerous; risky. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

haze (hāz), *n.* Light vapor or smoke in the air; lack of transparency in the air; obscurity; dimness.

haze, *v. t.* To harass by exacting unnecessary, disagreeable, or difficult work, esp. on shipboard; *Chiefly U. S.*, to play abusive or ridiculous tricks on (esp. of college students). — **haz'er**, *n.*

ha'zel (hä'z'l), *n.* Any of various shrubs or small trees bearing nuts, called **hazel-nuts** or filberts, inclosed in a leafy involucre; a light reddish brown color. — *a.* Of the color hazel.

ha'zy (hä'z'i), *a.*; **-ZI-ER** (-z'i-ēr); **-ZI-EST**. Characterized by haze; obscure in thought or sense; vague. — **haz'i-ly**, *adv.* — **haz'i-ness**, *n.*

he (hē), *pron.; nom.* HE; *poss.* HIS (hīz); *obj.* HIM (hīm); *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thār) or THEIRS (thārz); *obj.* THEM (thēm). The man or male being previously designated; any one; the man or person; man or any male person (in this sense used substantively).

head (hēd), *n.* The anterior part of the body, beyond the neck, containing the brain, mouth, etc.; the hair as a head covering, esp. when dressed; seat of the

örn, ūp, circās, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

intellect; the understanding; hence, a person; director; leader; chief; chief position; front; an individual (often used as a collective plural; as, twenty *head* of cattle); the top part of a plant, esp. when compact; a capitulum of a plant; some part suggestive of an animal's head; a heading; a separate part, or topic; source, as of a stream; altitude of the source, or height of the surface, as of water; culminating point or crisis; strength; force; foam or scum on a fermenting or effervescing liquor. — *a.* Principal; chief; leading; situated at the head; coming from in front. — *v. t.* To lop off the top branches of; poll; fit or furnish with a head; form the head of; put something at the head of; begin; lead; be or put one's self at the head of; act as leader to; get in front of; check; restrain; shape the course of. — *v. i.* To form a head; go or have direction; tend; originate; have its source, as a river.

head'ache' (-āk'), *n.* Pain in the head.

head'dress' (-drēs'), *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; also, a manner of dressing or adorning the hair.

head'er (-ēr), *n.* One that heads; a fall or plunge headforemost; a brick laid so that its shorter face, or head, shows in the surface; in framing, a timber fitted between two long timbers to carry the ends of the short pieces (tailpieces).

head'gear' (-gēr'), *n.* Headdress, as a cap, bonnet, tiara, etc.; harness for a horse's head.

head'ing, *n.* Act or state of one that heads; formation of a head; that which serves as a head; title; a horizontal passage in a mine.

head'land (-lānd), *n.* Cape; promontory.

head'light' (-lēd'lit'), *n.* A light at the head or in front.

head'long (-lōng), *adv.* Headforemost; rashly; hastily. — *a.* Rash; precipitate; plunging headforemost.

head'man (hēd'mān), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). A chief; an executioner.

head'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* A covering or fitting for the head; the head; the understanding.

head'quarters (-kwōr'tērz), *n. pl. but sometimes used as sing.* Quarters or residence of a chief officer; place from which orders are issued; center of authority or order.

heads'man (hēdz'mān), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). An executioner.

head'stall' (hēd'stōl'), *n.* That part of a bride or halter which encompasses the head.

head'strong (-strōng), *a.* Not easily

restrained; stubborn; directed by ungovernable will. — **Syn.** Violent, unruly, heady, intractable.

head'way' (hēd'wā'), *n.* Motion forward, as of a ship; advance; clear space under an arch, girder, etc.

head'y (hēd'ī), *a.; HEAD'Y-ER* (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Willful; rash; apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

heal (hēl), *v. t. & i.* To make or grow hale, sound, or whole; restore or return to health; cure; restore to original purity or integrity. — **heal'er,** *n.*

health (hēlth), *n.* State of being hale or sound in body, mind, or soul; freedom from physical disease or pain; a wish of health and happiness.

health'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Promotive of health; wholesome; salutary; full of health; well; sound; healthy. — **health'ful-ness,** *n.*

health'y (hēl'thī), *a.; HEALTH'Y-ER* (-thī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Enjoying health; free from disease; evincing health; conducive to health; wholesome; salutary. — **Syn.** Invigorating, bracing; beneficial, healthful, salubrious. — **health'ly** (-thī-lī), *adv.* — **-I-ness,** *n.*

heap (hēp), *n.* A pile; mass; *Chiefly Colloq.,* a great number or quantity. — *v. t.* To put in a heap; pile (usually with *up*); bestow large quantities upon; fill more than even full.

hear (hēr), *v. t.; HEARD* (hūrd); **HEAR'ING.** To perceive by the ear; gain knowledge or appreciation of by hearing; listen to; heed; hear for examination or judgment; accede to the demand or wishes of. — *v. i.* To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; attend; listen; receive information.

heard (hūrd), *pret. & p. p.* of **HEAR.**

hear'er (hēr'ēr), *n.* One who hears; auditor.

hear'ing, *n.* Act or power of perceiving sound; sense by which sound is perceived; audition; attention; audience; a listening to evidence for adjudication; earshot.

heark'en (hār'k'n), *v. i.* To listen; esp., to give heed.

hear'say' (hēr'sā'), *n.* Report; rumor; common talk; something heard from another.

hearse (hūrs), *n.* Formerly, a bier; now, a kind of wagon for conveying the dead to the grave. — *v. t.* To place on or in a hearse; bury; entomb.

heart (hārt), *n.* The organ which keeps the blood circulating; the heart as the seat of life or strength; mind; soul; spirit; emotional nature; courage; spirit; ardor; the understanding; desire (in

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

after one's own heart); conscience; temperament; mood; bosom; breast; inmost or essential part, esp. as the source of life or motion; vital part; secret meaning; a roundish figure used to symbolize the heart; one of a suit of playing cards marked by such a figure, or, in *pl.*, the suit itself.

heart'ache' (hărt'ăk'), *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

heart'break' (hărt'brăk'), *n.* Crushing sorrow or grief. — **heart'bro'ken**, *a.*

heart'burn' (-bûrn'), *n.* Burning sensation in the stomach, often with inclination to vomit; discontent or enmity; envy; jealousy. — **-burn'ing**, *n.*

heart'en (hărt'n), *v. t.* To give heart to; encourage.

heart'felt' (hărt'fêlt'), *a.* Profoundly felt; sincere.

hearth (hărth), *n.* The floor of a fire-place; fireside; home.

hearth'stone' (hărth'stôn'), *n.* Stone forming the hearth; fireside; home.

heart'i-ly (hărt'i-lī), *adv.* From the heart; sincerely; with zest or zeal.

heart'i-ness (-nēs), *n.* Quality of being hearty.

heart'less, *a.* Without heart or a heart; spiritless; unsympathetic; cruel.

hearts'ease' (hărts'ēz'), *n.* Peace of mind or feeling; any of several plants; esp., the pansy.

heart'sore' (hărt'sôr'), *a.* Grieved.

heart'string' (-string'), *n.* A nerve or tendon once supposed to brace the heart; deepest emotions or affections.

heart'-whole', *a.* Having the heart or affections free; not in love; sincere; genuine.

heart'wood' (hărt'wōōd'), *n.* The hard central part of an exogenous stem.

heart'y (hărt'i), *a.*; **HEART'I-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Pert. to, or proceeding from, the heart; warm; cordial; active; eager; sound; firm; nourishing. — **Syn.** Sincere, real; earnest, ardent, vigorous. — *n.*; *pl.* **HEARTIES** (-tiz). Comrade; good fellow; — *esp.* to or of a sailor. *Archaic.*

heat (hêt), *n.* The form of energy manifested esp. in the effects of fire, the sun's rays, or friction; high temperature; a period of heat; appearance or condition as indicating temperature; redness; flush; degree of heat; intensity of feeling; rage; vehemence; agitation; exasperation; fervency; a single effort; a single course in a race or contest; sexual excitement, esp. in the female. — *v. t. & i.* To make or grow hot; excite; inflame. — **heat'er**, *n.*

heath (hêth), *n.* A tract of waste land;

esp., in Great Britain, an open, level area with a characteristic vegetation of heath or heather; any of various evergreen shrubs growing on heaths.

heath bird. A large grouse, common on British heaths. The male is the **heath cock**; the female, the **heath hen**.

hea'then (hē'th'n), *n.*; *pl.* **-THENS** (-th'nz) or *collectively* **-THEN**. An unconverted member of a people that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible; a pagan; in the Bible, an idolater; a Gentile; an unenlightened or irreligious person. — *a.* Gentile; pagan; unenlightened; irreligious. — **hea'then-ish**, *a.* — **hea'then-dom** (-dūm), *n.*

hea'then-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The rites of heathens; idolatry; paganism; heathen manners or morals; barbarism.

hea'then-ize (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become heathen or heathenish; practice heathenism.

heath'er (hêth'ēr), *n.* Any of several British heaths. — **heath'er-y** (-ī), *a.*

heath'y (hêth'i), *a.* Of, pert. to, resembling, or abounding with, heath.

heave (hêv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **HEAVED** (hêvd), **HOVE** (hōv); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **HEAV'ING**. To lift; raise, usually with exertion; cause to swell or rise, as the breast; force from the breast; utter with effort; *Chiefly Naut. or Colloq.*, throw; cast; draw or pull; haul on. — *v. i.* To be thrown up or raised; rise; rise and fall alternately; labor; struggle; pant; retch; haul, pull, or push; cause a vessel to move in a specified direction or manner; of the vessel, to move. — *n.* An effort to raise something; an upward motion; a rising, esp. rhythmically.

heav'en (hêv'n), *n.* The firmament or sky (chiefly in *pl.*); dwelling place of the Deity; place or state of the blessed dead; [*cap.*] God; any place of supreme happiness; felicity; bliss. — **heav'en-ward** (-wêrd), *a. & adv.*

heav'en-ly, *a.* Of or pert. to heaven or the heavens; celestial; appropriate to heaven; divine. — **heav'en-ly**, *adv.* — **heav'en-li-ness**, *n.*

heav'er (hêv'ēr), *n.* One that heaves.

heaves (hêvz), *n.* A disease, esp. of horses, accompanied with heaving of the flanks and a persistent cough.

heav'i-ly (hêv'i-lī), *adv.*, **heav'i-ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.

heavy (hêv'i), *a.*; **HEAV'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Lifted with labor; weighty; burdensome; oppressive; hard; weighty; serious; grave; profound; intense; burdened; bowed down, as with care; slow; dull; sluggish; stupid; drowsy; of more

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

than the usual amount or quantity; violent; gloomy; overcast; cloggy; grave; loud; deep; thick; massive; oppressive; steep; of foods, etc., not easily digested; of wines, etc., strong; not raised or made light; of or pert. to goods, animals, etc., above a certain usual weight.

—*adv.* Heavily, weightily.—**heavy spar**, barite;—from its high specific gravity.

heav'y-weight' (hĕv'ī-wāt'), *n.* One of more than average weight, as a wrestler or boxer of the heaviest class.

heb-dom'a-dal (hĕb-dôm'ā-dāl), *a.* Consisting of seven days, or occurring at weekly intervals.

heb'e-tude (hĕb'ĕ-tūd), *n.* Dullness; stupidity.

He-bra'ic (hĕ-brā'īk), *a.* Pert. to the Hebrews or to Hebrew.

He'bra-ism (hĕ-brā-īz'm), *n.* A Hebrew idiom or custom; Hebrew institutions or character. — **He'bra-ist**, *n.*

He'bra-ize (hĕ-brā-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make or become Hebrew or Hebraic; speak Hebrew or use a Hebraism.

He'brew (hĕ-brōō), *n.* A member of one of a group of northern Semitic tribes including the Israelites; usually, specif., an Israelite; the most ancient language of the Hebrews; *pl.*, the New Testament Epistle to the Hebrews. — **He'brew**, *a.*

hec'a-tomb (hĕk'ā-tōm; -tōom), *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle at one time; a great slaughter.

heck'le (hĕk'li), *v. t. & n.* Hackle.

hec'tic (hĕk'tīk), *a.* Habitual; constitutional; pert. esp. to slow waste of animal tissue, as in consumption; in a hectic condition; having a fever characteristic of the advanced stage of a wasting disease, as tuberculosis; consumptive. — *n.* Hectic fever; a consumptive; a hectic flush.

hec'to- (hĕk'tō-). A combining form meaning *one hundred*; as in: **hec'tare** (-tār), 100 acres; **hec'to-gram** (-grām), 100 grams; **hec'to-li'ter** (-lĕ'tēr), 100 liters, etc.

hec'to-graph (-tō-gráf), *n.* A manifold device using a slab of gelatin to print from.

hed'dle (hĕd'll), *n.* One of the sets of cords or wires composing the harness guiding the warp threads in a loom.

hedge (hĕj), *n.* A thicket, esp. when planted as a fence or boundary; a barrier; a limit. — *v. t.* To inclose or separate with a hedge; obstruct; hinder; guard; protect; hem (in); to surround so as to prevent escape. — *v. i.* To shelter one's self; skulk; slink; in betting, to reduce the risk by betting against

the side one has previously bet on; in *Stocks*, etc., to lessen one's holdings or obligations so as to minimize loss; avoid committing one's self definitely.

hedge'hog' (hĕj'hōg'), *n.* Any of certain Old World insectivorous mammals having hair mixed with spines which they present outwardly by rolling themselves up; in America, popularly, the porcupine.

hedge priest. A poor, illiterate priest.

hedg'er (hĕj'ēr), *n.* One who makes or mends hedges; one who hedges, as in betting, etc.

he'don-ism (hĕ-dōn-īz'm; hĕd'ōn-), *n.* The doctrine that pleasure is the sole or chief good in life and that moral duty is fulfilled in the gratification of pleasure-seeking instincts and dispositions. In modern times utilitarianism, seeking the good in the greatest happiness of the community, is the chief hedonistic doctrine.—**he'don-ist** (-ist), *n.*

heed (hĕd), *v. t. & i.* To regard with care; take notice of. — **Syn.** Notice, note, observe, mind, attend. — *n.* Attention; regard.

heed'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of heed; attentive; mindful.

heed'less, *a.* Inattentive; careless.

heel (hĕl), *v. t. & i.* To tilt or incline; tip; — chiefly of ships.

heel, *n.* The hinder part of the foot, or of a shoe, sock, etc.; thing suggestive of the human heel, as in shape, position, etc., as the bottom or end crust of bread, rind of a cheese, etc., after end of a ship's keel, lower end of a mast, etc. — *v. t.* To add a heel to. — *v. i.* Of a dog, to follow at the heels.

heel'ball' (hĕl'bōl'), *n.* A composition of wax and lampblack, used by shoemakers for polishing, and by antiquaries in copying inscriptions.

heel'er (hĕl'ēr), *n.* One who follows at the heels; *Polit. Cant.* *U. S.*, a subservient hanger-on of a politician.

heel'tap' (-tāp'), *n.* A lift for the heel of a shoe; a small portion of liquor left in a glass after drinking.

heft (hĕft), *n.* Weight; ponderousness; greater part; bulk. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To heave up; raise; *Colloq.*, try the weight of by raising.

heg'i-ra (hĕj'ī-rā; hĕ-jī'rā), *n.* The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (A. D. 622).

heif'er (hĕf'ēr), *n.* A young cow that has not had a calf.

heigh (hī; hā), *interj.* An exclamation used to attract attention, to encourage, to express exultation, etc.; hey!

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnitā.

heigh'-ho' (hī'hō'; hā'hō'), *interj.* An emotional exclamation, as of surprise; joy, dejection, weariness, etc.

height (hīt), *n.* Condition of being high; high point or position; altitude; stature; an eminence; a hill or mountain; highest part; summit; utmost degree; extreme.

height'en (hīt'n), *v. t.* To make high or higher; elevate; advance; augment; intensify. — *v. i.* To rise in height; increase; augment.

hei'nous (hā'nūs), *a.* Hateful; atrocious. — **hei'nous-ly**, *adv.* — **-nous-ness**, *n.*

heir (ār), *n.* One who inherits, or is entitled to inherit. — **heir apparent**, *Law*, an heir whose right is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor; — **heir presumptive**, whose heirship is contingent. — **heir'ship**, *n.*

heir'ess (ār'ēs), *n.* A female heir.

heir'loom (ār'lōom'), *n.* Any personal chattel which descends to the heir or has been in a family for generations.

hej'i-ra. Var. of **HEGIRA**.

held, *pret. & p. p.* of **HOLD**.

hel'i-cal (hēl'ī-kāl), *a.* Like or pert. to a helix; spiral.

hel'i-coid (-koid), *a.* Spiral. — *n.* A screw-shaped surface.

hel'i-cop'ter (-kōp'tēr), *n.* A flying machine in which the lifting force is the upward pull of one or more propellers revolving horizontally.

he'li-o-cen'tric (hē'lī-ō-sēn'trīk), **-trical** (-trī-kāl), *a.* Pert. to the sun's center, or having the sun as a center.

he'li-o-graph (hē'lī-ō-grāf'), *n.* A kind of photo-engraving; an apparatus for signaling by reflecting the sun's rays. — *v. t. & i.* To signal with the heliograph. — **he'li-og'ra-phy** (hē'lī-ōg'rā-fī), *n.*

he'li-o-gra-vure (-grā-vūr'; -grā'vūr), *n.* Any of various photo-engraving processes by which intaglio engravings are made.

he'li-o-scope (hē'lī-ō-skōp'), *n.* An instrument for viewing the sun without injury to the eyes.

he'li-o-stat (-stāt'), *n.* A mirror mounted on an axis moved by clock-work, by which a sunbeam is reflected in a fixed direction.

he'li-o-trope (-trōp), *n.* Any of certain herbs bearing small, fragrant white or purple flowers; a light tint of purple.

he'li-ot'ro-pism (hē'lī-ōt'rō-pīz'm), *n.* The tendency of certain growing organs of plants to respond to the stimulus of sunlight by movements or curvatures.

he'li-o-type (hē'lī-ō-tīp'), *n.* A picture made by heliotype.

he'li-o-typ'y (-tīp'ī), *n.* A process of producing pictures for printing by

transferring them to gelatin films, which are hardened and attached to a plate or cylinder for printing.

he'li-um (hē'lī-ūm), *n.* A rare inert gaseous element (Symbol, *He*).

he'lix (hē'līks; hēl'īks), *n.*; *pl.* **HELICES** (hēl'ī-sēz), *E.* **HELIXES** (hē'līk-sēz; hēl'īk-). Something spiral; a spiral ornament; a volute; the curve formed on any cylinder by a right line in a plane that is wrapped round the cylinder, as the curve of an ordinary screw thread; incurved rim of the external ear.

hell (hēl), *n.* Place of the dead or of souls after death; the grave; place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; abode of evil spirits; any place or state of misery or wickedness; evil spirits in torment; powers of darkness; a place where outcasts are gathered; a prison; a gambling house.

hell'bend'er (hēl'bēn'dēr), *n.* A voracious, aquatic salamander common in the Ohio valley. It is tenacious of life.

hel'le-bore (hēl'ē-bōr), *n.* Any of a genus (*Helleborus*) of perennial herbs, of the crowfoot family, with showy flowers, known as *black*, or *fetid*, *hellebore*; also, the powdered root, used as a cathartic; any plant of a genus (*Vera-trum*), called *white*, or *false*, *hellebore*, with poisonous rootstocks; also, the powdered root, used as an insecticide.

Hel'lene (hēl'ēn), *n.*; *pl.* **HELLENES** (-ēnz), *A Greek*.

Hel-len'ic (hē-lēn'īk; -lē'nīk), *a.* Pert. to the Hellenes.

Hel'len-ism (hēl'ēn-īz'm), *n.* A Greek phrase or idiom; Greek character, spirit, or civilization; esp., the culture represented by the ideals of the classical Greeks. — **Hel'len-ist**, *n.* — **-is'tic**, *a.*

Hel'len-ize (-īz), *v. i. & t.* To use the Greek language; to give a Greek form or character to.

hell'hound (hēl'hound'), *n.* A dog of hell; a fiend.

hell'ish, *a.* Pert. to hell; like hell; infernal; diabolical.

hel-lo' (hē-lō'), *interj., n., & v. i.* Var. of **HOLLO**.

helm (hēlm), *n.* The apparatus for steering a vessel, comprising rudder, tiller, wheel, etc.; commonly, the tiller or wheel alone. — *v. t.* To steer; direct.

helm, *n.* A helmet. — *v. t.* To furnish with a helmet. *Both Archaic or Poetic*.

hel'met (hēl'mēt), *n.* A defensive covering for the head; something resembling a helmet.

hel'minth (-mīnth), *n.* A worm; esp., an intestinal worm.

ūrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝛ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

helms'man (hělmz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). The man at the helm, who steers the vessel; a steersman.

Hel'ot (hě'l'ot; hĕ'l'ot), *n.* One of the lowest class (serfs) of the ancient Spartans; [*often l. c.*] a slave or serf.

hel'ot-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Helots collectively; slaves; bondsmen; slavery; serfdom.

help (hĕlp), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* HELPED (hĕlpt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* HELP'ING; *Archaic pret.* HOLP (hōlp), *p. p.* HOLPEN (hōl'p'n). To aid; assist; furnish with relief; succor; avail; aid in bringing about; prevent; forbear; avoid; wait upon, as at table, by carving and passing food. — *v. i.* To lend aid; contribute strength or means; avail; assist; serve food, as at table. — *n.* Aid; assistance; one furnishing aid; remedy; relief; a helper; assistant, esp. a hired one; *Collective pl.*, a force of hired helpers; *Local, U. S.*, a domestic servant or farm hand; a portion of food. — **help'er**, *n.*

help'ful (hĕlp'fŭl), *a.* Furnishing help; assistant; useful; salutary.

help'less, *a.* Destitute of strength; unable to help one's self; feeble.

help'mate' (-măt'), **help'meet'** (-mĕt'), *n.* A helper; a companion; esp., a wife.

hel'ter-skel'ter (hĕl'tĕr-skĕl'tĕr), *adv.* In hurry and confusion; in disorder. *Colloq.* — *a.* Characterized by confused hurry. — *n.* Anything helter-skelter.

helve (hĕlv), *n.* The handle of a tool or weapon, as of an ax, hatchet, or adz. — *v. t.* To furnish with a helve.

hem (hĕm), *interj.* A word used to call attention, warn, express hesitation, etc., or to represent a clearing of the throat. — *n.* An uttering or the sound of "hem." — *v. i.* 'Touter the sound "hem;" hesitate in speaking.

hem, *n.* Edge or border of a garment or cloth, esp. when formed by doubling back the cloth and sewing it; border; edge. — *v. t.* To form a hem on or to; border; inclose and confine; surround.

hem'a-tite (hĕm'ă-tĭt; hĕ'mă-), *n.* An important iron ore, red when powdered.

hem'i-ple'gi-a (-plĕ'jĭ-ă), *n.* A palsy that affects but one side of the body.

he-mip'ter-ous (hĕ-mĭp'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* Belonging to the order of true insects having a proboscis adapted for piercing, and sucking the blood or juice of, animals or plants, as the bedbug, lice, plant lice, etc.

hem'i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfĕr), *n.* A half sphere; half of the celestial or terrestrial globe, or a projection of it, as in a map. — **hem'i-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), **hem'i-spher'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

hem'i-stich (hĕm'ĭ-stĭk), *n.* Half a

poetic verse, or line, esp. as divided by a cæsura, etc.; an incomplete line.

hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk), *n.* Any of several poisonous herbs, of the celery family, having finely cut leaves and small white flowers; the **hemlock spruce**, a valuable forest tree of the pine family.

hem'mer (hĕm'ĕr), *n.* One that hems.

he'mo-glo-bin. Var. of HÆMOGLOBIN.

hem'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏ-răj), *n.* Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

hem'or-rhoid (-roid), *n.* A livid and painful swelling formed by dilatation of a blood vessel at the anus; *pl.*, piles.

hemp (hĕmp), *n.* A tall Asiatic herb, cultivated chiefly for its tough fiber; the fiber of this plant, prepared for use; *Jocular or Cant.*, a gallows rope.

hemp'en (hĕm'p'n), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, hemp; pert. to a hangman's noose.

hem'stitch' (hĕm'stĭch'), *v. t.* To ornament at the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in small groups. — *n.* Ornamental needlework done by hemstitching, or the stitch used in it.

hen (hĕn), *n.* The female of the domestic fowl, or of any of various other birds.

hen'bane' (-băn'), *n.* A fetid poisonous Old World herb with sticky, hairy leaves.

hence (hĕns), *adv.* From this place; away; from this world or life; from this time; in the future; from this reason; therefore; from this source.

hence'forth' (hĕns'fŏrth'; hĕns'fŏrth'), **hence'for'ward** (-fŏr'wĕrd), *adv.* From this time forward.

hench'man (hĕnch'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A trusted follower.

hen-dec'a-gon (hĕn-dĕk'ă-gŏn), *n.* A polygon of 11 angles and 11 sides.

hen'na (hĕn'ă), *n.* An Asiatic thorny tree or shrub with fragrant white flowers. Its leaves yield a reddish orange dye.

hen'ner-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A place for hens.

hen'peck' (hĕn'pĕk'), *v. t.* To subject to petty attempts to rule; — of a wife who thus treats her husband.

he-pat'ic (hĕ-păt'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the liver.

he-pat'ic-a (-ĭ-kă), *n.*; *pl.* L. -CÆ (-sĕ), E. -CÆS (-kăz). A plant of a genus (*Hepatica*) of herbs of the crowfoot family, having white, pink, or purplish flowers.

hep'ta-gon (hĕp'tă-gŏn), *n.* A (plane) polygon of seven angles and seven sides.

hep-tan'gu-lar (hĕp-tăŋ'gŭ-lăr), *a.* Having seven angles.

hep'tarch-y (hĕp'tăr-kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TARCHIES (-kĭz). A government by seven persons; a country under seven rulers.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, tĭnĭte

her (hûr), *pron. & a.* The objective and the possessive case of *she*.

her'ald (hêr'âld), *n.* Anciently, an officer who proclaimed war or peace, bore messages between rulers or commanders, made solemn announcements, etc.; in tournaments, an official who issued challenges, marshaled combatants, etc.; in Great Britain and Ireland, a similar officer charged also with the care of genealogies, etc., and esp. of armorial bearings; one who proclaims or announces; a messenger; forerunner; harbinger. — *v. t.* To introduce, or give tidings of, as by a herald; proclaim; announce; — **he-ra'l'dic** (hê-râ'l'dik), *a.*

her'ald-ry (hêr'âld-rî), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rîz). Art or office of a herald; science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, deciding questions of precedence (as in marshaling processions), etc.; an emblazonment.

herb (ûrb; hûrb), *n.* A seed plant whose stem does not develop woody tissue, but persists only long enough to bear fruit; grass; herbage; a plant valued for medicinal properties, scent, flavor, etc.

her-ba'ceous (hêr-bâ'shûs), *a.* Pert. to, or having the characteristics of, an herb; herblike.

herb'age (ûr'bâj; hûr'-), *n.* Herbaceous vegetation; green plants collectively, esp. those used for pasturage.

herb'al (hûr'bâl), *n.* Of or pert. to herbs.

herb'al-ist, *n.* Orig., a botanist; later, a collector of, or dealer in, herbs, esp. medicinal herbs.

her-ba'ri-um (hêr-bâ'rî-ûm), *n.; pl. E. -RIUMS* (-ûmz), *L. -RIA* (-â). A collection of dried plants, usually mounted and classified; the room or building where the collection is kept.

Her-biv'o-ra (hêr-bîv'ô-râ), *n. pl.* A group or division of mammals (now generally called *ungulates*) that feed mainly on herbage.

her-biv'o-rous (-rûs), *a.* Eating, or living on, plants.

herb'y (ûr'bi; hûr'bî), *a.* Abounding in herbaceous vegetation; grassy; pert. to or resembling an herb.

Her-cu'le-an (hêr-kû'lê-ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Hercules; [often *l. c.*] requiring or having the strength or size of Hercules; very great, difficult, or dangerous.

herd (hûrd), *n.* A number of beasts, esp. large ones, assembled together; a crowd of common people; rabble. — *v. i.* To unite or associate in a herd; associate; ally one's self with, or join, a group or company.

herd, *n.* A herdsman; — chiefly in

comp., as shepherd, etc. — *v. t.* To tend, lead, or drive as a herdsman. — **herd'er** (hûr'dêr), *n.*

her'dic (hûr'dik), *n.* A kind of low-hung, usually two-wheeled, cab with entrance at the back.

herd's grass (hûrdz), *a.* A grass of several species valued for hay; esp., timothy.

herds'man (hûrdz'mân), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mên). One who owns, keeps, or tends a herd or herds.

here (hêr), *adv.* In this place; in the present life or state; hither; now.

here'a-bout' (hêr'â-bout'), **here'a-bouts'** (-bouts'), *adv.* About this place; in this vicinity.

here-aft'er (hêr-âf'têr), *adv.* In some future time or state; after this. — *n.* A future existence or state.

here-at' (-ât'), *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

here-by' (-bî'), *adv.* By this means.

he-red'i-ta-ble (hê-rêd'î-tâ-b'l), *a.* Heritable. — **red'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'î-tî), *n.*

her'e-dit'a-ment (hêr'ê-dit'â-mênt), *n.* Any inheritable property.

he-red'i-ta-ry (hê-rêd'î-tâ-rî), *a.* Descended or descendible from ancestor to heir; holding by inheritance; transmitted or transmissible by heredity; pert. to inheritance or heredity; ancestral; patrimonial; inheritable.

he-red'i-ty (-tî), *n.* Hereditary transmission of the physical and psychological characters of parents to their offspring.

here-in' (hêr-in'), *adv.* In this.

here'in-aft'er (hêr'in-âf'têr), *adv.* In the following part of this (writing, document, etc.).

here-of' (-ôv'; -ôf'), *adv.* Of this; from this; hence.

here-on' (-ôn'), *adv.* On or upon this; hereupon.

her'e-sy (hêr'ê-sî), *n.; pl. -SIES* (-sîz). Unorthodox religious opinion tending to promote schism; an opinion opposed to the commonly received doctrine, and tending to division or dissension.

her'e-tic (hêr'ê-tik), *n.* One who holds to a heresy; esp., one who, having professed Christianity, deliberately upholds a doctrine at variance with that of his church, or rejects one prescribed by his church. — **he-ret'i-cal** (hê-rêt'î-kâl), *a.* — **he-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

here-to' (hêr-tô'), *adv.* Hereunto.

here'to-fore' (hêr'tôô-fôr'), *adv.* Hitherto.

here-un-to' (hêr'ûn-tôô'), *adv.* Unto this; up to this time.

here-up-on' (-û-pôn'), *adv.* Hereon.

here-with' (-with'), *adv.* With this.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. inç; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

her'it-a-ble (hěr'it-ă-b'l), *a.* Inheritable; capable of inheriting. — **her'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

her'it-age (hěr'it-ăj), *n.* That which is inherited; inheritance; birthright; in the Bible, God's chosen people, or Israel; the Christian church.

her-maph'ro-dite (hěr-măf'rō-dit), *n.* An individual having both male and female reproductive organs; a hermaphrodite brig. — *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a hermaphrodite. — **her-maph'ro-dit'ic** (-dit'ik), *a.*

hermaphrodite brig. A two-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

her-me-neu'tics (hūr'mě-nū'tiks), *n.* The science of interpretation and explanation; — *disting.* from *ezegesis*, which is the concrete interpretation according to hermeneutical principles.

her-met'ic (hěr-mět'ik), **her-met'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *a.* [*Usually cap.*] Of or pert. to Hermes Trismegistus or the teachings, etc., attributed to him; magical; made air-tight by fusion or soldering. — **her-met'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

her'mit (hūr'mit), *n.* One who lives in solitude; a recluse; anchorite.

her'mit-age (hūr'mi-ăj), *n.* A hermit's habitation; secluded residence.

hermit crab. Any of various crabs that occupy the empty shells of gastropods.

her'ni-a (hūr'ni-ă), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIAS (-ăz), L. -NIÆ (-ē). Protrusion of an organ or part through some opening in the walls of its cavity; rupture. — **-ni-al** (-ăl), *a.*

he'ro (hěr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROES (-rōz). A man, esp. a warrior, of the Greek epic or heroic age; a man honored after death by public worship, and usually held to be, in part at least, of divine descent; the principal personage in a poem, story, or the like; one of distinguished valor or fortitude or of noble qualities.

he-ro'ic (hěr'ō'ik), *a.* Pert. to, like, or marked by, a hero or heroes; of the nature of a hero; worthy of a hero; brave; illustrious; in art, larger than life size, but smaller than colossal. — **Syn.** Intrepid, courageous, daring, valiant, bold, gallant, fearless; noble, magnanimous. — *n.* A heroic verse or poem; *pl.*, extravagant expression; bombast. — **he-ro'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

heroic age. The age wherein heroes and demigods fought at Troy and Thebes.

heroic verse. *Prosody.* The verse of heroic or epic poetry; in English verse, the iambic pentameter.

her'o-ine (hěr'ō-in), *n.* A woman like a hero in character or qualities.

her'o-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Qualities characteristic of a hero or heroine; display of such qualities.

her'on (-ăn), *n.* Any of certain wading birds, from which aigrettes are obtained.

her'on-ry (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A place where herons breed.

her'pes (hūr'pěz), *n.* Any of various acute inflammatory affections of the skin and mucous membrane, marked by clusters of vesicles which tend to spread. — **her-pet'ic** (hěr-pět'ik), *a.*

her'pe-tol'o-gy (hūr'pě-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* Zoology relating to reptiles.

her'ring (hěr'ing), *n.* A small fish caught in great numbers in the North Atlantic.

hers (hūrz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *her* used when the governing noun does not follow.

her-self (hěr-sělf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *her*, *she*.

Hertz'i-an (hěr'tsi-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the German physicist Heinrich Hertz.

Hertzian waves. Electric waves; — because Hertz was the first to investigate them systematically.

hes'i-tance (hěz'i-tăns), **hes'i-tan-cy** (-tăn-sī), *n.* Hesitation; indecision.

hes'i-tant (-tănt), *a.* Hesitating.

hes'i-tate (hěz'i-tăt), *v. i.* To stop; pause; be in uncertainty; falter in speaking. — *v. t.* To utter with, or intimate by, hesitation.

hes'i-ta'tion (hěz'i-tă'shăn), *n.* Act of hesitating; doubt; hesitancy; vacillation; a faltering in speech; stammering.

Hes'per (hēs'pěr), *n.* Hesperus.

Hes-pe'ri-an (hēs-pěr-i-ăn), *a.* *Poetic.* Of or pert. to Hesperia (an ancient name of Italy or Spain); hence, Western; Occidental.

Hes'per-us (hēs'pěr-ăs), *n.* The evening star.

Hes'sian (hěsh'ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Hesse, in Germany, or the Hessians. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Hesse, Germany; *U. S.*, a mercenary or venal person (alluding to Hessian mercenaries in the British army in the Revolutionary War).

Hessian boots. Boots of a kind worn in England, early in the 19th century, tasseled in front.

Hessian fly. A small dipterous fly or midge which is very destructive to wheat in America.

hest (hěst), *n.* Command; precept. *Archaic.*

he-tæ'ra (hě-tě'ră), **he-tai'ra** (hě-ti'ră), *n.*; *pl.* -RÆ (-rē), -RAI (-rī). Among the ancient Greeks, a female paramour of the better class, usually a slave.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărecănt, makăre; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse. ănite.

he-tæ'rism (hě-tě'ríz'm), **he-tai'rism** (-tj'riz'm), *n.* Concubinage.

het'er-o-dox (hět'ēr-ō-dōks), *a.* Differing from some acknowledged standard, as the Bible, a creed, etc.; heretical.

het'er-o-dox'y (-dōk'si), *n.; pl.* -DOXIES (-síz). Quality of being heterodox; a heterodox opinion, doctrine, etc.

het'er-o-ge'ne-ous (-jě'ně-ús), *a.* Differing in kind; unlike in qualities; dissimilar. — **het'er-o-ge-ne'i-ty** (-jě-ně'i-ti), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz).

het'er-o-gen'e-sis (-jě'ně-sis), *n.* Spontaneous generation; reproduction in which successive generations differ, the original form reappearing after one or more generations.

hew (hū), *v. t.; pret.* HEWED (hūd); *p. p.* HEWED, HEWN (hūn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HEW'ING. To cut by blows with an ax or other sharp instrument; chop; fell, as trees, by cutting; form or shape by blows with a sharp instrument; cut. — *v. i.* To make cutting blows, as with an ax. — **hew'er**, *n.*

hex'a-gon (hěk'sá-gŏn), *n.* A polygon of six angles and hence of six sides. — **hex'ag'o-nal** (hěk-ság'ō-nāl), *a.*

hex'a-gram (hěk'sá-grām), *n.* A figure formed by completing externally an equilateral triangle on each side of a regular hexagon.

hex'a-he'dron (-hě'drŏn), *n.; pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drá). A polyhedron of six faces.

hex-am'e-ter (hěk-sám'ě-těr), *n.* A verse of six measures; esp., the six-foot dactylic verse of Greek and Latin epic poetry, of which the first four feet may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth is regularly a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee. — *a.* Having six metrical feet.

hex'an'gu-lar (hěks'āj'gŭ-lár), *a.* Having six angles.

hex'a-pod (hěk'sá-pŏd), *a.* Having six feet. — *n.* One of a class (*Hexapoda*, or *Insecta*) consisting of the true insects.

hey (hā), *interj.* An exclamation, as of interrogation, joy, surprise, or encouragement.

hey'day' (hā'dā'), *interj.* An expression of frolic and exultation, or of wonder.

hey'day', *n.* High spirits; time of highest strength, vigor, or bloom; acme; joy; high spirits.

hi-a'tus (hi-ā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* L. -TUS, E. -TUSES (-ěz). An opening; gap; esp., a break with a part missing; concurrence of two vowels in two successive words or syllables without contraction.

hi'ber-nate (hi'bēr-nāt), *v. i.* To winter; pass the winter in close quarters, in a

torpid or lethargic state, as do many animals. — **hi'ber-na'tion**, *n.*

Hi-ber'ni-an (hi-bŭr'nĭ-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Hibernia (Ireland); Irish. — *n.* An Irishman or Irishwoman.

Hi-ber'ni-cism (-síz'm), **Hi-ber'ni-an-ism** (-ān-iz'm), *n.* An idiom or expression characteristic of the Irish; esp., an Irish bull.

hi-bis'cus (hi-bis'kŭs; hĭ-), *n.* A rose mallow.

hic'cup, **hic'cough** (hĭk'ŭp), *n.* A spasmodic inspiration with closure of the glottis, producing a characteristic sound. — *v. i.* To have hiccups, or make a hiccup or hiccups.

hick'o-ry (hĭk'ŏ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-ríz). Any of various American trees of the walnut family, or their wood; esp., the shagbark or one of its allies.

hid (hĭd), *pret. & p. p.* of HIDE.

hi-dal'go (hi-dāl'gŏ), *n.; pl.* -GOS (-gŏz). A title denoting a Spanish nobleman of the lower class.

hid'den (hĭd'n), *p. a.* Concealed; secret; mysterious. — **Syn.** Covert, clandestine, surreptitious.

hide (hĭd), *n.* A former measure of land, varying from 80 to 120 acres.

hide, *n.* The skin of an animal, either raw or dressed. — *v. t.* To flog. *Colloq.*

hide (hĭd), *v. t.; pret.* HID (hĭd); *p. p.* HID'DEN (hĭd'n), **HID**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* HID'ING (hĭd'ing). To conceal; secrete; withhold from knowledge; keep secret; shelter. — **Syn.** Cover, mask, veil, cloak, shroud, screen. — *v. i.* To lie concealed; keep one's self out of view.

hide'bound' (hĭd'bound'), *a.* Of an animal, having the skin closely adhering to the ribs and back; of trees, having the bark so tight as to impede growth; obstinately or stupidly narrow in thought.

hid'e-ous (hĭd'ě-ús), *a.* Revolting; horribly ugly or discordant; morally shocking or detestable. — **hid'e-ously**, *adv.* — **hid'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

hie (hĭ), *v. i.; HIED (hĭd); **HY'ING** (hĭ'ing). To hasten; go in haste.*

hi'er-arch (hĕ'ēr-ārĭk), *n.* A ruler in sacred things; a chief priest.

hi'er-ar'chal (-ār'kāl), **hi'er-ar'chie** (-kĭk), **hi'er-ar'chi-cal** (-kĭ-kāl), *a.* Pert. to a hierarchy or hierarchy.

hi'er-arch'y (hi'ēr-ār'kĭ), *n.; pl.* -ARCHIES (-kĭz). A rank or order of holy beings, as angels; dominion in sacred things; a body of officials (esp. ecclesiastical) in successive ranks, or government by such a body.

hi'er-at'ic (-āt'ĭk), *a.* Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pert. to priests.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inĭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

hi'er-o-glyph' (hī'ēr-ō-glīf'), *n.* A hieroglyphic.

hi'er-o-glyph'ic (-glīf'ik), *a.* Pert. to a hieroglyph or hieroglyphics; inscribed with hieroglyphics. — *n.* A sacred character; esp., chiefly in *pl.*, a character in the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians, Mexicans, etc., or the mode of writing in such characters; *pl.*, humorously, illegible writing.

hig'gle (hig'gl), *v. i.* To stickle for advantage; haggle; peddle provisions.

hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy (-dī-pig'gl-dī), *adv.* In confusion; topsy-turvy. — *a.* Confused; jumbled.

high (hi), *a.* Lofty; tall; elevated; far toward one of the poles; of season, advanced to or toward its acme or culmination; of time, ancient or remote; of sound, loud or shrill; in music, acute or sharp; chief; exalted; grave; serious; elevated in character; lofty; abstruse; arrogant; boastful; showing elation; extreme, esp. in emphasizing doctrine or ceremony (as, **High Church**); strong; mighty; majestic; having a quality in a superior degree; strong-scented; slightly tainted; complex in organization; dear; costly. — That party in the Anglican Church which emphasizes the doctrine of apostolic succession and the saving grace of the sacraments, and attaches much importance to ceremonies and symbols. — *adv.* At or to a high place, altitude, or degree; abstrusely; at or to a high pitch; richly; luxuriously.

high'bind'er (-bīn'dēr), *n.* A member of a band of Chinese criminals, in the Chinese quarter of an American city, who hire out as bravos. *U. S.*

high'born' (hī'bōrn'), *a.* Of noble birth.

high'-flown', *a.* Extravagant; bombastic; inflated.

high'fly'er (hī'flī'ēr; hī'flī'ēr), *n.* One that flies high; one extravagant in pretensions, mode of living, etc.

High German. The form of German speech orig. confined to "high" or southern Germany, but now become the literary or cultivated language of all Germany.

high'-hand'ed (hī'hān'dēd), *a.* Overbearing; arbitrary.

high'land (hī'lānd), *n.* An elevated or mountainous land or region.

high'land'er (-lān-dēr), *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, esp. [*cap.*] of the Highlands of Scotland.

high'-low', *n.* A laced boot, ankle high.

high'ly, *adv.* In a high degree.

high'-mind'ed, *a.* Proud, arrogant; having honorable pride; marked by elevated principles and feelings.

high'ness (hī'nēs), *n.* Elevation; loftiness; [*cap.*] a title of honor given to kings, princes, or others of rank.

high'road' (-rōd'), *n.* Highway; main road.

high school. In the United States, a free public school between grammar school and college.

high'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Bold or lofty in spirit; fiery.

high'-strung', *a.* Of tense or quick sensibility; highly sensitive or nervous.

hight (hit), *p. p.* Called or named. *Archaic or Poetic.*

highth (hitth), *Var of HEIGHT.*

high'-toned', *a.* High in tone or sound; high-principled; elevated; dignified.

high treason. Treason against the sovereign or the state.

high'ty-tigh'ty (hī'tī-tī'tī), *interj. & a.* Hoity-toity.

high'way' (-wā'), *n.* A main road or thoroughfare; any way open to the public.

high'way man (-mān), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). Highway robber.

hike (hīk), *v. t.* To move with a swing, throw, jerk, or the like. — *v. i.* To tramp; march laboriously. — *n.* A hiking. *All Dial. or Colloq.*

hi-la'ri-ous (hī-lā'ri-ūs; hī-), *a.* Mirthful; noisy; merry. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

hi-lar'i-ty (-lār'i-tī), *n.* Boisterous mirth. — **Syn.** Glee, joyousness, joviality.

hill (hil), *n.* A natural elevation of land, now one less than a mountain; an artificial heap or mound, as of earth about the roots of a plant or cluster of plants; a plant or cluster so cultivated.

hill'i-ness (-i-nēs), *n.* State of being hilly.

hil'lo, hil'loa (hil'ō; hī-lō'), *n. & interj.* Hollo.

hill'ock (hīl'āk), *n.* A small hill.

hill'y (-ī), *a.; HILL'I-ER* (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Abounding with hills; like a hill; steep.

hilt (hilt), *n.* A handle, esp. of a sword, dagger, etc.

him (him), *pron.* Objective case of *he*.

Hi-ma'la-yan (hī-mā'lā-yān; *less correctly, but often, hī-mā-lā-yān*), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, the Himalayas.

him-self' (him-sēlf'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *he, him*.

hind (hind), *n.* A farm servant or assistant; *Eng.*, a peasant or rustic.

hind (hind), *n.* Female of the red deer.

hind (hind), *a.; HIND'ER; HIND'MOST, OR HIND'ER-MOST.* In the rear; — opposed to *front*; pertaining to the part or end which follows, or is behind.

hind'er (hīn'dēr), *a.* Pert. to that part or end that follows, or is in the rear.

hin'der (hīn'dēr), *v. t. & i.* To keep back or behind; check; obstruct; pre-

ale, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

vent; embarrass; debar; shut out. — **Syn.** Retard, impede, delay, block, clog. — **hin'der-er**, *n.*

hin'der-ance (-āns), *n.* Hindrance.

hind'er-most (hin'dēr-mōst), **hind'-most** (hind'mōst), *a.* Farthest in or toward the rear; last.

Hin'di (hin'dē), *n.* The chief vernacular of northern India. See HINDUSTANI.

Hindoo. Var. of HINDU.

hin'drance (hin'drāns), *n.* A hindering; state of being hindered; that which hinders; impediment. — **Syn.** Obstruction, obstacle, check, delay, restraint.

Hin'du (hin'dō; hin'dōō'), *n.* A member of one of the native races of Hindustan; also, an adherent of Hinduism. — **Hin'du**, *a.*

Hin'du-ism (hin'dōō-iz'm), *n.* The religious and social systems of those peoples of Hindustan who have accepted and developed the civilization and beliefs of the ancient Aryan invaders.

Hin'du-sta'ni (-stā'nē), *a.* Of or pert. to Hindustan, or its people, or Hindustani.

Hin'du-sta'ni (-stā'nē), *n.* The most important dialect of Hindi. It is current as a lingua franca over nearly all India.

hinge (hinj), *n.* The joint on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings; that on which anything turns or depends. — *v. t.* To attach by, or furnish with, hinges. — *v. i.* To stand, hang, or turn, as on a hinge.

hin'ny (hin'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-īz). A hybrid between a stallion and a she-ass.

hint (hint), *n.* A remote allusion; intimation; a suggestion or reminder without a full declaration. — *v. t.* To bring to mind by slight mention or remote allusion; suggest indirectly. — *v. i.* To make an indirect allusion.

hin'ter-land' (hin'tēr-lānd'), *n.* The inland district.

hip (hip), *interj.* A word used to excite attention or as a signal; as, *hip, hip, hurrah!*

hip, *n.* The laterally projecting region of each side of the body below the waist; thigh joint; haunch; external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof. — *v. t.* To dislocate or injure the hip bone of (a quadruped).

hip, *n.* The ripened fruit of a rosebush.

hip bone. The innominate bone.

hip-po-cam'pus (hip'ō-kām'pūs), *n.*; *pl.* -PI (-pī). A mythical sea monster with head and fore quarters like a horse and tail like a dolphin or fish.

hip'po-drome (hip'ō-drōm), *n.* Among the ancient Greeks, an oval track for

horse races, with tiers of seats for spectators; hence, an arena for equestrian performances; circus.

hip'po-griff (-grif), *n.* A fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.

hip'po-pot'a-mus (hip'ō-pōt'ā-mūs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -MUSES (-ēz), L. -MI (-mī). A very large amphibious, herbivorous mammal allied to the hogs, common in the rivers of Africa.

hip'shot' (hip'shōt'), *a.* Having the hip dislocated; having one hip lower than the other.

hir'eine (hūr'sin; -sīn), *a.* Goatlike, esp. in smell; goatish.

hire (hīr), *n.* Price paid for use of a thing or a place, or for service or labor; pay; act of hiring something. — *v. t.* To engage the labor or services of for hire; procure for temporary use for a compensation; grant temporary use of for compensation.

hire'ling (-ling), *n.* One who is hired, esp. a mercenary. — *a.* Serving for hire, esp. mercenarily.

hir'sute (hūr'sūt; hēr-sūt'), *a.* Rough with hair or bristles; shaggy.

his (hīz), *pron. & a.* Belonging or pert. to him; of him; — used as the possessive case of *he*, or as a possessive adjective.

His-pan'ic (his-pān'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hispania (Spain) or its language.

his'pid (his'pīd), *a.* Rough with bristles, stiff hairs, or minute spines.

hiss (his), *v. i.* To make the prolonged, sharp, sibilant sound represented by *s*, or that emitted by an angry goose or snake, etc., as to express hatred or disapproval. — *v. t.* To condemn by hissing; utter with a hiss. — *n.* A prolonged sound like that of *s*; sound made in hissing.

hist (hist), *interj.* Hush! Be silent! — *v. t.* To say "hist" to, or urge by or as by that sound.

his-tol'o-gy (his-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science of the minute (microscopical) structure of organic tissues. — **his-tol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

his-to-ri-an (his-tō'rī-ān), *n.* A writer of history; chronicler; annalist; one versed in history.

his-tor'ic (-tōr'ik), **his-tor'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, or true to, history (in this sense *historical* is usual); constituting history; associated with, or famous in, history (in this sense *historic* is usual); used in telling past events; as, the *historical* tenses (in this sense *historical* is used). — **his-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

his-to'-ri-og'-ra-pher (his-tō'-rī-ōg'-rā-fēr), *n.* A historian, esp. one officially appointed.

his-to'-ry (hīs'tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A narrative of events; a tale; story; a systematic written account of events; branch of knowledge that records and explains past events; events which form the subject matter of a history.

his'-tri-on'-ic (hīs'tri-ōn'ik), **his'-tri-on'-i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Pert. to the stage or to actors; theatrical.

his'-tri-on'-ies (-iks), *n. pl.* Dramatic representation; theatricals.

hit (hit), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* HIT; *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* HITTING. To come upon (esp. a thing sought); meet with; reach; find; strike or touch (esp. an object aimed at); affect to one's detriment, discomfort, or discomfiture; accord with; suit. — *v. i.* To succeed, often with implied chance, or luck; strike. — *n.* A blow striking the object aimed at; a stroke of success; apt expression; a pertinent, sarcastic, or censorious remark.

hitch (hich), *v. i.* To move interruptedly or with halts or jerks; hobble; catch; cling; *Colloq.*, to agree. — *v. t.* To move with jerks; catch or fasten as by a hook or knot; yoke. — *n.* A sudden movement or pull; jerk; hobble; limp; stop or sudden halt; impediment; obstacle; knot or noose, esp. as a temporary fastening.

hith'er (hīth'ēr), *adv.* To this place. — *a.* Being on the side next to or toward the person speaking; nearer.

hith'er-to' (-tōō'; hīth'ēr-tōō'), *adv.* Up to this time; as yet; until now.

hith'er-ward (-wērd), **hith'er-wards** (-wērdz), *adv.* Thither.

hit'ter (hit'ēr), *n.* One that hits.

hive (hīv), *n.* A beehive; a swarm of bees; thing suggestive of a beehive, as a place swarming with busy occupants. — *v. t.* To collect into, or cause to enter, a hive; store up, as honey in a hive. — *v. i.* To enter a hive together, as bees; reside in a body.

hives (hīvz), *n. pl.* Nettle rash; also, an eruptive disease allied to the chicken pox; also, croup.

ho (hō), *interj.* Stop! Stand still!—now used only by drivers or teamsters.

ho, *interj.* A cry indicative of surprise, delight, etc., or, repeated, of derisive laughter; Halloo! Attend!

hoa (hō), *Var.* of *ho*.

hoar (hōr), *a.* White or grayish; gray or white with age; hoary; venerable.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* A store laid up; hidden supply; treasure. — *v. t.* & *i.* To collect and lay up; store up. — **hoard'er**, *n.*

hoard'ing, *n.* A temporary fence of boards inclosing a construction; a flat surface, as of boards, on which to paste show bills.

hoar'frost' (hōr'frōst'), *n.* White particles, usually crystalline, of ice formed on objects exposed to cold air; rime.

hoar'hound', *Var.* of *HOECHOUND*.

hoar'i-ness (-i-nēs), *n.* See -NESS.

hoarse (hōrs), *a.* Harsh; discordant; having a grating voice, as when affected with a cold; making a rough, harsh cry or sound.

hoar'y (hōr'ī), *a.*; **HOAR'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. White or whitish; gray with age; hoar; remote in time past.

hoax (hōks), *n.* A mocking or mischievous deception or story; practical joke. — *v. t.* To deceive by a hoax.

hob (hōb), *n.* A fairy; sprite; elf.

hob, *n.* A projection at the back or side of a fireplace on which something may be placed to be kept warm.

hob'ble (hōb'bl), *v. i.* To go unevenly; walk lame; limp. — *v. t.* To make lame; fetter; hopple; clog. — *n.* An unequal gait; limp; fetter; hopple; clog.

hob'ble-de-hoy' (-dē-hoi'), *n.* A youth between boy and man; an awkward, gawky young fellow.

hob'by (-l), *n.* A strong, medium-sized horse (*Chiefly Dial. Eng.*); a subject to which one constantly reverts; favorite subject of discourse, thought, or effort.

hob'by-horse' (-hōrs'), *n.* A figure of a horse fastened about the waist of a performer in the morris dance, pantomimes, etc.; also, the performer; a stick, often with a horse's head or figure, which children pretend to ride; any imitation horse.

hob'gob lin (-gōb'līn), *n.* A mischievous sprite; specif. [*cap.*]. Robin Goodfellow, or Puck; a bogey; bugbear.

hob'nail' (-nāl'), *n.* A short large-headed nail for studding shoe soles; a clown; rustic.

hob'nob' (hōb'nōb'), *adv.* At random.

hob'nob', *v. i.* To drink or associate familiarly (with). — *n.* A drinking together; a familiar chat.

ho'bo (hō'bō), *n.*; *pl.* HOBOS or HOBOES (-bōz). A professional tramp; one who spends his life traveling from place to place, esp. by stealing rides on trains, and begging for a living. *U. S.*

hock (hōk), *n.* A white or light yellow Rhine wine from Hochheim, near Mainz, Germany; any white Rhine wine.

hock, *n.* The tarsal joint in the hind limb of digitigrade quadrupeds, as the horse, corresponding to the ankle of

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēř; ĩce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

man, but elevated from the ground. — *v. t.* To hamstring.

hock'ey (-i), *n.* A well-known game played by driving a ball or disk with a bent stick (*hockey stick*); also, the stick.

ho'eus (hō'kūs), *v. t.* To deceive or cheat; drug, as liquor; stupefy with drugged liquor.

ho'eus-po'eus (-pō'kūs), *n.* A formula used by jugglers in incantations; juggler; trickster; juggler's trick; sleight of hand. — *v. t. & i.* To cheat. — *Colloq.*

hod (hōd), *n.* A wooden tray or trough with a handle, borne on the shoulder, for carrying mortar, bricks, etc.; a kind of bucket for coal; coal scuttle.

hod'den (hōd'n), *n.* Coarse cloth of undyed wool. *Scot.*

hodge'podge' (hōj'pōj'), *n.* A stew of various ingredients; a mixture; medley.

hod'man (hōd'mān), *n.* A man who carries a hod; a mason's tender.

hoe (hō), *n.* A long-handled implement, with a thin, flat blade set transversely, for weeding, etc. — *v. t. & i.*; HOED (hōd); HOE'ING. To dig, cut, etc., with a hoe.

hoe'cake' (hō'kāk'), *n.* A cake of Indian meal, orig. cooked on a hoe. *Southern U. S.*

hog (hōg), *n.* A swine; a pig, sow, or boar, esp. an adult one suitable for market; *Colloq.*, a hoggish person. — *v. t.* To cut short (a horse's mane) so as to make it bristly. — *v. i.* *Naut.* To become curved upward like a hog's back, as a ship's bottom.

hog'back' (hōg'bāk'), *n.* Any ridge with a sharp summit and steep sides.

hog'gish (-ish), *a.* Swinish; gluttonous; filthy; selfish.

hogs'head (hōgz'hēd), *n.* A large cask, esp. one containing from 100 to 140 gallons; a large measure for liquids, esp. one of 63 wine gallons, or 238.5 liters.

Hob'en-zol'ern (hō'ēn-tsōl'ērn), *n.* One of a princely family, founded about the 11th century, whence have come the Prussian kings since 1701 and German emperors since 1871.

hoist (hoist), *v. t.* To raise; elevate; esp., to lift with tackle. — *n.* A lift or boost (*Colloq.*); perpendicular height of a flag, as when flying from a staff or sail; a lifting apparatus, esp. an elevator for heavy loads.

hoi'ty-toi'ty (hoi'tī-toi'tī), *a.* Thoughtless; giddy; haughty; patronizing. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

ho'key-po'key (hō'kī-pō'kī), *n.* Cheap

ice cream peddled in the street. *Slang or Colloq.*

hold (hōld), *n.* The whole interior of a vessel below decks, or, strictly, below the lower deck, where cargo is stowed.

hold, *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* HELD (hēld); *p. pr. & vb. n.* HOLD'ING. HOLD'EN (hōl'd'n), *p. p.*, is now rare, archaic, or legal. To keep in a given situation, relation, or the like; retain; sustain; support; contain; have capacity for; maintain authority over; retain by force; own or possess; occupy; detain; prosecute; have or join in (a meeting, session, etc.); bring about and conduct; entertain; accept; consider; judge; decide; carry or manage. — *v. i.* To maintain a grasp on, or a connection with, something; remain fixed; endure; continue; last; remain steadfast or faithful; cleave; derive right or title; be valid; forbear. — *n.* Act of holding; seizure; grasp; possession; authority or ground to take or keep; claim; thing that may be grasped; means of physical support; a prison; stronghold.

hold'back' (hōld'bāk'), *n.* Check; obstacle; device to enable a horse to back, or hold back, a vehicle.

hold'er (hōl'dēr), *n.* One that holds; tenant; person in possession of, and legally entitled to receive payment of, a bill, note, or check.

hold'fast' (hōld'fast'), *n.* A long, flat-headed nail; a clinch, a clamp, or the like.

hold'ing, *vb. n.* Land held, esp. of a superior; property owned, as bonds or stocks.

hold'up' (hōld'up'), *n.* An assault on a traveler or passenger for the purpose of robbery; one who holds up; a highway robber. *Slang, U. S.*

hole (hōl), *n.* An opening into or through anything; hollow place; excavation; pit; den or burrow.

hol'i-but (hōl'i-būt), *Var.* of HALIBUT.

hol'i-day (hōl'i-dā), *n.* Any day of exemption from work; a day or time of recreation; a day fixed by law for suspension of business; a legal holiday. — *a.* Joyous; gay.

ho'li-ly (hō'li-lī), *adv.* of HOLY.

ho'li-ness (-nēs), *n.* State or character of being holy; sanctity; [cap.] as in **his**, or **your**, **Holiness**, a title of the Pope.

hol'la (hōl'ā). *Var.* of HOLLO.

hol'la (hōl'ā), *interj.* usually hō-lā'), *interj.* Stop! cease! give over! etc. — *n.* A shout or cry to arrest attention, etc.

hol'land (hōl'dnd), *n.* A kind of fabric of cotton or linen, glazed or unglazed;

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

— also used in *pl.* with singular construction.

Hol'land-er (hōl'ān-dēr), *n.* A native of Holland; a Dutchman.

Hol'lands (hōl'āndz), *n.* Gin made in Holland.

hol'lo (hōl'ō; hō-lō'; *interj.* usually hō-lō'), *interj.* & *n.* Also **hol'loa**, **hol'la**. Ho there! stop! attend! hence, a call to attract attention, etc.; also, an exclamation of greeting, now commonly *hello*. — (hōl'ō), *v. i.* To call out or exclaim; halloo. — *v. t.* To shout aloud; chase or incite with shouts; shout to.

hol'low (hōl'ō), *a.* Having a cavity within a solid substance; concave; reverberated from a cavity, or resembling a sound so reverberated; deep; muffled; false; deceitful; worthless; vain. — **Syn.** Vacant, void; faithless. — *n.* A cavity; hole; a depression; concavity; basin, or valley. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become hollow.

hol'low-heart'ed, *a.* Insincere.

hol'ly (hōl'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). Any tree or shrub of a certain genus having glossy, spiny-margined leaves and bright red berries; also, its foliage or branches.

hol'ly-hock (-hōk), *n.* A tall herb of the mallow family flowering in a terminal spike.

holm (hōm), *n.* An islet, esp. in a river or lake or near the mainland; — common in English place names.

hol'o-caust (hōl'ō-kōst), *n.* A burnt sacrifice; a complete or thorough destruction, esp. by fire.

hol'o-graph (-grāf), *n.* A document, as a will, wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it proceeds and whose act it purports to be.

hol'o-thu'ri-an (-thū'rī-ān), *n.* Any of a class of echinoderms, including the *bêche de mer*, or *trepang*.

hol'ster (hōl'stēr), *n.* A case for a pistol.

holt (hōlt), *n.* A wood; copse; wooded hill. *Portic* or *Dial*.

ho'ly (hō'ī), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lī-ēr); -LI-EST. Set apart to the service of deity; halloved; sacred; spiritually perfect, whole, or sound; pure in heart; godly. — **Holy Father**, a title of the Pope. — **H. Ghost**, or **H. Spirit**, *Theol.*, third person of the Trinity; the Comforter. — **H. Land**, Palestine. — **h. water**, in the Roman Catholic Church, water blessed by a priest. — **H. Week**, the week before Easter, in which Christ's passion is commemorated. — **h. writ**, the Scriptures.

ho'ly (hō'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). A holy thing or place. — **holy of holies**, the innermost apartment of the Jewish

tabernacle and temple, where the ark was kept.

ho'ly-day' (-dā'), *n.*, or **holy day**. A religious festival.

ho'ly-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A soft sandstone used to scrub decks. — *v. t.* & *i.* To scrub with a holystone.

hom'age (hōm'āj), *n.* A ceremony by which a man acknowledges himself the vassal of a lord; relation so established; respect or reverential regard; obeisance.

hom'bre. Var. of **OMBER**.

home (hōm), *n.* One's dwelling place; abode of one's family; one's native place or land; locality where a thing is usually or naturally abundant; habitat; seat; asylum; the grave or final abode of the soul; in various games, the goal. — *a.* Of or pert. to one's home; domestic; intimate; effective. — *adv.* To one's home or country; to the heart or core; intimately; effectively; to the place where it belongs; to the point or limit aimed at.

home'like' (hōm'līk'), *a.* Like a home; cheerful; cozy.

home'li-ness (-lī-nēs), *n.* Quality of being homely.

home'ly (-lī), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lī-ēr); -LI-EST. Characteristic of home life; simple; unpretending; also, rude; of plain or coarse features; plain.

ho'me-o-path (hō'mē-ō-pāth; hōm'ē-), *n.* A practitioner of homeopathy.

ho'me-op'a-thy (-ōp'ā-thī), *n.* The theory holding that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the malady to be cured, the remedies being usually given in minute doses; also, the practice based on this theory.

— **ho'me-o-path'ic** (-ō-pāth'īk), *a.* — **ho'me-op'a-thist** (-ōp'ā-thist), *n.*

Ho-mer'ic (hō-mēr'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to Homer, the Greek poet, or his poetry.

home rule. Rule or government of a country, province, etc., by its own citizens; local self-government.

home'sick' (hōm'sīk'), *a.* Pining for home. — **home'sick'ness**, *n.*

home'spun' (-spūn'), *a.* Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain. — *n.* Cloth made at home, or of yarn spun at home, or like that of home make.

home'stead (-stēd), *n.* The home place; a home and the ground immediately connected with it.

home'ward (-wērd), *adv.* Toward home. — *a.* Being in the direction of home.

hom'i-cide (hōm'ī-sīd), *n.* The killing of one human being by another. — **hom'ī-cid'al** (hōm'ī-sīd'al), *a.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

hom'i-let'ics (hŏm'i-lĕt'iks), *n.* Art of preaching; theology treating of homilies or sermons. — **hom'i-let'ic** (-lĕt'ik), **hom'i-let'i-cal** (-i-kəl), *a.*

hom'i-ly (-lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). A discourse or sermon delivered to an audience; a serious or tedious exhortation in private. — **hom'i-list** (-līst), *n.*

hom'ing (hŏm'ing), *p. a.* Home-returning.

homing pigeon. A pigeon trained to return home from a distance.

hom'i-ny (hŏm'i-nī), *n.* Maize hulled and often, also, broken, for food. *U. S.*

ho'mœ-o-path, ho'mœ-o-path'ic, etc. Vars. of HOMEOPATH, etc.

ho'mo-ge'ne-ous (hŏ'mŏ-jĕ'nĕ-ŭs; hŏm'ŏ-), *a.* Of the same kind or nature; of similar parts or elements. — **ho'mo-ge-ne'i-ty** (-jĕ-nĕ'i-tī), *n.*

hom'o-graph (hŏm'ŏ-grāf; hŏ'mŏ-), *n.* Any of two or more words identical in orthography, but different in derivation and meaning; as, *fair*, market, and *fair*, beautiful.

ho-mol'o-gous (hŏ-mŏl'ŏ-gŭs), *a.* Having the same or a like relative position, proportion, value, or structure. — **ho-mol'o-gy** (hŏ-mŏl'ŏ-jī), *n.*

hom'o-logue (hŏm'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* A homologous thing.

hom'o-ny-m (hŏm'ŏ-nīm; hŏ'mŏ-), *n.* Any of two or more words alike in sound but differing in meaning, as *bare* and *bear*. — **ho-mon'y-mous** (hŏ-mŏn'i-mŭs), *a.*

ho-mun'cu-lus (-mŭn'kŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -CULI (-lī). Little man; dwarf; manikin.

hone (hŏn), *n.* A fine whetstone, esp. one for razors. — *v. t.* To sharpen or set with a hone.

hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* Fair and straightforward in conduct, thought, etc.; free from deception or fraud; genuine, full, unadulterated, etc.; open; frank. — **Syn.** Upright; equitable, just; candid, ingenuous, sincere. — **hon'est-ly**, *adv.*

hon'es-ty (-ĕs-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being honest; freedom from guile or fraud; chastity (*Archaic*). — **Syn.** Uprightness, trustworthiness, fairness, honesty, honor, integrity, probity.

hon'ey (hŭn'ī), *n.* A sweet viscid fluid, esp. that elaborated by bees out of the nectar of flowers; honeylike quality or character; sweet one (a term of endearment). — *a.* Resembling honey; sweet; dear; precious. — *v. t.*; -EYED OR -IED (-īd); -EY-ING. To sweeten, as with honey; make (language) affectively endearing or intimate; use fondly condescending or obsequious language toward.

hon'ey-bee' (-bĕ'), *n.* Any of certain social honey-producing bees, esp. of those kept for their honey and wax.

hon'ey-comb' (-kŏm'), *n.* The mass of cells of wax built by bees; any substance having cells suggestive of a bee's honeycomb. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become full of cavities like a honeycomb.

hon'ey-dew' (-dŭ'), *n.* The sweet material exuding from the leaves of many plants in hot weather; a honeylike secretion of various insects.

honey eater. Any of various singing birds having the tongue protrusile and adapted for extracting nectar and small insects from flowers.

honey locust. An ornamental North American tree bearing spines on the trunk and producing large flat pods.

hon'ey-moon' (-mŏon'), *n.* The first month or so after marriage; the holiday spent by a couple after marriage.

hon'ey-suck'le (-sŭk'ŭl), *n.* Any of various plants, mostly twining vines, having fragrant flowers.

honk (hŏpk), *n.* The cry of a wild goose, or a similar sound. — *v. i.* To utter a honk or honks.

hon'or (ŏn'ĕr), *n.* Esteem due or paid to worth; manifestation of respect or reverence; fame; reputation; that which rightfully attracts esteem, respect, or consideration; high moral worth; nobleness; in men, integrity or uprightness; in women, purity or chastity; a scrupulous conformity to what is right, just, and true; distinguished position; high rank; a token of esteem paid to worth; a mark of respect; [*often cap.*] as in **his** (*or your*, etc.) **honor**, a title given to the holders of certain honorable civil offices; a cause of respect and fame; a glory; *pl.*, academic distinctions; *pl.*, in whist, the ace, king, queen, and jack of trumps. — *v. t.* To regard or treat with honor; of God, to adore or worship; bestow honor on; dignify; treat in a complimentary manner or with civility; accept and pay when due; as, to *honor* a draft.

hon'or-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of honor; noble; illustrious; actuated by, or consonant with, honor; conferring honor; accompanied with marks of honor; respectable; a title of distinction given to certain officials and others. — **hon'or-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly** (-bli), *adv.*

hon'o-ra-ri-um (ŏn'ŏ-rā'ri-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). An honorary payment or reward, usually for services on which a price may not be set.

hon'or-a-ry (ŏn'ĕr-ā-rī), *a.* Done or

ŏrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

conferred as a token of honor; designating or holding a title or place without rendering service or receiving the emoluments or privileges usual to it.

hood (hōōd), *n.* A flexible protective covering for the head and neck, as on a robe; a carriage top; a chimney top; a projecting cover to a hearth; a hood-shaped petal; a crest on an animal's head. — *v. t.* To provide with a hood.

-hood (-hōōd). A suffix forming nouns and denoting: (1) *State, condition, quality, or character, of being*; as, knighthood, *state or character of being a knight*; falsehood, *quality of being false*.

(2) *A thing that embodies, or is a concrete instance or example of (the quality or state primarily denoted by the word)*; as, falsehood, *a thing that embodies falseness*; *a statement that is false*.

(3) *A collective total of (those having the given character or state), a body of*; as, knighthood, *a body of knights*.

hood'lum (hōōd'lūm), *n.* A young rowdy. *Colloq.*

hoo'doo (hōō'dōō), *n.* Voodoo; *Colloq.*, one that brings bad luck; also, bad luck.

hood'wink (hōōd'wīnk), *v. t.* To blind by covering the eyes; cover; hide, as by dissembling; delude; impose on.

hoof (hōōf), *n.*; *pl.* HOOFS (hōōfs), rarely HOOVES (hōōvz). The covering of horn which protects the front of the digits of horses, oxen, etc.; the foot as a whole, esp. of a horse; a hoofed animal; beast.

hook (hōōk), *n.* A curved or bent piece, as for catching something; implement for cutting or lopping, as a sickle; thing curved or bent like a hook; a spit, as of sand or gravel, turned landward at the outer end; an angular or recurved mark, as a written character; act of hooking. — **by hook or by crook**, one way or other; by any means. — *v. t. & i.* To crook; catch or fasten, or seize and draw, with or as with a hook; steal; pilfer; gore (with the horns).

hook'ah (hōōk'ā), *n.* A tobacco pipe in which the smoke is cooled by passing through water.

hooked (hōōkt; hōōk'ēd), *a.* Having the form of a hook; provided with a hook.

hook'er, *n.* A kind of fishing vessel; in depreciation, any antiquated or clumsy craft.

hook'worm (hōōk'wūrm'), *n.* Any of certain parasitic intestinal worms, with hooks or spines about the mouth.

hoo'li-gan (hōō'li-gān), *n.* A loafer or ruffian. *Slang, Chiefly Eng.*

hoop (hōōp), *n.* A circular band about the staves of a cask, tub, etc.; chiefly in

pl., a circle, or set of circles, of elastic material, to expand a woman's skirts. — *v. t.* To bind with hoops; encircle.

hoo'poe (hōō'pōō; -pō), *n.* Any of certain Old World birds, of which the best known species is handsome, but of filthy habits.

Hoo'sier (hōō'zhēr), *n.* An inhabitant of Indiana; — a nickname.

hoot (hōōt), *v. i.* To cry out, esp. in contempt; of an owl, to utter its cry, suggestive of "hoot;" utter a similar cry. — *v. t.* To assail with contemptuous cries; express in hoots. — *n.* A loud inarticulate shout or noise; a derisive shout; cry of an owl.

hoot (hōōt), *interj.* Hush! tut! *Scot.*

hop (hōp), *v. i.* To move, as a bird, by short brisk leaps; jump on one foot; *Colloq.*, to dance. — *v. t.* To hop about or over. — *n.* A short brisk leap, esp. on one leg; *Colloq.*, an informal dance.

hop, *n.* A twining vine with greenish flowers, the pistillate flowers growing in cones; *pl.*, the dried ripe cones, used to bitter beer, in medicine, etc.

hope (hōp), *n.* Desire, with expectation of getting what is desired or belief that it is obtainable; trust; ground of hope; that which is hoped for. — *v. i.* To entertain hope (usually with *for*); confide; trust (usually with *in*). — *v. t.* To cherish hope of; desire; wish.

hope'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of hope; sanguine; confident; having qualities which excite hope. — **hope'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **hope'ful-ness**, *n.*

hope'less, *a.* Without hope; despairing; affording no hope; desperate. — **Syn.** Desponding, despondent, disconsolate, forlorn; irretrievable, incurable.

hop'lite (hōp'līt), *n.* Among the ancient Greeks, a heavy-armed infantry soldier.

hop'per (hōp'ēr), *n.* One that hops; a larva or maggot infecting cheese; any of various other insects; a chute or receptacle, usually funnel-shaped, for feeding any material, as to a machine.

hop'ple (-'l), *v. t. & n.* Hobble; fetter.

hop'py (hōp'ī), *a.* Having the bitter taste of hops; — of ale, beer, etc.

hop'scotch (-skōch'), *n.* A well-known child's game.

ho'ral (hō'rāl), *a.* Of or relating to an hour or hours; hourly.

ho'ra-ry (-rā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to an hour; noting the hours; occurring once an hour; hourly.

horde (hōrd), *n.* A clan or tribal group of nomad Mongolians; any loosely organized nomadic group; a crowd.

hore'hound (hōr'hound'), *n.* A bitter

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

mint with hoary downy leaves; an extract or confection made from, or flavored with, this plant; any of several other mints.

hor'i'zon (hō-rī'zān; -z'n), *n.* The apparent junction of earth and sky; limit or range of perception or experience; a plane passing through the observer's eye at right angles to the vertical or a parallel plane through the earth's center.

hor'i-zon'tal (hōr'i-zōn'tāl), *a.* Pert. to, near, or in or parallel to, the horizon. — *n.* A horizontal thing. — **hor'i-zon'tal-ly**, *adv.*

horn (hōrn), *n.* One of the hard, projecting processes on the head of many hoofed mammals, including those (often called *true horns*) of cattle, sheep, etc., and the solid bony horns of deer, usually shed annually (specifically called *antlers*); a wind instrument of music, orig. one made of a horn; the cornucopia; pointed beak of an anvil; an end of a crescent; tough, fibrous material of which true horns are composed; any similar substance. — *v. t.* To furnish with horns.

horn'beam (hōrn'bēm'), *n.* Any of various trees, of the beech family, having hard white wood.

horn'bill (hōrn'bīl'), *n.* Any of numerous large Old World birds with enormous bills.

horn'blende (-blēnd'), *n.* Amphibole, properly the dark aluminous variety.

horn'book (-bōok'), *n.* A kind of primer formerly in use, typically a single sheet, protected by a transparent sheet of horn; hence, a primer.

horned (hōrned, *or, rhetorical*, hōr'nēd), *a.* Furnished with a horn or horns.

horned toad. Any of certain small, harmless, scaly, insectivorous lizards having hornlike spines.

hor'net (hōr'nēt), *n.* Any of several large, strong, pugnacious wasps, the sting of which is very severe.

horn'-mad, *a.* Raving mad.

horn'pipe (hōrn'pīp'), *n.* A kind of musical wind instrument formerly popular in Wales, having a reed mouthpiece; a lively dance, orig. to hornpipe playing, popular among sailors; a tune adapted for such a dance.

horn'y (hōr'nī), *a.*; **HORN'Y-ER** (-nī-ēr); —*I-EST.* Of horn; like horn.

hor'o-loge (hōr'ō-lōj; -lōj), *n.* A time-piece.

ho-rol'o-gy (hō-rōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science or art of measuring time or of constructing timepieces. — **ho-rol'o-ger** (-jēr), *n.* — **ho-rol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

hor'o-scope (hōr'ō-skōp), *n.* The representation of the aspect of the heavens at the moment of one's birth, used by the astrologer; esp., the zodiacal sign then rising; the diagram or scheme of 12 houses, or signs of the zodiac, into which the circuit of the heavens is divided for such prediction.

ho-ros'co-py (hō-rōs'kō-pī), *n.* The casting of horoscopes.

hor'rent (hōr'ēt), *a.* Erect; bristling.

hor'ri-ble (-i-b'l), *a.* Exciting horror; dreadful; hideous. — **Syn.** Frightful; awful, terrific, abominable, horrid, horrific. — **hor'ri-bly**, *adv.*

hor'rid (-id), *a.* Hideous; shocking; very offensive. — **rid-ly**, *adv.* — **rid-ness**, *n.*

hor-rif'ic (hō-rif'ik), *a.* Horrifying; horrible; frightful.

hor'ri-fy (hōr'i-fī), *v. t.*; —**FIED** (-fid); —**FY'ING.** To strike with horror. — **hor'-ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shūn), *n.*

hor'ror (hōr'ēr), *n.* A painful emotion of fear and abhorrence; great aversion and repugnance; horrible nature or condition; that which is horrible.

hors d'œu'vere (hōr' dū'vr'; ōr'). [F.] A dish served as a relish, usually at the beginning of a meal.

horse (hōrs), *n.*; *pl.* HORSES (hōr'sēz), *or* collectively, HORSE. A well-known hoofed quadruped; the male of the genus horse; usually, a castrated male, or gelding; a member of the horse family, which includes the asses, zebras, and extinct types; cavalry (now always collective *pl.*); anything on which one rides, sits, or exercises, as on a horse. — *v. t.* To provide with a horse or horses; mount on or as on a horse; place on the back of another, or on a wooden horse, etc., to be flogged; flog. — *a.* Large or coarse of its kind or genus; as, the *horse* bean, etc.

horse billiards. A form of shuffleboard played on shipboard.

horse'-chest'nut (hōrs'-chēs'nūt), *n.* The large nutlike seed of a tree brought from Constantinople in the 16th century, and now common in the temperate zones; also, the tree.

horse'fly (-fli'), *n.*; *pl.* —**FLIES.** Any of numerous dipterous flies, called also *gad-flies* and *breeze flies*, of which the females suck the blood of animals; any of various other flies annoying to horses.

horse'laugh (-lāf'), *n.* A boisterous laugh; guffaw.

horse'man (hōrs'mān), *n.*; *pl.* —**MEN** (-mēn). A rider on horseback; one skilled in the management or care of horses. — **horse'man-ship** (-ship), *n.*

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

horse marine. One of a mythical body of marine cavalry; also, a marine or sailor on mounted duty ashore or a cavalryman on shipboard; a man out of his element.

horse'play' (hôrs'plā'), *n.* Rude, boisterous play.

horse power, or horse'pow'er (-pou'ēr), *n.* A unit of power, numerically equal to a rate of 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute (= 550 foot pounds per second).

horse'-rad'ish (-răd'ish), *n.* A plant, of the cabbage family, the pungent root of which is used as a condiment.

horse'shoe' (hōrs'shōō'), *n.* A shoe for horses; anything shaped like a horse-shoe; a horseshoe crab.

horseshoe crab. The king crab.

horse'tail' (-tāl'), *n.* The tail of a horse; a Turkish standard denoting a pasha's rank; any of various perennial flowerless plants, allied to the ferns.

horse'whip' (-hwip'), *n.* A whip for horses. — *v. t.* To flog with a horsewhip.

horse'wom'an (-wŏom'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* **-WOMEN** (wĭm'ĕn). A woman who rides on horseback.

hors'y (hôr'sí), *a.*; HORS'I-ER (-sĩ-ěr);
-I-EST. Pert. to, or suggestive of, a
horse, horses, or horse racing; character-
istic of horsemen.

hor'ta-tive (hôr'tá-tĭv), **hor'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Giving, or characterized by, exhortation; exhortatory.

hor'ti-cul'ture (-ti-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Cultivation of a garden or orchard; art of growing fruits, vegetables, or ornamental plants. — **hor'ti-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-əl), *a.* — **hor'ti-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

ho-san'na (hō-zăn'ă), *interj. & n.* A Hebrew exclamation of praise to the Lord, or an invocation of blessings.

hose (hōz), *n.*; *pl.* HOSE. A leg covering, in modern use covering also the foot; a stocking, or stockings, of any length; close fitting coverings for the legs and waist as formerly worn; later, breeches reaching only to the knee; (*pl.* sometimes HOSES.) a flexible pipe for conveying fluids, esp. water.

ho'sler (hō'zhǎ), *n.* A dealer in hose or stockings, etc.

ho'sier-y (-ī), *n.* Stockings; goods knit like hose.

hos'pice (hös'pīs; -pēs), *n.* An inn for travelers or strangers, esp. one kept by members of a religious order.

hos'pi-ta-ble (-pl-tá-b'l), *a.* Extending, showing, or characterized by, hospitality; proceeding from hospitality. — **hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

hos'pi-tal (-tál), *n.* An institution in which the sick or injured are given medical or surgical care.

Hos'pi-tal-er (-ēr), *n.* One of a medieval religious military order called the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**, growing out of a hospital at Jerusalem.

hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Kind and generous reception and entertainment of strangers or guests.

host (hōst), *n.* An army; array; multitude; throng.

host, n. One who receives or entertains another; landlord; any animal or plant affording lodgment or food to a parasite.

Host, n. In the Roman Catholic Church, the consecrated wafer used in the Mass; also, the bread before consecration.

hos'tage (hōs'tāj), *n.* A person given as a pledge; pledge; guarantee.

hos'tel-ry (-tél-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz).
Place of lodging; inn; lodging house.
Archaic.

host'ess (hōs'tēs), *n.* A female host.

hos'tile (hōs'til or, esp. British, -til), *a.* Belonging to an enemy; showing ill will; unfriendly. — **Syn.** Warlike, inimical, antagonistic. — *n.* An enemy; esp., an American Indian in arms against the whites. — **hos'tile-ly**, *adv.*

hos-til'i-ty (hös-til'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State of being hostile; enmity; act of open enmity; hostile deed; esp., *pl.*, acts of warfare.

hos'tler (hōs'lēr; ōs'-), *n.* One in charge of horses at an inn or stable; groom.

hot (hôt), *a.* Much above normal temperature; characterized by great or unusual heat; ardent; fiery; violent; raging; excited; impatient; urgent; lustful; producing an effect as of heat; biting; pungent; fresh; recent; strong. — **Syn.** Burning, fervid, glowing, eager, brisk, impetuous, irascible, passionate.

hot'bed' (hōt'bēd'), *n.* A bed of earth inclosed in glass, heated by fermenting manure, etc., for growing plants; a place favoring rapid growth.

hotch'pot' (hōch'pōt'), hotch'potch' (-pōch'), n. A medley or hodgepodge (usually *hotchpotch*); a throwing of property into one stock for equal division (usually *hotchpot*).

ho-tel' (hǒ-těł'), *n.* A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; inn.

hot'-head' (hŏt'hĕd'), *n.* A hasty or impetuous person.

hot'house' (-hous'), *n.* A glasshouse warmed for growing tender plants.

hot'ly, adv., hot'ness, n. See -LY, -NESS.
hot'-pot', n. Mutton or beef cooked with potatoes in a tight-covered pot.

ăle, senăte, câre, ăm, ăccount,
recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey.

ärm, åsk, sofå; ēve, ēvent, ēnd,
 ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect: ūse, ūnite.

hot'spur' (hŏt'spûr'), *n.* A rash, hot-headed man.

Hot'ten-tot (hŏt''n-tŏt), *n.* A member of a degraded yellowish brown race of South Africa, with prominent cheek bones; the language of the Hottentots.

hough (hŏk). Var. of **hock**.

hound (hound), *n.* A dog of any of certain breeds (typically those hunting by scent) used in the chase; a despicable person; a pursuer in the game of hare and hounds. — *v. t.* To hunt with hounds; pursue unrelentingly; incite to pursuit (often with *on*).

hour (our), *n.* The 24th part of a day; 60 minutes; time of day, as by a time-piece; set or particular time or occasion; *pl.*, in the Roman Catholic Church, times of the day set for prayer, or the prayers to be said.

hour'glass' (our'glâs'), *n.* An instrument for measuring time, esp. the interval of an hour, by sand or mercury running through an aperture.

hou'ri (hŏo'ri; hou'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -ris (-riz). A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

hour'ly (our'li), *adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually. — *a.* Happening or done hourly.

house (hous), *n.* A structure, or building, as a fixed one for human habitation, or, with qualifying term, a building for a purpose other than human habitation; any place of abode, investment, or deposit, as the grave, etc.; a household; a family of kindred; esp., a noble family or an illustrious race; one of the estates of a government assembled in parliament or legislature; a body of men united in a legislative capacity; a quorum of such a body; the place where it meets; a place of business; a firm or commercial establishment; a theater; an audience, as at a theater; in horoscopy, a sign of the zodiac (see **HOROSCOPE**). —

House of Commons, the lower house of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. — **H. of Representatives**, the lower, or popular, branch of a legislature, as of the United States Congress. See **CONGRESS**. — (houz), *v. t.* To take or put into a house; stow safely. — *v. i.* To take shelter.

house boat. A covered boat used as a dwelling.

house'break'ing, *n.* Act of breaking open and entering another's dwelling with felonious intent. — **-break'er**, *n.*

house'hold (-hŏld), *n.* Those who dwell as a family under one roof; family. — *a.* Pert. to a household; domestic.

house'hold'er (-hŏl'dēr), *n.* The head

of a family; one who occupies a house with his family or alone.

house'keep'er (-kĕp'ēr), *n.* One who does or oversees the work of keeping house. — **house'keep'ing**, *n.*

house'maid' (hous'mād'), *n.* A female servant employed to do housework, esp. to take care of the rooms.

house'wife' (hous'wif'), *in second sense usually hūz'fif*, *n.* The female head of a household; a small case or bag for sewing materials, etc. — **house'wife'ly** (hous'wif'li), *a. & adv.*

house'ing (houz'ing), *n.* Act of putting under shelter; act of dwelling in a house; that which shelters.

house'ing, *n.* A cover, esp. of cloth for a horse's saddle; saddlecloth; *pl.*, trap-pings.

hous-to'ni-a (hous-tō'nī-ā), *n.* Any of a genus (*Houstonia*) of plants including the common bluets.

hove (hŏv), *pret. & p. p.* of **HEAVE**.

hov'el (hŏv'ĕl), *n.* An open shed to shelter cattle, or protect produce, etc.; a shed or shelter for human beings; a small, mean house; hut. — *v. t.* To shelter in or as in a hovel.

hov'er (hŏv'ēr), *v. i.* To hang fluttering in the air, or on the wing; hang about; move to and fro near a place.

how (hou), *adv.* In what manner or way to what degree, extent, number, amount; in what state or condition; for what reason; why; by what name or designation; to what effect. — *n.* Way or manner, or a question in regard to it.

how-be'it (hou-bĕ'it), *conj. or adv.* Be it as it may; nevertheless; although; albeit; yet; but; however.

how'dah (hou'dā), *n.* A seat or pavilion, usually covered, on the back of an elephant.

how'ev'er (hou'ĕv'ēr), *adv.* In whatever manner, way, or degree; by whatever means or to whatever extent. — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

how'itz'er (hou'it-sēr), *n.* A cannon shorter and lighter than a gun of the same caliber, used to throw shells.

howl (houl), *v. i.* To utter a loud, long, mournful cry, like dogs and wolves; lament; wail. — *v. t.* To utter with howling or outcry. — *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf in howling, or a like sound; a prolonged cry of distress, rage, etc.

how-so-ev'er (hou-sŏ-ĕv'ēr), *adv. & conj.* However.

hoy (hoi), *n.* A kind of small coasting vessel formerly used; now, a heavy barge.

hoy, *interj.* Ho! halloo! stop!

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

hoy'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* A rude bold girl; a romp. — *a.* Rude; roistering. — *v. i.* To act like a hoyden.

hub (hüb), *n.* Central part of a wheel; nave.

hub/ble-bub/ble (hüb'l-büb'l), *n.* A tobacco pipe in which the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise; a confused unmeaning noise.

hub/bub (-üb), *n.* A loud noise as of many voices; uproar; tumult.

huck'a-back (hük'ä-bäk), *n.* A rough-surfaced fabric of linen, or linen and cotton, much used for towels.

huck'le-ber'ry (hük'l-bër'i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-iz). The edible black or dark blue berry of any of several American shrubs related to the cranberry; the shrub bearing this fruit.

huckle bone. Hip bone; ankle bone.

huck'ster (-stër), *n.* A peddler; hawker; a mean, mercenary person.

huddle (hüd'l), *v. i. & t.* To crowd together, from confusion, fear, etc.; draw (one's self) into a heap (esp. with *up*); do, make, or put, in haste or roughly; do imperfectly. — *n.* A jumble; disorder; confusion.

hue (hü), *n.* Color; tint.

hue. *n.* A shouting; outcry, esp. in the chase. *Obs.*, exc. in: **hue and cry**, a loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued; the pursuit so made; any clamor of alarm, pursuit, etc.

huff (hüf), *v. t.* To hector; bully; offend; anger. — *v. i.* To take offense. — *n.* A fit of petulance or resentment; a sulky passion. — **huff'ish**, *a.*

huff'y (hüf'i), *a.*; **HUFF'Y-ER** (-i-ër); -I-EST. Easily offended; peevish.

hug (hüg), *v. t.* To embrace; hold fast; cherish; keep very close to, as a shore in sailing. — *n.* A close embrace.

huge (hüj), *a.* Very large; immense. — **Syn.** Gigantic, colossal, vast, enormous. — **huge'ly**, *adv.* — **huge'ness**, *n.*

hug'ger-mug'ger (hüg'ër-müg'ër), *n.* Privacy or secrecy (*Archais.*); confusion. — *a.* Secret; confused.

Hugue-not (hüg'ë-nöt), *n.* A French Protestant of the 16th or 17th century.

hulk (hülk), *n.* A ship; now, a heavy clumsy ship; body of an old vessel laid by as unseaworthy; a bulky or unwieldy object.

hulk'ing (-ing), **hulk'y** (-i), *a.* Bulky; unwieldy; loutish.

hull (hül), *n.* Outer covering or husk of any fruit or seed; calyx or involucre of certain fruits, as the strawberry; the frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of masts, yards, sails, and rigging. — *v. t.* To

strip off the hulls of; as, to *hull* corn, to *hull* strawberries.

hul'la-ba-loo' (hül'ä-bä-löö'), *n.* A clamor; uproar.

hul-lo' (hül-lö'). *Var.* of **HOLLO**.

hum (hüm), *interj.* Ahem! hem! — *v. i.* To utter a hum. — *n.* An inarticulate nasal sound, like *h'm*, uttered by a speaker in pauses, as from embarrassment, affectation, etc.

hum (hüm), *v. i.* To utter a sound suggestive of that of the letter *m* prolonged, without opening the mouth; make a sound like that of a bee in flight; drone; buzz; sing with closed lips; give forth a low, indistinct sound, as from the blending of many voices. — *v. t.* To sing, affect, or effect by humming. — *n.* Act of humming, or sound made by humming.

hu'man (hü'män), *a.* Of or pert. to man; characteristic of man.

hu-mane' (hü-män'), *a.* Having feelings and inclinations creditable to man; benevolent; humanizing; refining. — **Syn.** Kind, compassionate, sympathetic, gentle, tender-hearted; lenient, clement, forgiving, merciful. — **hu-mane'ly**, *adv.*

hu'man-ism (hü'män-iz'm), *n.* Humanity; the study of the humanities; polite learning.

hu'man-ist, *n.* A student of the humanities.

hu'man-is'tic (-is'tik), *a.* Pert. to humanity.

hu-man i-ta'ri-an (hü-män i-tä'ri-an), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, humanitarians. — *n.* A philanthropist. —

hu-man i-ta'ri-an-ism (-iz'm), *n.*

hu-man-i-ty (hü-män'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or condition of being human; peculiar nature of man; quality of being humane; kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies; mankind. — **the humanities**, the branches of polite learning, esp. the ancient classics.

hu'man-ize (hü'män-iz), *v. t.* To make human or humane.

hu'man-kind' (-kind'), *n.* Mankind. **hu'man-ly**, *adv.* In a human manner; according to the knowledge, wisdom, or experience of men.

hum'ble (hüm'b'l; *formerly, and still occas.*, üm'b'l), *a.* Not proud or assertive; lowly; meek; unpretending. — **Syn.** Unassuming, modest; poor, mean, plain, low. — *v. t.* To bring low; humiliate.

hum'ble-bee' (-bë'), *n.* Bumblebee.

hum'ble-ness, *n.*, **hum'bly**, *adv.* See -NESS, -LY.

humble pie. Umble pie, or pie made

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey,

ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

of the inferior parts of a deer for the servants. — **to eat humble pie**, to be submissive; apologize; yield.

hum'bug' (-büg'), *n.* An imposition by means of fair pretenses; fraud; spirit of deception; imposture; an impostor. — *v. t.* To deceive; impose on; hoax. — *v. i.* To play the humbug. — **-bug'ger-y**, *n.*

hum'drum' (-drüm'), *a.* Monotonous; dull. — *n.* Tedious routine.

hu'mer-al (hū-mēr-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to the humerus; brachial.

hu'mer-us (-üs), *n.*; *pl.* -MERI (-ī). The bone of the upper part of the arm or fore limb.

hu'mid (hū'mid), *a.* Damp; moist. — **hu'mid'i-ty** (hū'mid'i-ti), *n.*

hu'mi-dor (hū'mi-dôr), *n.* A case, as for storing cigars, in which the air is kept properly moist; also, a contrivance placed in a case to keep the air moist.

hu-mil'i-ate (hū-mil'i-ät), *v. t.* To humble; mortify.

hu-mil'i-a-tion (hū-mil'i-ä'shün), *n.* Act of humiliating, or state of being humiliated; mortification.

hu-mil'i-ty (-mil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State or quality of being humble; act of submission or of humble courtesy. — **Syn.** Lowliness, meekness.

hum'mer (hūm'ēr), *n.* One that hums.

humming bird. Any of numerous American, mostly tropical, birds, of remarkably small size and brilliant plumage. Their wings produce a humming sound in flight.

hum'mock (-ük), *n.* A rounded knoll or hillock; a ridge of ice on an ice field. — **hum'mock-y** (-ī), *a.*

hu'mor (hū'mēr; ū'-), *n.* In old physiology, one of the four bodily fluids (blood, phlegm, choler, or yellow bile, and melancholy, or black bile) conceived as determining a person's health and temperament; hence, disposition, temperament, or mood; a morbid animal fluid; any chronic cutaneous affection due to a morbid state of the blood; an uncertain state of mind; caprice; *pl.*, freakish or whimsical doings; faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating the ludicrous or the incongruous, etc.; that quality in a situation, or an expression, that appeals to a sense of the ludicrous. — *v. t.* To comply with the humor of; indulge; adapt one's self to.

hu'mor-ist (-ist), *n.* One who displays humor or has a facetious fancy or genius; a wag.

hu'mor-ous (-üs), *a.* Capricious; whimsical; characterized by humor; funny. — **hu'mor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

hu'mor-some (-süm), *a.* Moody; whimsical; capricious.

hump (hümp), *n.* A rounded protuberance, esp. that formed by a crooked back in man, or that on the back of the camel, bison, etc. — *v. t.* To hunch.

hump'back' (-bäk'), *n.* A hunchback. — **hump'backed'** (-bäkt'), *a.*

humped (hümp't), *a.* Having a hump; humpbacked.

humph (hümf), *interj.* An exclamation, or grunt, of doubt, contempt, etc.

hu'mus (hū'müs), *n.* A brown or black material formed by partial decomposition of vegetable or animal matter.

Hun (hün), *n.* One of a barbarous Asiatic people that invaded Europe about 450 A. D., forcing Rome to pay tribute; hence, one wantonly destructive; a vandal.

hunch (hüñch), *v. t.* To thrust out in a hump. — *n.* A lump; thick piece; a hump; protuberance.

hunch'back' (-bäk'), *n.* A back with a hunch, or hump; a hunchbacked person. — **hunch'backed'** (-bäkt'), *a.*

hun'dred (hün'dréd), *n.* Product of ten multiplied by ten; a symbol for one hundred units; in England, later also in Ireland, a division of a county; *U. S.*, a small political division now surviving only in Delaware. — *a.* Ten times ten; five score.

hun'dred-fold' (-föld'), *n.* A hundred times as much or many.

hun'dredth (-drédth), *a.* Forming one of a hundred equal parts of a whole; last in a series of a hundred. — *n.* A hundredth part; a hundredth unit or object.

hun'dred-weight' (-dréd-wät'), *n.* A denomination of weight (avoirdupois), commonly 112 lbs. in England, and 100 lbs. in the United States. Abbr. *cwt.*

hung (hüng), *pret. & p. p.* of HANG.

Hun-ga'ri-an (hüng-gä'ri-än), *a.* Of or pert. to Hungary or its people.

hun'ger (hüng'ēr), *n.* A craving for food; eager desire. — *v. i.* To feel hunger.

hun'gry (-grī), *a.*; **-GRI-ER** (-grī-ēr); **-GRI-EST.** Feeling or showing hunger; poor; barren. — **hun'gri-ly** (-lī), *adv.*

hunk (hüñk), *n.* Chunk; hunch. *Colloq.*

hunks (hüñks), *n.* A miser.

hunt (hünt), *v. t.* To follow or search for (game) in order to capture or kill; seek; pursue; follow; drive; chase; persecute; use or traverse in pursuit of game; search carefully; use or manage in the chase, as hounds. — *v. i.* To follow the chase; pursue game; pursue or search

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iñk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

(with *for* or *after*). — *n.* Act or practice of hunting; chase; pursuit; search; an association of huntsmen; a region hunted over.

hunt'er (hŭn'tēr), *n.* One who hunts; huntsman; a dog or a horse trained for hunting. — **hunt'ress** (-trēs), *n. fem.*

hunts'man (hŭnts'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A man who hunts; hunter; manager of a hunt or chase.

hur'dle (hŭr'd'l), *n.* A movable frame, as of interwoven twigs, for folding sheep, for gates, etc.; a sled or crate on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution; an artificial barrier to be leaped in a race; *pl.*, with *the*, a race in which hurdles are leaped. — **hur'dler** (-dlēr), *n.*

hur'dy-gur'dy (-dī-gŭr'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). A stringed instrument, lutelike in shape, played by the friction of a wheel turned by a crank at the end; any instrument, esp. of street music, played by turning a handle.

hurl (hŭrl), *v. t.* To throw or cast violently; utter vehemently. — *v. i.* To throw something. — *n.* A violent throw; cast; fling. — **hurl'er**, *n.*

hurl'y-burl'y (-bŭr'l), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). Tumult; uproar.

hur-rah' (hŭō-rā'; hŭ-rā'), *interj.* A word used as a shout of joy, triumph, applause, etc. — *n.* A cheer; shout of joy, etc. — *v. i. & t.* To applaud with hurrahs; cheer.

hur-ri-cane (hŭr'i-kān), *n.* A violent whirlwind, generally accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning.

hur-ried (hŭr'id), *p. a.* Urged on; hastened; hasty.

hur'ry (-ī), *v. t. & i.*; -RIED (-īd); -RY-ING. To hasten; urge on. — **Syn.** Precipitate, expedite, quicken. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-īz). Quick, hurried motion; rush; act of hurrying; undue haste; need of haste.

hur-ry-scur'ry (-skŭr'ī), *adv.* In disorderly haste; pell-mell.

hurt (hŭrt), *v. t.*; HURT; HURT'ING. To pain; wound or bruise painfully; damage; injure; harm; wound the feelings of; grieve; distress. — *v. i.* To cause pain or injury; *Colloq.*, to suffer from pain or injury. — *n.* A wounding blow; a wound, bruise, or the like, or the pain caused by it; an injury affecting the mind or conscience, as a slight; injury; damage; harm. — **Syn.** Loss, detriment, mischief, bane, disadvantage.

hurt'ful (hŭrt'fŭl), *a.* Tending to impair or damage; injurious. — **Syn.** Pernicious, baneful, detrimental, noxious. — **hurt'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

hur'tle (hŭr't'l), *v. i.* To meet with a shock; clash; jostle; rush suddenly; to make a sound as of clashing; resound. — *v. t.* To drive violently; fling.

hur'tle-berry (hŭr't'l-bēr'ī). = WHORTLEBERRY.

hus'band (hŭz'bānd), *n.* A man who has a wife. — *v. t.* To direct and manage with frugality; marry; espouse.

hus'band-man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A farmer.

hus'band-ry (-rī), *n.* Care of domestic affairs; thrift; business of a husbandman; farming; management (good or bad) of one's affairs.

hush (hŭsh), *v. t.* To make quiet, still, or calm; allay; soothe; procure silence concerning (usually with *up*). — *v. i.* To become or keep still or quiet; — *esp.* used in the imperative, as an exclamation. — *n.* Stillness, esp. after noise.

hush money. Money paid to hush up something.

husk (hŭsk), *n.* Outer coating, or envelope, of various seeds or fruits; *U. S.*, the envelope of an ear of Indian corn; outside covering, esp. when rough or worthless. — *v. t.* To strip the husk from. — **husk'er**, *n.*

husk'i-ly (hŭs'kī-lī), *adv.*, **husk'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

husk'ing, *vb. n.* *U. S.* A meeting of neighbors or friends to husk Indian corn; — called also **husking bee**.

husk'y (hŭs'kī), *a.*; HUSK'Y-ER (-kī-ēr); -I-EST. Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling, husks; rough in tone; harsh; hoarse.

hus'ky (hŭs'kī), *a.* Powerful; strong. *Colloq., U. S.*

Hus'ky, *n.*; *pl.* -KIES (-kīz). An Eskimo, or Eskimo dog.

hus-sar' (hŭō-zār'), *n.* Orig., one of the light cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now, one of a class of cavalry of European armies.

hus'sy (hŭz'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-īz). A worthless woman or girl; *Jocosely*, a pert girl; a case or bag; a housewife.

hus'tings (hŭs'tingz), *n. pl.*, usually construed as *sing.* A borough or city court in London, Eng.; platform from which candidates for Parliament were formerly nominated in England; the proceedings at an election; any place where campaign speeches are made.

hus'tle (hŭs'tl), *v. t. & i.* To shake together in confusion; push or crowd rudely; force on or onward rapidly or roughly; *Colloq.*, move or work rapidly and indefatigably. — *n.* The act of one who hustles. — **hus'tler** (hŭs'tlēr), *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

hut (hŭt), *n.* A rude small house, hovel, or cabin.

hutch (hŭch), *n.* A chest, bin, coop, etc.; a hut; hovel.

huz-za' (hŭ-ză'; hŭō-), *interj.* A word used as a shout of joy, exultation, approbation, or encouragement. — *n.* A shout of *huzza*; a hurrah. — *v. i. & t.* To shout *huzza*; cheer.

hy'a-cinth (hī'ā-sinth), *n.* A transparent red or brownish zircon, used as a gem; a plant, of the lily family, with spikes of bell-shaped flowers; its bulb or flower. — **hy'a-cin'thine** (-sin'thin), *a.*

Hy'a-des (hī'ā-dēz), *n. pl.* A cluster of stars in the head of Taurus, anciently supposed to presage rain when they rose with the sun.

hy-æ'na (hī-ē'nā), *n.* Var. of **HYENA**.

hy'a-line (hī'ā-līn), *a.* Glassy; transparent. — *n.* The sea or the atmosphere when smooth or clear; anything transparent. *Poetic.*

hy'brid (-brid), *n.* The offspring of two animals or plants of different races, varieties, species, or genera; anything of heterogeneous origin or composition, as a word having elements from different languages. — *a.* Bred of two species or races; half-bred; derived from unlike sources. — **hy'brid-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

hy'brid-ize (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To produce, or, cause to produce, hybrid offspring; cross; interbreed.

Hy'dra (hī'drā), *n.; pl. E. -DRAS* (-dráz), *L. -DRÆ* (-drē). A mythical serpent or monster slain by Hercules, having nine heads, of which if one was cut off, two took its place, unless the wound was cauterized; [*l. c.*] an evil that is persistent because of having many sources or a source difficult to remove; [*l. c.*] any of several small fresh-water polyps.

hy-dran'ge-a (hī-drăn'jē-ā), *n.* Any of a genus (*Hydrangea*) of shrubs cultivated for their white or tinted flowers.

hy'drant (hī'dránt), *n.* A discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn.

hy'drate (-drāt), *n.* A compound of water with some other substance. — *v. t. & i.* To become, or cause to become, a hydrate; combine with water.

hy-drau'lic (hī-drō'līk), *a.* Of or pert. to hydraulics; conveying, or acting by, water; effected by water; hardening or setting under water, as cement.

hy-draulic press. A hydrostatic press.

hy-drau'lies (-līks), *n.* Science dealing with water or other fluid in motion.

hy'dric (hī'drīk), *a.* Pert. to or containing hydrogen.

hy'dride (hī'drīd; -drid), *n.* Formerly, a hydroxide; a compound of hydrogen with some element or radical.

hy'dri-od'ic (hī'drī-ōd'īk), *a.* Designating an acid formed by hydrogen and iodine. Hydriodic acid is a gas resembling hydrochloric acid, and is used in medicine as an alternative.

hy'dro-a'er-o-plane' (hī'drō-), *n.* An aeroplane with an understructure that enables it to float on, arise from, or descend to, the surface of a body of water.

hy'dro-car'bon (-kär'bŏn), *n.* A compound of hydrogen and carbon only, as acetylene, benzene, etc.

hy'dro-cele (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* Dropsy of the testicle, or scrotum.

hy'dro-ceph'a-lus (-sēf'ā-lŭs), *n.* Dropsy of the brain.

hy'dro-chlo'ric (-klŏ'rīk), *a.* Pert. to or designating an acid variously formed by combination of hydrogen and chlorine, and called also *muratic acid*.

hy'dro-cy-an'ic (-sī-ăn'īk), *a.* Pert. to or designating a deadly poisonous acid (called also *prussic acid*) formed by combination of hydrogen and cyanogen.

hy'dro-dy-nam'ic, **hy'dro-dy-nam'ic-al** (-dī-năm'īk; -ī-kāl; -dī-), *a.* Pert. to, or derived from, the dynamic action of water or other liquid.

hy'dro-dy-nam'ics (-īks), *n.* The science dealing with fluids, or, usually, the laws of motion and action of liquids.

hy'dro-flu-or'ic (-flŏō-ŏr'īk), *a.* Pertaining to or designating an acid compound of hydrogen and fluorine.

hy'dro-gen (hī'drŏ-jén), *n.* A gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, odorless, inflammable, and lighter than any other known substance. Symbol, H; sp. gr., compared with air, 0.0695.

hy-drog'ra-phy (hī-drŏg'rā-fī), *n.* Art of describing the sea and other waters, with their phenomena, and mapping or charting them. — **hy-drog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.* — **hy'dro-graph'ic** (hī'drŏ-gräf'īk), **hy'dro-graph'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

hy-drol'y-sis (hī-drŏl'ī-sis), *n.* A chemical decomposition involving addition of the elements of water.

hy'dro-lyte (hī'drŏ-līt), *n.* Any substance subjected to hydrolysis.

hy-drom'e-ter (hī-drŏm'ē-tēr), *n.* A floating instrument for determining specific gravities, and so the strength of liquors, solutions, etc. — **hy'dro-met'ric** (hī'drŏ-mēt'rīk), *a.* — **hy-drom'e-try** (hī-drŏm'ē-trī), *n.*

hy-drop'a-thy (hī-drŏp'ā-thī), *n.* Treatment of disease by the copious and frequent use of water, internally and ex-

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ternally. — **hy'dro-path** (hī'drō-pāth), *n.* — **hy'dro-path'ic** (-pāth'ik), *a.*
hy'dro-pho'bi-a (hī'drō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* Morbid dread of water; an acute infectious disease occurring epidemically chiefly among carnivorous animals, esp. the dog and wolf; rabies.
hy'dro-plane (hī'drō-plān), *n.* A projecting plane or fin on a gliding boat to lift the moving boat on the water; a gliding boat.
hy'dro-stat (hī'drō-stāt), *n.* A contrivance or apparatus to prevent the explosion of steam boilers; a device, usually electrical, for indicating or regulating the height of water in a reservoir or receptacle.
hy'dro-stat'ic (-stāt'ik), **hy'dro-stat'-i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to hydrostatics.
hydrostatic press. A powerful machine in which a large plunger is actuated by water forced into the cylinder.
hy'dro-stat'ics (-stāt'iks), *n.* Science of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids, as water, mercury, etc.
hy'dro-ther'a-py (-thēr'-ā-pī), *n.* Hydrophathy.
hy'drous (hī'drūs), *a.* Containing water; containing water chemically combined.
hy-drox'ide (hī-drōk'sid; -sīd), *n.* A compound of an element or radical with hydrogen and oxygen, not regarded as containing water.
hy-e'na (hī-ē'nā), *n.* Any of several large, but cowardly, nocturnal carnivorous mammals of Asia and Africa.
hy-e-to'l'o-gy (hī-ē-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science treating of the precipitation of rain, snow, etc.
hy'gi-ene (hī'jī-ēn; -jēn), *n.* Science of preserving health. — **hy'gi-en'ic** (-jī-ēn'ik), *a.* — **hy'gi-en-ist** (-ēn-ist), *n.*
hy-grom'e-ter (hī-grōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. — **hy-grom'e-try** (-trī), *n.* — **hy'gro-met'ric** (hī-grō-mēt'rik), *a.*
hy'gro-scope (hī-grō-skōp), *n.* An instrument which shows variations in atmospheric moisture.
hy'gro-scop'ic (-skōp'ik), *a.* Pert. to the hygroscopic; readily absorbing and retaining moisture.
hy'men (hī'mēn), *n.* A fold of mucous membrane partly closing the orifice of the vagina.
hy'men, n. Marriage; a wedding song.
hy'me-ne'al (hī-mē-nē'al), *a.* Pertaining to marriage. — *n.* A marriage song.
hy'men-op'ter-ous (hī'mēn-ōp'tēr-ūs), *a.* Belonging to a highly specialized order

(*Hymenoptera*) of insects, including the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumons, sawflies, true gallflies, etc. — **hy'men-op'ter** (hī'mēn-ōp'tēr), *n.*

hymn (hīm), *n.* An ode or song of praise or adoration of God, a deity, etc.; sacred lyric. — *v. t. & i.*: **HYMNED** (hīmd); **HYMNING** (hīm'ing; hīm'ning). To praise in song.

hym'nal (hīm'nāl), *n.* A collection of hymns; hymn book.

hym-nol'o-gy (hīm-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* The composition, study, or science of hymns; hymns collectively. — **-o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

hy'oid (hī'oid), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a bone (U-shaped in man) or bones at the base of the tongue. — *n.* The hyoid bone.

hy'os-cy'a-mus (hī'ō-sī'-ā-mūs), *n.* The leaves of the henbane used in neuralgic and pectoral troubles.

hy'per- (hī'pēr-). A prefix denoting: *Over, above, beyond.*

hy-per'bo-la (hī-pūr'bō-lā), *n.* A curve formed by a section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the cone's side makes.

hy-per'bo-le (-lē), *n.* A figure of speech in which the expression is an evident exaggeration.

hy-per-bol'ic (hī-pēr-bōl'ik), **hy-per-bol'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the hyperbola; relating to, containing, or like, hyperbole. — **-cal-ly** (-i-kāl-i), *adv.*

hy-per-bo're-an (hī-pēr-bō'rē-an), *a.* Northern; most northern; very cold.

hy-per-crit'i-cal (-krit'i-kāl), *a.* Excessively critical.

hy-per-me-tro'pi-a (-mē-trō'pī-ā), *n.* A condition of the eye in which the rays of light focus behind the retina; farsightedness. — **hy-per-me-trop'ic** (-trōp'ik), *a.*

hy-per'tro-phy (hī-pūr-trō-fī), *n.* A condition of excessive development of an organ or part, as from excessive use. — *v. i.* To develop to an unusual or abnormal degree.

hy'phen (hī'fēn), *n.* *Print.* A mark [-] placed between syllables in a divided word or between the parts of a compound word. — *v. t.* To connect or mark with a hyphen. — **hy'phen-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*

¶ In this Dictionary a heavy-faced hyphen [-] is used in compound words, and a light hyphen [-] in syllabication, as in **bas-so-re-lie'vo**.

hyp-no'sis (hīp-nō'sis), *n.* Hypnotic sleep. See **HYPNOTISM**.

hyp-not'ic (-nōt'ik), *a.* Soporific; pert. to hypnotism; in a state of, or liable to, hypnotism. — *n.* An opiate; soporific; narcotic; one subject to hypnotism.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

hyp'no-tism (hĭp'nō-tĭz'm), *n.* Induction of a state resembling sleep or somnambulism (called **hypnosis**, or **hypnotic sleep**); loosely, the state itself; hypnosis. — **hyp'no-tist** (-tĭst), *n.*

hyp'no-tize (-tĭz), *v. t.* To induce hypnotism in. — **hyp'no-tiz'er** (-tĭz'ēr), *n.*

hy'po (hĭ'pō), *n.* See **HYPOSULPHITE**.

hy'po- (hĭ'pō-; hĭp'ō-). A prefix signifying under, beneath, or a less quantity, or a low state or deficient degree of, that denoted by the word to which it is joined; specifi., *Chem.*, indicating a lower state of oxidation, or a low (usually, lowest) position in a series of compounds.

hy'po-chlo'rous (-klō'rŭs), *a.* Pertaining to or designating an acid obtained by action of chlorine on mercurous oxide and water, and otherwise. Its salts, the **hy'po-chlo'rites** (-rĭts), are easily decomposed.

hyp'o-chon'dri-a (hĭp'ō-kōn'drĭ-ā; hĭp'ō-), *n.* Morbid depression of mind or spirits.

hyp'o-chon'dri-ac (-āk), *a.* Below the costal cartilages; designating the region on either side of the abdomen beside the epigastric region and above the lumbar; affected by hypochondria. — *n.* One affected with hypochondria.

hy-poc'ri-sy (hĭ-pōk'rĭ-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sĭz). Act or practice of feigning to be what one is not; esp., false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion.

hyp'o-crite (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* One who practices hypocrisy; a false pretender to virtue or piety. — **Syn.** Deceiver, cheat, dissembler. — **hyp'o-crit'i-cal** (-krĭt'ĭ-kāl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy'po-dēr'mic (hĭ'pō-dŭr'mĭk; hĭp'ō-), *a.* Of or pert. to the parts under the skin.

hy'po-gas'tric (-gās'trĭk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the lower median region of the abdomen.

hy'po-gas'tri-um (-trĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *L.* *pl.* -TRIA (-ā). The hypogastric region.

hy'po-phos'phite (-fōs'fĭt), *n.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

hy'po-phos'phor-ous (-fōr'ŭs), *a.* Pert. to or designating a monobasic acid of phosphorus.

hy'po-sul'phite (hĭ'pō-sŭl'fĭt; hĭp'ō-), *n.* Any of certain salts containing sulphur; spec., short for *hyposulphite of soda*, a crystalline salt, often called *hypos*, used in photography as a fixing agent.

hy-pot'e-nuse (hĭ-pōt'ē-nŭs; hĭ-), **hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pōth'-), *n.* The side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.

hy-poth'e-cate (-pōth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* To pledge without delivery of title or possession. — **hy-poth'e-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

hy-poth'e-sis (-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -ESES (-sēz). A proposition, condition, principle, or theory not proved, but assumed for argument, or to explain certain facts. — **hy'po-thet'i-cal** (hĭ'pō-thēt'ĭ-kāl; hĭp'ō-), **-thet'ic** (-ĭk), *a.*

hyp-som'e-ter (hĭp-sōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An apparatus for taking heights, as of mountains, by determining the boiling point of a liquid.

hyp-som'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* In geodesy, the measurement of heights, as with reference to the sea level.

hy'rax (hĭ'rāks), *n.* Any of various small, timid, thickset, hoofed mammals (known also as *conies*, *rock rabbits*, etc.) of Africa and Asia.

hy'son (hĭ's'n), *n.* A kind of green tea from China.

hys'sop (hĭs'ŭp), *n.* An aromatic European mint. The hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of caper, but the name was probably used for several different plants.

hys-te'ri-a (hĭs-tērĭ-ā), *n.* A nervous affection in which the patient loses control over the emotions, has imaginary sensations, and often falls into fits.

hys-ter'ic (-tēr'ĭk), **hys-ter'i-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to hysteria; affected with, or suffering from, hysterics; convulsive. — **hys-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hys-ter'ics (-ĭks), *n. pl.* Hysteria.

I

I (ī); *pl.* *I's*, *is* (ĭz). The ninth letter and third vowel of the English alphabet.

I (ī), *pron.*; *poss.* **MY** (mĭ) or **MINE** (mĭn); *object.* **ME** (mē); *pl. nom.* **WE** (wē); *poss.* **OUR** (our) or **OURS** (ourz); *object.* **US** (ŭs). The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person (by which a person denotes himself).

i-am'bie (ĭ-ām'bĭk), *a.* Consisting of an iambus or of iambs; designating, or pert. to, a type of poetry, chiefly satirical, characterized by iambic meter. — *n.* An iambic foot; a verse of iambic feet.

i-am'bus (-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* *L.* -BI (-bĭ), *E.* -BUSES (-bŭs-ēz). A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, as

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdŭre; κ=ch in *G.* ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

in *dmāns* (L., loving), or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, as in *invént*; an iambic.

i'bex (i'běks), *n.*; *pl.* E. **IBEXES** (-běk-sěz), L. **IBICES** (ib'i-sěz; i'bi-). Any of certain Old World wild goats with large recurved horns.

i'bis (i'bis), *n.* Any of certain carnivorous wading birds of warm regions, related to the herons.

-ic (-ik). A suffix signifying in general of or pertaining to, and used esp.: To form adjectives, in which it denotes: (1) *Of, of the nature of, constituting, characterized by, belonging or pertaining to.* Examples: angelic, *of, of the nature of, or belonging to, an angel or angels*; volcanic, *of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a volcano.*

(2) *Due to, arising from, produced by, or the like.* Examples: volcanic, *due to, or arising from, a volcano.*

(3) *After the manner, style, doctrines, or the like, of, characteristic of, appropriate to, like, or resembling.* Examples: Angelic, *characteristic of or resembling angels*; dramatic, *characteristic of, or appropriate to, the drama.*

(4) *Connected with, dealing with, having to do with.* Examples: dramatic, *connected or dealing with the drama.*

(5) *Specif., denoting that the element indicated enters into certain chemical compounds with its highest valence, or with a valence relatively higher than in compounds designated with an adjective in -ous; as in ferric, sulphuric.*

-ical (-i-kál). A suffix forming adjectives having the same general senses as adjectives in *-ic*; as, spherical, comical.

ice (is), *n.* Frozen water; a mixture of water, cream, custard, or the like, sweetened, flavored, and artificially frozen; a substance looking like ice; icing; frosting. — *v. t.* To cover or supply with ice; frost (cakes, etc.).

ice'berg' (is'búrg'), *n.* A large floating mass of ice, detached from a glacier.

ice'blink' (-blíŋk'), *n.* A white streak on the horizon, caused by reflection of light from ice not in sight.

ice boat. A skeleton boat or frame on three runners propelled on ice by sails.

ice cream. Sweetened cream or custard flavored, beaten, and frozen.

Ice-land'ic (is-lán'dík), *a.* Of or pert. to Iceland, its inhabitants or language. — *n.* The language of the inhabitants of Iceland, a Scandinavian tongue.

Iceland moss. An edible lichen of northern regions.

Iceland spar. A doubly-refracting, transparent variety of calcite.

ich-neu'mon (ik-nū'mǝn), *n.* A mon-goose, supposed by the ancient Egyptians to devour crocodiles' eggs; an ichneumon fly.

ichneumon fly. Any of a large group of insects the larvae of which are commonly internal parasites on other larvae.

i'chor (i'kǝr), *n.* In classical myth, an ethereal fluid that flowed in the veins of the gods; a thin, acrid discharge, as from an ulcer. — **i'chor-ous** (i'kǝr-ús), *a.*

ich'thy-ol'o-gy (ik'thi-ǝl'ǝ-jī), *n.* Zoology treating of fishes. — **ich'thy-ol'o-gist** (-jíst), *n.*

ich'thy-oph'a-gous (-ǝf'ǝ-gús), *a.* Eating fish.

i'ci-cle (i'si-k'l), *n.* A pendent mass of ice formed from dripping water.

i'ci-ly (-lí), *adv.*, **i'ci-ness** (-nēs), *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

ic'ing (is'ing), *n.* An icelike coating or covering; frosting.

i'con (i'kǝn), *n.*; *pl.* E. **ICONS** (i'kǝnz), L. **ICONES** (i'kǝ-něz). An image or representation; in the Eastern Church, a figure of the Virgin Mary, Christ, a saint, or a martyr.

i-con'o-clasm (i-kǝn'ǝ-klǝz'm), *n.* The doctrine or practice of iconoclasts.

i-con'o-clast (-klǝst), *n.* A breaker of icons, or images; determined enemy of image worship; one who attacks cherished beliefs as shams; a radical. — **i-con'o-clas'tic** (-klǝs'tík), *a.*

i'co-sa-he'dron (i-kǝ-sǝ-hě'drǝn), *n.*; L. *pl.* -DRA (-drǝ). A polyhedron of twenty faces.

-ics (-iks). A suffix forming names of certain sciences, systems, etc., as acoustics, mathematics, statistics, athletics. Such names originally ended in *-ic*, the singular, as still in music, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic; but, since about 1600, *-ics*, the plural form, has been preferred. When denoting a scientific treatise or its subject matter, forms in *-ics* are construed as singular, but when denoting matters of practice, as gymnastics, tactics, they are oftener construed as plurals.

ic-ter'ic (ik-tě'r'ík), *a.* Pert. to, affected with, or good against, jaundice. — *n.* A remedy for jaundice.

ic'tus (ik'tús), *n.*; *pl.* E. **-TUSES** (-ěz), L. **ICTUS**. Metrical or rhythmical stress, or accent; in medicine, a stroke or blow; pulsation.

i'cy (i'si), *a.*; **i'CI-ER** (i'si-ěr); **i'CI-EST**. Pert. to, resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; frosty; cold in manner, etc.; chilling; frigid.

i-de'a (i-ǝ-ě'a), *n.*; *pl.* **IDEAS** (-ǝz). An

ǎle, senǎte, cǎre, ǎm; ǎccount, recěnt, makěr; ice, ill; ǎld, ǎbey,

ǎrm, ǎsk, sofǎ; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, ǎrb, ǎdd, sǎft, cǎnnect; ũse, ũnite,

archetype or pattern; an ideal; a plan; intention; design; a real likeness, or representation; a mental image or picture; a fiction; fantasy; imagination; fancy; a notion, thought, or mental impression; a general notion; indefinite conception; a belief, opinion, or doctrine; a supposition or impression.

i-de'al (-dāl), *a.* Existing as an archetypal idea; embodying or symbolizing an ideal; existing in imagination only; visionary; unreal; pert. to, or of the nature of, mental images or ideas; pert. to idealism. — **Syn.** Intellectual, mental; fanciful, imaginary; impracticable, utopian. — *n.* A standard of perfection or beauty; perfect type.

i-de'al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Any theory which affirms the universe to be an embodiment of mind, or denies the possibility of knowing aught save psychical reality; the practice of idealizing; that which is idealized; in literature and art, belief in the preëminent value of imagination as compared with copying of nature. — **i-de'al-ist**, *n.* — **-is'tic** (-dāl-is'tik), *a.* **i'de-al'i-ty** (ī'dē-āl'ī-tī), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being ideal; capacity to idealize.

i-de'al-ize (ī-dē-āl-iz), *v. t.* To make ideal; attribute ideal characteristics to. — *v. i.* To form ideals. — **i-de'al-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **i-de'al-iz'er** (-iz'ēr), *n.*

i-de'al-ly (-ī), *adv.* In idea or imagination; mentally; conformably to an ideal; perfectly.

i-dem (ī'dēm), *pron. or adj.* The same; the same as above; — often abbreviated to *id.*

i-den'ti-cal (ī-dēn'tī-kāl), *a.* The same; the very same; exactly alike or equal. — **i-den'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

i-den'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.; -FIED* (-fid); **-FY'ING**. To make to be the same; consider as the same; establish the identity of; prove to be the same. — **i-den'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.*

i-den'ti-ty (-tī), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Absolute likeness of two or more things in a given respect; individuality, or an individual; sameness with something else described or asserted.

i'de-o-gram (ī'dē-ō-grām'; īd'ē-), **i'de-o-graph**' (-grāf'), *n.* An early hieroglyph symbolizing the idea of a thing, but not the name of it. — **i'de-o-graph'ic** (-grāf'ik), **-i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

ides (īdz), *n. pl.* In the old Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of other months.

id'i-oc'ra-sy (īd'ī-ōk'rā-sī), *n.* Idiosyncrasy.

id'i-o-cy (īd'ī-ō-sī), *n.* Extreme deficiency in intelligence due to incomplete or abnormal development of the brain and mind.

id'i-om (-ām), *n.* The language peculiar to a people (a tongue), or to a district or community (a dialect); the peculiar structure or genius of any language; an expression conforming to it; an expression peculiar to itself in grammatical construction. — **id'i-o-mat'ic** (īd'ī-ō-māt'ik), **id'i-o-mat'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **id'i-o-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

id'i-o-syn'cra-sy (-ō-sīn'krā-sī), *n.; pl.* -SIES (-sīz). A peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a characteristic distinguishing an individual; eccentricity. — **-syn-crat'ic** (-sīn-krāt'ik), *a.*

id'i-ot (īd'ī-ōt), *n.* A person afflicted with idiocy; a fool; simpleton; — in reproach. — **Syn.** Imbecile, blockhead, dolt, dunce, dullard, booby. — **id'i-ot'ic** (-ōt'ik), *a.* — **id'i-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

i'dle (ī'dl), *a.; i'dler* (ī'dlē); **i'dlest** (ī'dlēst). Groundless; useless; vain; not occupied or employed; inactive; lazy; slothful. — **Syn.** Unoccupied, unemployed; vacant, vain, trifling, futile, frivolous, idle, indolent. — *v. i.* To lose or spend time in idleness; saunter idly. — *v. t.* To spend in idleness; waste (often with *away*). — **i'dler** (ī'dlē), *n.* — **i'dle-ness**, *n.* — **i'dly** (ī'dhl), *adv.*

i'dol (ī'dl), *n.* A representation of something, used as an object of worship; in Scriptural language, a false god; heathen deity; object of strong affection or devotion; a phantom, or an image, as in a mirror.

i-dol'a-ter (ī-dōl'ā-tēr), *n.* A worshiper of idols; a pagan; a great admirer. — **i-dol'a-tress** (-trēs), *n. fem.*

i-dol'a-try (-trī), *n.; pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). Worship of idols; excessive attachment or veneration for anything. — **i-dol'a-trous** (-trūs), *a.*

i'dol-ize (ī'dōl-iz), *v. t.* To make an idol of; love to excess.

i'dyl (ī'dīl), *n.* Any simple description of rustic life, pastoral scenes, etc.; an episode, series of events, or the like, forming a fit subject for an idyl. — **i'dyl-ist**, *n.* — **i-dyl'lic** (ī-dīl'ik), *a.*

if (īf), *conj.* In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that (introducing a condition or supposition); whether (in dependent or indirect questions).

ig'loo (īg'lōō), *n.* An Eskimo hut, as of snow blocks.

ig'ne-ous (-nē-ūs), *a.* Pert. to, like, or

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

containing, fire; resulting from the action of intense heat.

ig-nis fat'u-us (ig'nīs fāt'û-ûs); *pl.* **IGNIS FATUI** (ig'nēzfāt'û-û). [*L.*] A phosphorescent light appearing at night, over marshy grounds; will-o'-the-wisp; jack-o'-lantern; a misleading influence or thing.

ig-nite' (ig-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To heat strongly; render luminous by heat; kindle; begin to burn. — **ig-nit'i-ble** (-nīt'ī-b'l'), *a.*

ig-ni'tion (-nīsh'ân), *n.* Act of igniting; state of being ignited; means of igniting. **ig-no'ble** (-nō'h'l'), *a.* Of low birth or family; humble; base; mean. — **Syn.** Degraded, low, dishonorable, infamous. — **ig-no'ble-ness**, *n.* — **-bly**, *a.*

ig-no-min'i-ous (ig'nō-min'ī-ûs), *a.* Marked with, full of, or deserving, ignominy; dishonorable; shameful; despicable; humiliating. — **ig-no-min'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

ig-no-min-y (ig'nō-min-ī), *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-īz). Disgrace or dishonor; infamy; infamous action.

ig-no-ra'mus (-rā'mûs), *n.*; *pl.* **-MUSES** (-ēz). An ignorant person; a dunce.

ig-no-rance (ig'nō-rāns), *n.* State or fact of being ignorant.

ig-no-rant (-rānt), *a.* Destitute of knowledge; unaware (of); resulting from or exhibiting ignorance. — **Syn.** Unlearned, uneducated, illiterate, unlettered. — **ig-no-rant-ly**, *adv.*

ig-nore' (ig-nōr'), *v. t.* To refuse to notice; disregard willfully.

i-gua'na (ī-gwā'nā), *n.* Any of several large tropical American lizards.

IHS. A symbol or monogram representing the Greek ΙΗΣ, contraction of ΙΗ(Σ)ΟΤΣ, Jesus.

il'e-um (il'ē-ûm), *n.* The division of the small intestine between the jejunum and large intestine. — **il'e-ac** (-āk), *a.*

il'lex (il'lēks), *n.* Holm oak; holly.

il'i-ac (il'ī-āk), *a.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the ilium.

il'i-um (-ûm), *n.* The dorsal, or upper, one of the three chief bones composing either lateral half of the pelvis.

ilk (ilk), *pron.* With the or that, the same person or persons; the same thing, *obs.*, exc. in: **of that ilk**, of the same name, surname, place, or territorial designation. *Scot.* — *n.* Family; kind; breed; class; — an erroneous use arising from misunderstanding of the expression "of that ilk."

ill (il), *a.*; *compar.* **WORSE** (wûrs); *superl.* **WORST** (wûrst). Evil; malevolent; unjust; unkind; contrary to advantage; happiness, etc.; bad; defective; faulty;

incorrect; sick. — *adv.* In an ill manner; badly. — *n.* Whatever impairs happiness or prevents success, as misfortune or pain.

ill'-bred', *a.* Badly brought up; impolite; uncivil; rude.

il-le'gal (il-lē'gāl), *a.* Unlawful; illicit. —

il-le'gal'i-ty (il-lē'gāl'ī-tī), *n.* — **il-le'-gal-ly**, *adv.*

il-leg'i-ble (il-lēj'ī-b'l'), *a.* Not legible. —

il-leg'i-bil'i-ty (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **il-leg'ibly**, *adv.*

il-le-git'i-ma-cy (il-lē-jīt'ī-mā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sīz). State or quality of being illegitimate; bastardy.

il-le-git'i-mate (-māt), *a.* Not legitimate; unlawful; improper; bastard; not authorized by good usage; spurious. — **il-le-git'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*

ill'-fa'vored (il'-fā'vêrd), *a.* Ugly; offensive.

il-lib'er-al (il-līb'ēr-āl), *a.* Not liberal; ungentlemanly; vulgar; indicating or showing a lack of culture or breadth of view; bigoted; close; stingy. — **il-lib'-er-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tī), *n.* — **il-lib'er-ally**, *adv.*

il-lic'it (ī-līs'īt), *a.* Not allowed; improper; unlawful. — **il-lic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lic'it-ness**, *n.*

il-lim'it-a-ble (il-līm'īt-ā-b'l'), *a.* Immeasurable; boundless.

il-lit'er-a-cy (il-līt'ēr-ā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* **-cies** (-sīz). Quality or state of being illiterate; an error due to such ignorance.

il-lit'er-ate (-āt), *a.* Ignorant of letters or books; uneducated; specif., unable to read; unlearned; unrefined. — *n.* One who is illiterate. — **-ate-ness**, *n.*

ill'ness (il'nēs), *n.* Disease; sickness; malady; indisposition.

il-log'i-cal (il-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* Not logical.

ill'-starred', *a.* Born under, or having one's affairs controlled by, an evil star; unlucky; disastrous.

ill'treat' (il'trēt'), *v. t.* To treat cruelly or improperly.

il-lu'mi-nant (il-lū'mī-nānt), *n.* That which gives light; esp., a material, as oil, from which light is produced.

il-lu'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. t.* To make light; enlighten; make plain or clear; light up or decorate with artificial lights; adorn, as an initial letter or word, with fanciful flourishes, etc., or a book or page with borders, initial letters, or miniature pictures in colors and gold. — **il-lu'mi-na'tor** (-nā'tēr), *n.*

il-lu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act of illuminating; state of being illuminated; enlightenment.

il-lu'mine (il-lū'mīn), *v. t.* To illuminate.

ăle, senâte, căre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recent, makër; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cõnnect; ûse, ûnite,

il-lu'sion (i-lū'zhŭn), *n.* An unreal or misleading image presented to the vision; a deceptive appearance; state or fact of being deceived; false impression; delusion; a delicate lace, for veils, etc.; tulle. — **Syn.** Mockery, chimera.

il-lu'sive (-siv), *a.* Deceiving by false show; unreal. — **il-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **il-lu'sive-ness**, *n.*

il-lu'so-ry (-sō-rī), *a.* Deceiving; fallacious; illusive.

il-lu'strate (i-lūs'trāt; il'ūs-trāt), *v. t.* To make clear or explain, as by figures or comparisons; to provide or adorn, as a book, with pictures, etc.; of pictures, etc., to elucidate or adorn.

il-lus-tra'tion (il'ūs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illustrating; state of being illustrated; that which illustrates; a comparison or example; a picture to elucidate or decorate a book, etc.

il-lus'tra-tive (i-lūs'trā-tīv; il'ūs-), *a.* Tending or designed to illustrate.

il-lus'tra-tor (-tēr), *n.* One that illustrates.

il-lus'tri-ous (i-lūs'trī-ūs), *a.* Great, noble, or the like; eminent; famous. —

il-lus'tri-ous-ly, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.* **ill will.** Unkindness; malevolence.

il'ly (il'lī), *adv.* Badly; ill; — sometimes found in good authors, though *ill* is the accepted form.

im'age (im'āj), *n.* A representation or similitude; an imitation of a person or thing in the solid form; effigy; statue; form; appearance; likeness; something representing another thing; symbol; representation; a type; embodiment; a mental picture; picture drawn by the fancy; conception; idea; such a picture of an object as is formed by reflection or refraction. — *v. t.* To form an image of; reflect; conceive; imagine; describe; portray; typify.

im'age-ry (-rī), *n.* Images collectively; work of the memory, imagination, or fancy; figures of speech collectively.

im-ag'i-na-ble (i-māj'i-nā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imagined; conceivable. — **im-ag'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

im-ag'i-na-ry (-nā-rī), *a.* Existing only in imagination; not real, fancied; ideal. — **im-ag'i-na-ri-ly**, *adv.*

im-ag'i-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Power or process of having mental images or of forming ideal constructions from images, concepts, and feelings; a mental image, conception, or notion; a creation of the mind, esp. an idealized or poetic creation; a fanciful notion.

im-ag'i-na-tive (i-māj'i-nā-tīv), *a.* Pert. to, proceeding from, or characterized by,

imagination; given to imagining. — **im-ag'i-na-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

im-ag'ine (i-māj'in), *v. t.* To form a notion, or a mental image, of; conceive; devise; suppose; guess; believe on insufficient evidence; fancy. — *v. i.* To fancy; think; suppose.

im'be-cile (im'bē-sil or, esp. British, im'bē-sel, im'bē-sēl'), *formerly usually* im'bēs'il), *a.* Feeble; esp., feeble-minded; stupid; fatuous; idiotic. — *n.* An imbecile person. — **im-be-cil'i-ty** (-sil'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz).

im-bibe' (im-bīb'), *v. t.* To absorb into the mind; drink or drink in; inhale; absorb; assimilate. — **im-bib'er** (-ēr), *n.* — **im-bi-bi'tion** (im'bī-bish'ŭn), *n.*

im'bri-cate (im'bri-kāt), *a.* Lying lapped over each other, as scales, in regular order like tiles; overlapping at the margins.

im'bri-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An overlapping like that of tiles or shingles.

im-bro'glio (im-brōl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* -**GLIOS** (-yōz). An intricate or complicated situation; a complicated and embarrassing state of things; embroilment.

im-brue' (-brōō'), *v. t.* To stain; drench; — now of blood, gore, etc.

im-brute' (im-brōōt'), *v. t. & i.* To degrade or sink to the state of a brute.

im-bue' (im-bū'), *v. t.* To saturate; impregnate; permeate.

im'i-ta-ble (im'i-tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imitated or copied.

im'i-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To copy, or strive to copy; assume the form or likeness of; be or appear like; resemble. — **Syn.** Mimic, mock, ape.

im'i-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imitating; thing made or produced as a copy; artificial likeness; counterfeit. — *a.* Simulating something superior.

im'i-ta-tive (im'i-tā-tīv), *a.* Marked by imitation; inclined to imitate; not original; imitation.

im'i-ta'tor (-tā'tēr), *n.* One who imitates.

im-mac'u-late (i-māk'ū-lāt), *a.* Spotless; pure; faultless. — **-late-ly**, *adv.*

Immaculate Conception. *R. C. Ch.* The miraculous conception by which the Virgin Mary is held to have been conceived without original sin, or the doctrine which affirms this. The doctrine was made an article of faith by papal bull, Dec. 8, 1854.

im'ma-nent (im'ā-nēnt), *a.* Indwelling; inherent; intrinsic. — **im'ma-nence** (-nēns), **im'ma-nen-cy** (-nēn-sī), *n.*

Im-man'u-el (i-mān'ū-ēl), *n.* Lit., God with us; — a designation of Christ.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

im'ma-te'ri-al (im'ā-tē'rī-āl), *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual; unimportant. — **im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tī), *n.* — **-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
im'ma-ture' (-tūr'), *a.* Not mature; not developed; crude. — **im'ma-ture'-ly**, *adv.* — **-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rī-tī), *n.*
im-meas'ur-a-ble (i-mēzh'ūr-ā-b'l; im-mēzh'-), *a.* Incapable of being measured; illimitable.
im-me'di-a-cy (i-mēd'ā-sī), *n.* A being immediate; directness.
im-me'di-ate (-āt), *a.* Having no intermediary or intermediation; next in line or relation; acting without the intervention of another object, cause, or agency; direct; intuitive; intimately affecting; primary; not distant or separated in space or time; present; instant; *Colloq.*, not far distant; near. — **im-me'di-ate-ly**, *adv.*
im'me-mo'ri-al (im'ē-mō'rī-āl), *a.* Ancient beyond memory or record; indefinitely ancient. — **-mo'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
im-mense' (i-mēns'), *a.* Immeasurable; vast; huge. — **im-mense-ly**, *adv.* — **im-men'si-ty** (i-mēn'sī-tī), *n.*
im-merge' (i-mūrj'), *v. t. & i.* To plunge into or under (a fluid, etc.).
im-merse' (i-mūr's'), *v. t.* To plunge into (a fluid, etc.); dip; sink; baptize by immersion; engage deeply; absorb.
im-mer'sion (i-mūr'shūn), *n.* Act of immersing; state of being immersed.
im-me-thod'i-cal (im'ē-thōd'ī-kāl; im'-mē-), *a.* Not methodical; irregular.
im'mi-grant (im'ī-grānt), *n.* One who immigrates.
im'mi-grate (-grāt), *v. i.* To come into a country for permanent residence. — **im'mi-gra'tion** (-grā'shūn), *n.*
im'mi-nence (im'ī-nēns), *n.* Condition, quality, or fact of being imminent.
im'mi-nent (-nēnt), *a.* Threatening to occur immediately; impending; — usually of evil or danger. — **-nent-ly**, *adv.*
im-mis'ci-ble (i-mīs'ī-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being mixed, or mingled.
im-mo'bile (i-mō'bīl), *a.* Immovable; also, motionless; still. — **im-mo-bil'i-ty** (im'ō-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
im-mod'er-ate (i-mōd'ēr-āt), *a.* Not moderate; unreasonable; extreme. — **Syn.** Exorbitant, extravagant, intemperate, inordinate, excessive. — **im-mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **im-mod'er-a'tion** (i-mōd'ēr-ā'shūn), *n.*
im-mod'est (i-mōd'ēst), *a.* Not modest; forward; bold; indecent; indelicate; lewd. — **Syn.** Indecorous, shameless, impure, unchaste, obscene. — **im-mod'est-ly**, *adv.* — **-es-ty** (-ēs-tī), *n.*

im'mo-late (im'ō-lāt), *v. t.* To kill as a sacrificial victim; to sacrifice. — **im-mo-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*
im-mor'al (i-mōr'āl), *a.* Not moral; wicked; licentious. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*
im-mo-ral'i-ty (im'ō-rāl'ī-tī), *n.*; **pl. -TIES** (-tīz). State or quality of being immoral; vice; wickedness; unchastity; an immoral act or practice; a vice.
im-mor'tal (i-mōr'tāl), *a.* Undying; everlasting; of or pert. to immortality; imperishable. — **Syn.** Eternal, continual, enduring, endless, deathless. — *n.* An immortal being; esp., *pl.*, in Classical myth, the gods; one whose fame is lasting. — **im-mor'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **im-mor-tal'i-ty** (im'ō-rāl'ī-tī), *n.*
im-mor'tal-ize (i-mōr'tāl-īz), *v. t.* To render immortal.
im-mor-telle' (im'ōr-tēl'), *n.* Any of the plants or flowers called everlasting.
im-mov'a-ble (i-mōōv'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being moved; stationary; steadfast; unyielding; impassive. — *n.* That which cannot be moved; *pl.*, lands and things adherent thereto. — **im-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **im-mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*
im-mune' (i-mūn'), *a.* Exempt; protected against some disease, as by inoculation. — *n.* One immune. — **im-mun'-ize** (i-mūn'īz; im'ū-nīz), *v. t.*
im-mu'ni-ty (i-mū'nī-tī), *n.*; **pl. -TIES** (-tīz). Freedom or exemption, esp. from a charge, duty, tax, or service; also, a particular privilege; state of resisting the development of disease.
im-mure' (i-mūr'), *v. t.* To inclose within walls; shut up.
im-mu'ta-ble (i-mū'tā-b'l), *a.* Not mutable; unchangeable. — **im-mu'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **im-mu'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*
imp (imp), *n.* A young or inferior devil; a little, malignant spirit; a mischievous child or urchin.
im'pact (im'pākt), *n.* An impinging; a striking together.
im-pair' (im-pār'), *v. t.* To make worse; diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength. — **Syn.** Decrease, deteriorate, reduce, weaken; damage, harm, mar. — **im-pair'ment** (im-pār'mēnt), *n.*
im-pale' (im-pāl'), *v. t.* To pierce as with a pale; torture or punish by fixing on a sharp stake. — **im-pale'ment**, *n.*
im-pal'pa-ble (im-pāl'pā-b'l), *a.* Not palpable; that cannot be felt; extremely fine; incorporeal. — **im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*
im-pan'el (-pān'ēl), *v. t.* To enter in or on a panel (list); enroll.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

im-par'i-ty (im-pär'i-tī), *n.* Inequality; disparity.

im-part' (-pärt'), *v. t.* To bestow a share of; allow another to partake in; share; communicate; communicate the knowledge of; tell.

im-par'tial (-pär'shāl), *a.* Not partial; unbiased; fair; just. — **im-par'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **im-par'ti-al'i-ty** (im-pär'shāl'i-tī; im-pär-shāl'i-tī), *n.*

im-pass'a-ble (-päs'ä-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being passed or traversed.

im-pas'si-ble (-päs'i-b'l), *a.* Incapable of suffering; unfeeling; impassive. — **im-pas'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.* — **im-pas'si-bly**, *adv.*

im-pas'sioned (-pash'ünd), *p. a.* Filled with passion; ardent.

im-pas'sive (-päs'iv), *a.* Insusceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; inanimate; not susceptible of injury; invulnerable; unimpressible; apathetic. — **im-pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **-sive-ness**, **im-pas-siv'i-ty** (im-päs-siv'i-tī), *n.*

im-pa'tience (im-pä'shéns), *n.* State or quality of being impatient.

im-pa'tient (-shént), *a.* Not patient; restless because of pain, delay, or opposition; uneasy; prompted by or indicating impatience. — **Syn.** Eager, precipitate, hasty, intolerant; irritable, fretful, peevish, choleric. — **im-pa'tient-ly**, *adv.*

im-peach' (-pēch'), *v. t.* To bring an accusation against; charge with a crime or misdemeanor; esp., to charge (a public officer), before a competent tribunal, with misbehavior in office; impute some fault to; challenge or discredit the credibility of, as a witness. — **im-peach'a-ble**, *a.* — **im-peach'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

im-pec'a-ble (-pēk'ä-b'l), *a.* Not liable to sin; incapable of wrong; free from fault or error. — **im-pec'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

im-pe-cu'ni-ous (im-pē-kū'ni-ūs), *a.* Not having money; habitually without money; poor. — **im-pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty** (-ös'i-tī), *n.*

im-pede' (im-pēd'), *v. t.* To obstruct; hinder.

im-ped'i-ment (-pēd'i-mēnt), *n.* Obstruction; that which impedes; a bodily defect.

im-ped'i-men'ta (-mēnt'ä), *n. pl.* Things that impede; encumbrances; baggage; supply trains to an army.

im-pel' (-pēl'), *v. t.* To urge forward or on; give an impulse to; drive; force. — **Syn.** Instigate, induce, influence, actuate. — **im-pel'ler**, *n.*

im-pend' (-pēnd'), *v. i.* To hang or be suspended (over); menace; be imminent.

im-pend'ing, *p. a.* Threatening.

im-pen'e-tra-bil'i-ty (-pēn'ē-trä-bil'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being impenetrable; that property in virtue of which two portions of matter cannot occupy the same portion of space at the same time.

im-pen'e-tra-ble (-pēn'ē-trä-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being pierced; impervious; incapable of being comprehended; unfathomable; inaccessible, as to reason, sympathy, etc.; having the property of physical impenetrability. — **im-pen'e-tra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-bly**, *adv.*

im-pen'i-tent (-i-tēnt), *a.* Not penitent; not contrite; having no sorrow for sin. — **im-pen'i-tence** (-i-tēns), *n.* — **im-pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.*

im-per'a-tive (-pēr'ä-tiv), *a.* Expressive of command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation (as, the imperative mood of a verb); commanding; authoritative; urgent; obligatory; binding. — **Syn.** Dictatorial, positive, overbearing, domineering, arrogant, peremptory, imperious. — *n.* The imperative mood; a verb or verbal form denoting it; something imperative; a command. — **im-per'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

im-per-cep'ti-ble (im-pēr-sēp'ti-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible; very slight, gradual, or subtle. — **im-per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.* — **im-per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

im-per'fect (im-pūr'fēkt), *a.* Defective; incomplete. — *n.* The imperfect tense; a verb or verbal form denoting it. — **im-per'fect-ly**, *adv.* — **-fect-ness**, *n.*

imperfect tense. A tense expressing action or state (esp. past) as incomplete or in continuance at the time denoted.

im-per'fec'tion (im-pēr-fēk'shān), *n.* Quality or state of being imperfect. — **Syn.** Defect, incompleteness, failing, weakness, frailty, foible, flaw.

im-per'fo-rate (im-pūr'fō-rät), *a.* Not perforated; having no aperture.

im-pe'ri-al (im-pē'ri-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to an empire or emperor; sovereign; supreme; designating the weights and measures established by law in the United Kingdom. — *n.* A certain gold coin of Russia, worth about \$8.; a pointed tuft of hair on a man's chin. — **im-pe'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-pe'ri-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Imperial government, authority, or system; policy of seeking extension of the control or empire of a nation. — **im-pe'ri-al-ist**, *n.*

im-per'il (-pēr'il), *v. i.* To endanger.

im-pe'ri-ous (-pē'ri-ūs), *a.* Arrogant; overbearing; imperative; urgent; compelling. — **im-pe'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pe'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

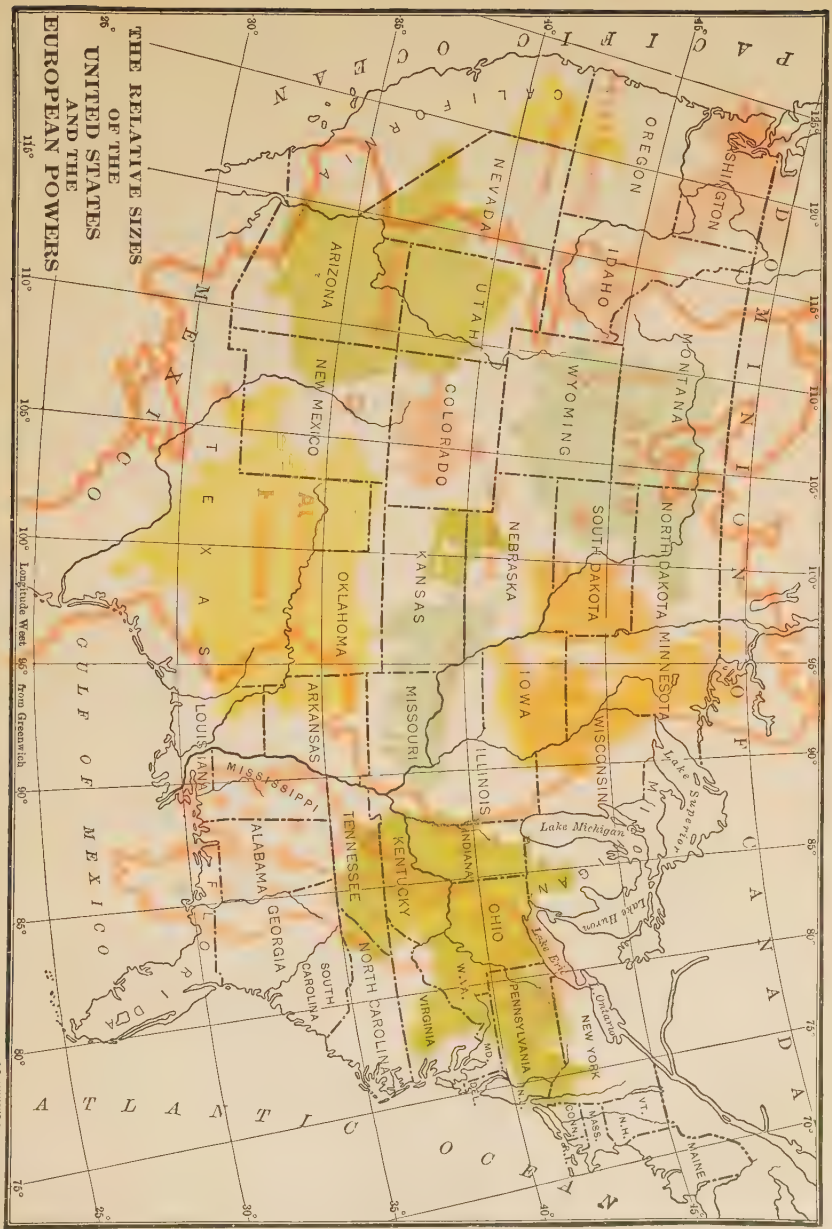
ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, whin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

im-per'ish-a-ble (im-pēr'ish-ā-b'l), *a.* Not perishable.
im-per'me-a-ble (im-pūr'mē-ā-b'l), *a.* Not permeable; impervious.
im-per'son-al (-sūn-āl), *a.* Not personal; of verbs, denoting the action of an agent not specified, and hence used with no subject or an indefinite one (as, *it snows*); without personal reference or connection; not representing, or existing as, a person. — *n.* That which is impersonal; an impersonal verb. — **im-per'son-al'i-ty** (im-pūr'sūn-āl'i-ti), *n.* — **im-per'son-al-ly**, *adv.*
im-per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To personify; typify; personate. — **im-per'son-a-tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **im-per'son-a-tor**, *n.*
im-per'ti-nence (im-pūr'ti-nēns), *n.* Fact, state, or quality of being impertinent; irrelevance; unfitness; impropriety; incivility; insolence; that which is impertinent; a case lacking pertinence.
im-per'ti-nent (-nēnt), *a.* Not pertinent; esp., irrelevant; guilty of, or prone to, rudeness; pert; insolent. — **Syn.** Rude, saucy, disrespectful, impudent. — **im-per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*
im-per-turb'a-ble (im-pēr-tūr'bā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being disturbed; calm; serene. — **im-per-turb'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **im-per-turb'a-bly**, *adv.*
im-per'vi-ous (im-pūr'vī-ūs), *a.* Not pervious. — **im-per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*
im-pe-ti'go (im-pē-ti'gō), *n.* A cutaneous pustular eruption; usually, a kind of eczema.
im-pet'u-os'i-ty (im-pēt'ū-ōs'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Impetuous state, quality, or action.
im-pet'u-ous (-pēt'ū-ūs), *a.* Rushing with violence; furious; violent; vehement; hastily or rashly energetic; passionate. — **Syn.** Eager, precipitate, headlong; ardent, fervid. — **im-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pet'u-ous-ness**, *n.*
im-pe-tus (im-pē-tūs), *n.* The property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its weight and its motion; momentum, esp. in reference to the origin and intensity of the motion; impulse.
im-pi'e-ty (im-pī'ē-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality of being impious; irreverence; ungodliness; an impious act.
im-pinge' (-pīnj'), *v. i.* To strike, dash, or come (on, upon, against), esp. with sharp collision. — **im-pinge'ment**, *n.*
im-pi-ous (im-pī-ūs), *a.* Not pious; profane. — **im-pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pi-ous-ness**, *n.*
imp'ish (im'pish), *a.* Having the characteristics of an imp; esp., mischievous.

im-pla'ca-ble (im-plā'kā-b'l), *a.* Not placable; inexorable; relentless. — **im-pla'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **im-pla'ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **im-pla'ca-bly**, *adv.*
im-plant' (-plānt'), *v. t.* To plant or set securely or deeply; instill or inculcate thoroughly. — **Syn.** Introduce, ingraft, infix, impress, infuse.
im-ple'ment (im'plē-mēnt), *n.* An instrument, tool, or utensil.
im'pli-cate (im'pli-kāt), *v. t.* To imply; bring into intimate or incriminating connection; involve.
im-pli-ca'tion (im'pli-kā'shūn), *n.* An implicating; state of being implicated; thing implied; inference.
im-plie'it (im-plis'it), *a.* Tacitly comprised; implied; involved in the nature or being of something, though not shown or expressed; unquestioning; unreserved. — **im-plie'it-ly**, *adv.* — **im-plie'it-ness**, *n.*
im-plied' (-plid'), *p. a.* Virtually involved or included; inferential.
im-plore' (im-plōr'), *v. t.* To call upon or for in supplication; beseech; entreat; beg. — **Syn.** Supplicate, crave, pray, beg. — **im-plor'ing-ly**, *adv.*
im-ply' (-plī'), *v. t.*; -PLIED' (-plid'); -PLY'ING. To involve in substance, or by fair inference, when not expressly stated; include virtually; express indirectly; insinuate.
im-pol'icy (-pōl'i-sī), *n.* Inexpediency; bad policy.
im-po-lite' (im'pō-lit'), *a.* Not polite; uncivil; rude. — **im po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **im po-lite'ness**, *n.*
im-pol'i-tic (im-pōl'i-tīk), *a.* Not politic; unwise; inexpedient.
im-pon'der-a-ble (im-pōn'dēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Not ponderable.
im-port' (im-pōrt'), *v. t.* To mean; signify; imply; introduce from without; esp., bring (wares) into a place from a foreign country in commerce; be of importance to; concern.
im'port (im'pōrt), *n.* Meaning; application or interpretation; importance; merchandise imported (esp. in *pl.*).
im-por'tance (im-pōr'tāns), *n.* Quality or state of being important; consequence; weight; moment; significance.
im-por'tant (-tānt), *a.* Having consequence; weighty; momentous; consequential; pompous.
im-por-ta'tion (im'pōr-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of importing, esp. merchandise from abroad; that which is imported.
im-port'er (im-pōr'tēr), *n.* One who imports.
im-por'tu-nate (-pōr'tū-nāt), *a.* Trou-

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makěr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, săft, cănnect; ūse, ūnite,

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hlesomely urgent; pressing in demand. — **im-por'tu-nate-ly**, *adv.*
im'por-tune' (im'pôr-tûn'; im-pôr-tûn), *a.* Troublesome; urgent; importunate. — *v. t.* To urge persistently. — *v. i.* To be importunate; beg earnestly.
im'por-tu-ni-ty (im'pôr-tû-nî-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality of being importunate; troublesome pertinacity.
im-pose' (im-pôz'), *v. t.* To lay on (the hands), as in confirmation; lay as a charge, etc.; inflict; subject (one) to a charge, penalty, etc.; arrange in proper order and lock up in a chase for printing (used of pages, forms, etc.). — *v. i.* To obtrude; presume; deceive by false representation (with *on* or *upon*). — **im-pos'er** (im-pôz'ër), *n.*
im-pos'ing (im-pôz'ing), *p. a.* Impressive; commanding.
im-po-si'tion (im'pô-zîsh'ûn), *n.* Act of imposing; a charge; burden; tax; unwarranted requirement; trick or deception; imposture. — **Syn.** Deceit, fraud.
im-pos'si-ble (-pôs'i-b'l), *a.* Not possible; incapable of being or occurring; utterly impracticable or hopeless; *Colloq.*, hopelessly incongruous or deficient; out of the question. — **im-pos'si-bly**, *adv.* — **im-pos'si-bil'i-ty** (im-pôs'i-bil'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz).
im'post (im'pöst), *n.* A tax; customs duty; excise; the top member of a pillar, pier, etc., supporting an arch.
im-pos'tor (im-pôs'tër), *n.* One who imposes on others.
im-pos'ture (-tûr), *n.* Act or conduct of an impostor; fraud or imposition. — **Syn.** Cheat, trick.
im'po-tence (im'pô-tëns), **im'po-ten-ey** (-tën-sî), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being impotent.
im'po-tent (-tënt), *a.* Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor; weak; infirm; wanting the power of procreation. — **im'po-tent-ly**, *adv.*
im-pov'er-ish (im-pöv'ër-ish), *v. t.* To make poor. — **-ish-ment** (-mënt), *n.*
im-prac'ti-ca-ble (im-präk'tî-kä-b'l), *a.* Not practicable; not to be persuaded or controlled by any reasonable method; unmanageable; incapable of being used. — **im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty**, **im-prac'ti-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-ca-bly**, *adv.*
im-pre-cate (im'prë-kät), *v. t.* To call down or invoke (usually evil) by prayer; curse. — **im-pre-ca'tion** (-kâ'shûn), *n.* — **im'pre-ca-to-ry** (im'prë-kä-tô-rî), *a.*
im-preg'na-ble (im-prëg'nä-b'l), *a.* Able to resist attack or assault. — **im-preg'na-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tî), *n.* — **im-preg'na-bly**, *adv.*

im-preg'na-te (-nät), *v. t.* To make pregnant; fertilize; infuse particles of another substance into; saturate. — **im'-preg-na'tion** (im'prëg-nä'shûn), *n.*
im'pre-sa'ri-o (im'prä-sä-rë-ô), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIOS (-öz); It. -SARI (-sä'rë). The projector or manager of an opera or concert company.
im'pre-scrip'ti-ble (im'prë-skrîp'tî-b'l), *a.* Not subject to prescription; inalienable; absolute.
im-press' (im-prës'), *v. t.* To levy for public service; force into the naval service.
im-press' (-prës'), *v. t.* To press, stamp, or print something in or upon; imprint upon (something); apply with pressure or so as to press or imprint; cause a vivid impression of; stamp; produce an impression upon; affect, esp. deeply.
im'press (im'prës), *n.* Act or mark of impressing; impression; imprint; stamp; print; characteristic; stamp.
im-press'i-ble (-prës'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible; sensitive. — **im-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tî), *n.*
im-pres'sion (-prësh'ûn), *n.* Act of impressing; state of being impressed; effect of impressing; stamp; figure; trait or feature resulting from indirect influence; influence or effect on feeling, sense, or intellect; indistinct notion, remembrance, or opinion.
im-pres'sion-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Liable to impression; susceptible.
im-pres'sion-ism (-iz'm), *n.* In painting, that theory the fundamental idea of which is to render immediate sense impressions, excluding minute analysis and detail; in literature, depiction with broad simplicity and little detail. — **im-pres'sion-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *a.*
im-pres'sive (-prës'iv), *a.* Making, or tending, or adapted to make, an impression. — **im-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*
im-press'ment (-prës'mënt), *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service.
im-pri-ma'tur (im'pri-mä'tûr), *n.* A license to print or publish something.
im-pri'mis (im-pri'mis), *adv.* [L.] In the first place.
im-print' (-print'), *v. t.* To impress; stamp; stamp or mark, as letters on paper, by means of type, plates, etc.; fix indelibly, as in the memory; impress.
im'print (im'print), *n.* Whatever is imprinted; impress; name of the publisher of a book, usually on the title-page, or that of the printer on any printed sheet.
im-pris'on (im-prîz'n), *v. t.* To put in prison; confine; incarcerate.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. in; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

im-pris'on-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of imprisoning; state of being imprisoned; confinement; incarceration; restraint.

im-prob'a-ble (-prŏb'ā-b'l), *a.* Not probable; not to be expected. — **im-prob'a-bil'i-ty** (-prŏb'ā-bil'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). — **im-prob'a-bly**, *adv.*

im-promp'tu (-prŏmp'tŭ), *adv.* or *a.* Offhand; extemporaneous; extempore. — *n.* Something made or done offhand or without previous study.

im-prop'er (-prŏp'ēr), *a.* Not proper; not appropriate; not accordant with fact, truth, or right procedure; incorrect; not normally formed, or not properly so called (as: **improper fractions**, fractions in which the numerator is greater than the denominator); not fitting; indecorous; indecent; unseemly, — **im-prop'er-ly**, *adv.*

im-pro-pri'e-ty (im-prŏ-pri'ē-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or fact of being improper; an improper act, use, sense, etc.

im-prov'a-ble (im-prŏv'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being improved.

im-prove' (-prŏv'), *v. t.* To use to good purpose or advantage; augment or enhance in value or good quality; make better. — *v. i.* To increase; rise in value; grow better; make improvements (usually with *on* or *upon*). — **Syn.** Advance, promote, better, ameliorate.

im-prove'ment (im-prŏv'mĕnt), *n.* Act, fact, or process of improving; cultivation; development, esp. betterment; state of being improved; enhanced value or excellence; result of improving, or that which constitutes it.

im-prov'er (-prŏv'ēr), *n.* One that improves.

im-prov'i-dent (-prŏv'ī-dĕnt), *a.* Not provident; thoughtless; thriftless. — **Syn.** Inconsiderate, heedless, shiftless, prodigal, wasteful. — **im-prov'i-dence** (-dĕns), *n.* — **-dent-ly**, *adv.*

im-prov'i-sa'tion (im-prŏv'ī-sā'shŭn; -zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of improvising; thing improvised; impromptu.

im-pro-vise' (im-prŏ-vīz'), *v. t.* & *i.* To extemporize; bring about, make, or do, without preparation; provide offhand. — **im-pro-vis'er** (-vīz'ēr), **im-prov'i-sa'tor** (im-prŏv'ī-sā'tēr; -zā'tēr), *n.*

im-pru'dence (im-prŏv'dĕns), *n.* Quality, state, or instance of being imprudent; indiscretion.

im-pru'dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Not prudent; indiscreet. — **im-pru'dent-ly**, *adv.*

im-pru-dence (im-pŭ-dĕns), *n.* Quality of being impudent; esp., pert assurance; insolence; effrontery.

im-pu-dent (-dĕnt), *a.* Bold or pert,

with contempt or disregard of others; impertinent; insolent. — **Syn.** Audacious, brazen, saucy. — **-dent-ly**, *adv.*

im-pugn' (im-pŭn'), *v. t.* To assail by words or arguments; call in question; oppose as false. — **im-pugn'er**, *n.*

im-pulse (im'pŭls), *n.* Act of impelling; impulsion, or motion so produced; spontaneous inclination; motive or natural tendency other than rational or instinctive. — **Syn.** Incentive, influence.

im-pul'sion (im-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Act of impelling; state of being impelled; impelling force, or impulse; mental impulse.

im-pul'sive (-sīv), *a.* Giving an impulse; moving; impelling; actuated or characterized by impulse. — **im-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **-sive-ness**, *n.*

im-pu'ni-ty (-pŭ-nī-tī), *n.* Exemption from punishment, harm, or loss.

im-pure' (-pŭr'), *a.* Not pure; unclean; dirty; unwholesome; adulterated; mixed; unclean ceremonially; defiled; unholy; unchaste; lewd; not idiomatic. — **im-pure-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pure'ness**, *n.*

im-pu'ri-ty (-pŭ-rī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being impure; that which is or renders impure.

im-put'a-ble (im-pŭt'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be imputed; attributable.

im-pu-ta'tion (im'pŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of imputing; thing imputed; esp. attribution of evil; censure; insinuation.

im-pute' (im-pŭt'), *v. t.* To ascribe (to one) as author or possessor; charge or credit, as a fault or virtue.

in (in), *prep.* *In* denotes situation or position with respect to surroundings, encompassment, or inclosure, or direction (where *into* is now generally used). — *adv.* Indicating a direction of entering, or a position as to surroundings, encompassment, inclosure, inclusion, etc. — *a.* Internal; inward. — *n.* [Usually in *pl.*] One that is in, esp. one in office; a reëntrant angle; corner. — **ins and outs**, nooks and corners; twists and turns.

in- (in-). Prefix meaning *in*, *within*, *into*, *towards*, *on*.

in- (in-). Prefix meaning *not*, *non-*, *un-*.

in'a-bil'i-ty (in'ā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being unable; insufficiency of power, strength, resources, or capacity. — **Syn.** Incompetence, impotence, incapacity; disqualification, disability.

in-ac-ces'si-ble (in'āk-sĕs'ī-b'l), *a.* Not accessible.

in-ac'cu-rate (in'āk'ŭ-rāt), *a.* Not accurate; inexact; incorrect; erroneous. — **in-ac'cu-ra-cy** (in'āk'ŭ-rā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). — **in-ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.*

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, recĕnt, makĕr; ăce, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, ăft, cĕnnect; ũse, ũnite.

in-ac'tion (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Lack of action.
in-ac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not active; inert; sluggish. — **Syn.** Dull, slothful, lazy.
 — **in-ac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ac-tiv'i-ty** (ĭn'ăk-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-ad'e-quate (ĭn-ăd'ĕ-kwăt), *a.* Not adequate; insufficient. — **in-ad'e-qua-cy** (-kwă-sĭ), *n.*
in-ad-mis'si-ble (ĭn'ăd-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not admissible.
in-ad-vert'ence (-vŭr'tĕns), *n.* Quality of being inadvertent; inattention; negligence; effect of inattention; oversight.
in-ad-vert'ent (-tĕnt), *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; negligent; inattentive. — **in-ad-vert'ent-ly**, *adv.*
in-al'ien-a-ble (ĭn-ăl'yĕn-ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being alienated. — **-a-bly**, *adv.* — **in-al'ien-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
in-am'o-ra'ta (ĭn-ăm'ŏ-ră'tă), *n.* A woman in love or beloved; a sweetheart.
in-ane' (ĭn-ăn'), *a.* Without contents; empty; silly. — **in-ane'ly**, *adv.*
in-an'i-mate (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-măt), *a.* Not animate; lifeless; dull.
in-a-ni'tion (ĭn'ă-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* State of being inane; emptiness; exhaustion from lack of food.
in-an'i-ty (ĭn-ăn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tĭz). State or quality of being inane; (used esp. in *pl.*) inane thing; a vanity.
in-ap'pli-ca-ble (-ăp'li-kă-b'l), *a.* Not applicable.
in-ap-pre'ci-a-ble (ĭn'ă-prĕ-shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Not appreciable; too small to be perceived.
in-ap-pro'pri-ate (-prŏ'pri-ăt), *a.* Not appropriate; unsuitable.
in-apt' (-ăpt'), *a.* Not apt. — **in-apt'i-tude** (-ăp'tĭ-tŭd), *n.*
in-ar-tic'u-late (ĭn'ăr-tĭk'ŭ-lăt), *a.* Uttered without articulation; unable to articulate; dumb; not jointed or articulated. — **in-ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.*
in-ar-tis'tic (-tĭs'tĭk), *a.* Not artistic.
in-as-much' (ĭn'ăz-mŭch'), *adv.* In like manner or degree; in consideration that; since; — with *as*.
in-at-ten'tion (ĭn'ă-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Want of attention; disregard; heedlessness.
in-at-ten'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Not attentive; heedless; negligent. — **Syn.** Careless, regardless, thoughtless.
in-au'di-ble (ĭn'ŏ'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Not audible. — **in-au'di-bly**, *adv.*
in-au'gu-ral (-gŭ-răl), *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration. — *n.* An inaugural address. *Ū. S.*
in-au'gu-rate (-răt), *v. t.* To admit or induct into an office formally; install; begin or initiate, esp. favorably or ceremoniously; celebrate the first public

use of; set in motion. — **in-au'gu-ra-tor** (-ră'tĕr), *n.*
in-au'gu-ra'tion (-ră'shŭn), *n.* An inaugurating; formal opening or beginning.
in-aus-pi'cious (ĭn'ŏs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfavorable.
in'board' (ĭn'bŏrd'), *a. & adv.* In reference to a ship, inside or inwardly.
in'born' (-bŏrn'), *a.* Born in or with one; innate. — **Syn.** Inbred, inherent, natural.
in'bred' (ĭn'bred'), *a.* Bred within; innate; (*pron.* ĭn-bred') subjected to inbreeding.
in-breed' (ĭn-brĕd'), *v. t.*; **-BRED'** (-brĕd'); **-BREED'ING.** To produce or generate within; breed with each other (animals closely related).
In'ca (ĭn'kă), *n.* One of a South American tribe of Indians whose supremacy was acknowledged by most of the cultured tribes at the advent of the Spaniards; specif., one of the ruling family of the Incas, esp. the ruling chief, or emperor.
in-cal'cu-la-ble (ĭn-kăl'kŭ-lă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being calculated.
in-ca-les'cent (ĭn'kă-lĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Growing warm.
in'can-des'cent (-kăn-dĕs'ĕnt), *a.* White or glowing with intense heat; hence, clear; shining; brilliant. — **in'can-des'cence** (-kăn-dĕs'ĕns), *n.*
in'can-ta'tion (-kăn-tă'shŭn), *n.* Use of spells or charms in magic ritual; the formula of words used.
in-ca'pa-ble (-kă-pă-b'l), *a.* Not capable; — often with *of*. — **Syn.** Unqualified, disqualified, inefficient, unable.
in-ca-pac'i-tate (ĭn'kă-păs'ĭ-tăt), *v. t.* To deprive of capacity; disable; disqualify.
in-ca-pac'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.* Want of capacity; inability; disability; incompetency; disqualification.
in-car'cer-ate (ĭn-kăr'sĕr-ăt), *v. t.* To imprison; confine; hem in. — **in-car'cer-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*
in-car'na-dine (ĭn-kăr'nă-dĭn), *a.* Of a reddish hue; crimson. — *v. t.* To make incarnadine.
in-car'nate (-năt), *a.* Invested with flesh or bodily, esp. human, nature and form. — (-năt), *v. t.* To make incarnate; embody; give concrete or actual form to.
in-car-na'tion (ĭn-kăr-nă'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of incarnating; state of being incarnated; of Christ, the union of Godhead with manhood; a person or other creature embodying a spirit or deity, or exhibiting markedly a trait or quality.
in-case' (ĭn-kăs'), *v. t.* To inclose in a case or in something solid.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, mentŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

in-cau'tious (in-kô'shûs), *a.* Not cautious; heedless; careless; rash. — **Syn.** Unwary, indiscreet, inconsiderate, imprudent, reckless, thoughtless. — **in-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.*

in-cen'di-a-ry (in-sên'di-â-rî), *a.* Of or pert, to the malicious burning of property; inflammatory; seditious. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). One who commits arson; one who excites faction, quarrels, or sedition; an agitator. — **in-cen'di-a-rism** (-â-rîz'm), *n.*

in'cense (in'sênz), *n.* Material used to produce a perfume when burned; perfume or smoke exhaled from spices or gums when burned in religious rites; pleasing fragrance. — *v. t.* To burn incense before; perfume as with incense.

in-cense' (in-sênz'), *v. t.* To inflame with anger; heat; madden. — **Syn.** Enrage, exasperate, provoke, anger. — **in-cense-ment**, *n.*

in-cen'tive (-sên'tiv), *a.* Inciting; stimulative. — *n.* That which incites, or tends to incite, to determination or action; motive. — **Syn.** Spur, stimulus, incitement, encouragement.

in-cep'tion (-sêp'shûn), *n.* Beginning; commencement; initiation.

in-cep'tive (-tîv), *a.* Beginning, or relating to a beginning; of a verb, denoting the beginning of an action. — *n.* An inceptive verb or phrase.

in-cer'ti-tude (-sûr'tî-tûd), *n.* Doubtfulness; indecision.

in-ces'sant (in-sês'ânt), *a.* Continuing without interruption; unceasing; uninterrupted. — **in-ces'sant-ly**, *adv.*

in'cest (in'sêst), *n.* Crime of cohabitation between persons so closely related that marriage is prohibited. — **in-ces'-tu-ous** (in-sês'tû-ûs), *a.*

inch (Inch), *n.* A measure of length, 1-12th of a foot (= 2.54 centimeters).

in'cho-ate (in'kô-ât), *a.* Recently, or just, begun; beginning; incipient; incomplete.

in-cho'a-tive (in-kô'â-tîv), *a.* Inchoate; expressing, or pert. to, a beginning; inceptive. — *n.* An inchoative, or inceptive, verb.

in'ci-dence (in'sî-dênz), *n.* Act, fact, or manner of falling upon or affecting; the falling of a projectile, ray of light, etc., on a surface.

in'ci-dent (-dênt), *a.* Liable to happen; apt to occur; naturally happening or appertaining, esp. as a subordinate feature; falling or striking, as a light ray on a surface. — *n.* Event; occurrence; an accidental or subordinate action or event; circumstance; fact.

in'ci-den'tal (-dên'tâl), *a.* Happening as a chance feature of something else; casual; accidental. — *n.* That which is incidental. — **in'ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

in-cin'er-ate (in-sîn'êr-ât), *v. t. & i.* To burn to ashes; cremate. — **in-cin'er-a'tion** (-â'shûn), *n.* — **in-cin'er-a'tor** (-â'tôr), *n.*

in-cip'i-ence (-sîp'i-ênz), *n.* Incipient state or quality; beginning; commencement.

in-cip'i-ent (-ênt), *a.* Beginning to be, or to appear. — **in-cip'i-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-cise' (-sîz'), *v. t.* To cut in or into; carve; engrave.

in-ci'sion (-sîzh'ûn), *n.* Act of incising; a cut; gash.

in-ci'sive (-sî'sîv), *a.* Cutting; penetrating; acute; clear-cut; sarcastic; biting. — **in-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-ci'sor (-sî'zêr; -sêr), *n.* One of the cutting teeth in front of the canines in either jaw.

in-ci'so-ry (-sî'sô-rî), *a.* Adapted to cut.

in-ci-ta'tion (in'sî-tâ'shûn), *n.* An inciting; incitement.

in-cite' (in-sî't'), *v. t.* To spur or urge on. — **Syn.** Stimulate, instigate, goad, arouse, provoke, encourage, prompt. — **in-cit'er** (-êr), *n.*

in-cite-ment (-mênt), *n.* An inciting; that which incites; incentive. — **Syn.** Motive, spur, stimulus, impulse.

in-ci-vil'i-ty (in'sî-vî'lî-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). Uncivil quality, state, or act. — **Syn.** Impoliteness, discourtesy.

in-clem'en-ey (in-klêm'ên-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sîz). State, quality, or fact of being inclement.

in-clem'ent (-ênt), *a.* Not clement; severe; harsh; rough; stormy.

in-cli-na'tion (in'klî-nâ'shûn), *n.* A particular disposition; leaning; tendency; propensity; act of inclining, or bending; obeisance; nod; a direction, tendency, or deviation from the true vertical or horizontal; slope. — **Syn.** Bent, proneness, bias, proclivity.

in-cline' (in-klîn'), *v. i.* To bow; incline the head or body forward; bend; lean or tend; be disposed; deviate from a line, direction, or course; slope; slant; deviate from the vertical or horizontal. — *v. t.* To cause to incline; turn; dispose. — *n.* Inclined plane; grade; slope.

in-clined' (in-klînd'), *p. a.* Having inclination; disposed, esp. favorably; sloping; making an angle with some line or plane.

inclined plane. A plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

the horizon. When used to produce pressure or to move bodies, it is a *simple machine* or *mechanical power*.

in-close' (-klōz'), *v. t.* To shut up or in; include; insert (something) in the same parcel or envelope with another; surround, or shut in, as with a fence.

in-clo'sure (in-klō'zhūr), *n.* Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed; thing inclosed; that which incloses, as a fence.

in-clude' (in-klōd'), *v. t.* To confine; shut up; inclose; comprehend or comprise; contain.

in-clu'sion (-klōō'zhūn), *n.* Act of including; state of being included.

in-clu'sive (-siv), *a.* Inclosing; surrounding; containing; comprising; comprehending the stated limit or extremes (as, from Monday to Friday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Friday.) — **in-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

in-cog'ni-to (-kōg'ni-tō), *a. or adv.* With (one's) identity concealed; esp., in a capacity other than one's official capacity, or under a name or title not calling for special recognition. — *n.; pl. -tos* (-tōz). One appearing or living incognito; state or disguise of such a one.

in-coh'er'ence (in-kō-hēr'ēns), *pl. -ENCES. (-ēn-sēz), -co-her'en-cy* (-ēn-sī), *pl. -ENCIES* (-sīz), *n.* Quality or fact of being incoherent; thing that is incoherent.

in-co-her'ent (-ēnt), *a.* Not coherent; wanting cohesion; loose; incongruous; inconsistent. — **in-co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-com-bus'ti-ble (in'kōm-būs'ti-b'l), *a.* Not combustible.

in-come (in'kūm), *n.* A coming in; thing that comes in; gain from labor, business, or property; revenue; receipts; wages or salary. — **Syn.** Profit, proceeds, interest, emolument, produce.

in-com'er (in'kūm'ēr), *n.* One that comes in.

in-com'ing, *a.* Coming in; accruing, as profit; taking possession, as a tenant; beginning, as a year; entering.

in-com-men'su-ra-ble (in'kō-mēn'-shōō-rā-b'l), *a.* Not commensurable; in arithmetic, having no common divisor but 1. — **in-com-men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*

in-com-men'su-rate (-rāt), *a.* Not commensurate.

in-com-mode' (in'kō-mōd'), *v. t.* To give inconvenience; put out; discommode. — **Syn.** Annoy, inconvenience.

in-com-mo'di-ous (-mō'dī-ūs), *a.* Not commodious; inconvenient. — **in-com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-com-mod'i-ty (-mōd'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). Inconvenience; annoyance.

in'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (-mū'nī-kā-b'l), *a.* Not communicable.

in-com'pa-ra-ble (in-kōm'pā-rā-b'l), *a.* Beyond comparison; peerless; matchless. — **in-com'pa-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-com-pat'i-ble (in'kōm-pāt'i-b'l), *a.* Not compatible; mutually inconsistent; incongruous; discordant. — **in-com-pat'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*

in-com'pe-tence (in-kōm'pē-tēns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being incompetent; want of ability.

in-com'pe-tent (-tēnt), *a.* Not competent; wanting adequate power, capacity, means, etc.; incapable; disqualified. — **in-com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.*

in-com-plete' (in'kōm-plēt'), *a.* Not complete; not finished; imperfect; defective. — **in-com-plete-ly**, *adv.* — **in-com-plete-ness**, *n.*

in-com'pre-hen'si-ble (in-kōm'prē-hēn'si-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being comprehended; unintelligible; beyond ordinary comprehension; unfathomable; enigmatic.

in-com-press'i-ble (in'kōm-prēs'i-b'l), *a.* Not compressible.

in-con-ceiv'a-ble (in'kōn-sēv'ā-b'l), *a.* Not conceivable; unimaginable; unthinkable; incredible; unbelievable. — **in-con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con-clu'sive (-klōō'siv), *a.* Not conclusive; not leading to a definite conclusion or result.

in-con-gru-ous (in-kōn'grōō-ūs), *a.* Not congruous; inharmonious; inconsistent; unsuitable; inappropriate; absurd; disagreeing; unfit; improper. — **in-con-gru'i-ty** (in'kōn-grōō'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). — **in-con'gru-ous-ly**, *adv.*

in-con'se-quence (in-kōn'sē-kwēns), *n.* Quality or state of being inconsequent.

in-con'se-quent (-kwēnt), *a.* Not following from the premises; illogical; irrelevant in quality or action. — **in-con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.*

in-con-sid'er-a-ble (in'kōn-sīd'ēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Not considerable; trivial. — **in-con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con-sid'er-ate (-āt), *a.* Not considerate; not duly regarding others; hasty; careless. — **Syn.** Inattentive, negligent, improvident, imprudent, indiscreet, incautious, injudicious, rash. — **in-con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*

in-con-sist'en-cy (in'kōn-sīs'tēn-sī), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-sīz). Quality or state of being inconsistent; that which is inconsistent.

in-con-sist'ent (-tēnt), *a.* Not consistent; contradictory or inconsequent; illogical; incongruous; incompatible;

ŭrn, ŭp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

irreconcilable; not uniform in sentiment; not steady to principle, etc., fickle. — **Syn.** Discordant, dissonant, incoherent, discrepant. — **in'con-sist'-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in'con-sol'a-ble (in'kôn-sôl'â-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being consoled; disconsolate. — **in'con-sol'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'con-spic'u-ous (in'kôn-spik'û-ûs), *a.* Not conspicuous; not prominent or striking.

in-con'stant (in-kôn'stânt), *a.* Not constant; not stable or uniform; fickle; changeable. — **Syn.** Mutable, unsteady, variable, wavering, fluctuating. — **in-con'stan-cy** (-stân-sî), *n.* — **in-con'stant-ly**, *adv.*

in-con-test'a-ble (in'kôn-tës'tâ-b'l), *a.* Not contestable; not to be disputed or controverted. — **Syn.** Incontrovertible, indisputable, irrefragable, undeniable. — **in-con-test'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-con'ti-nent (in-kôn'ti-nënt), *a.* Not continent; indulging unlawful lust; lewd; unable to retain or contain (usually with *of*). — **in-con'ti-nence** (-nëns), *n.* — **in-con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

in-con'tro-vert'i-ble (in-kôn'trô-vûr'ti-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; indisputable. — **in-con'tro-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-con'tro-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

in'con-ven'ience (in'kôn-vën'yëns), *n.* Quality or state of being inconvenient; disadvantage; incommmodity; that which is inconvenient; that which gives trouble, embarrassment, or uneasiness. — **Syn.** Inconmodiousness, awkwardness, disquiet, uneasiness, disturbance, annoyance. — *v. t.* To put to inconvenience; incommode.

in'con-ven'ient (in'kôn-vën'yënt), *a.* Not convenient; troublesome; annoying; hindering. — **Syn.** Unsuitable, uncomfortable, awkward, incommodious, disadvantageous, cumbersome, embarrassing. — **in'con-ven'ient-ly**, *adv.*

in-con-vert'i-ble (-vûr'ti-b'l), *a.* Not convertible; of paper money, not exchangeable on demand for specie. — **in-con-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

in-cor'po-rate (in-kôr'pô-rât), *a.* Made one in body; intimately united; incorporated; united with others in a corporation. — (-rât), *v. t.* To form into a body; combine into one consistent mass; unite; unite with a mass already formed; blend; form into a legal body politic, or corporation; unite with a material body; embody.

in-cor'po-ra'tion (-râ'shûn), *n.* An incorporating; state of being incorporated; a corporation.

in-cor'po-ra'tor (in-kôr'pô-râ'tër), *n.* One who incorporates; original member of a corporation.

in'cor-po're-al (in'kôr-pô'rê-âl), *a.* Not corporeal; immaterial; existing only in contemplation of law, as an immaterial right. — **Syn.** Unsubstantial, bodiless, spiritual. — **in'cor-po're-al-ly**, *adv.*

in'cor-rect' (in'kô-rêkt'), *a.* Not correct; faulty; improper; untrue; inaccurate. — **Syn.** Erroneous, wrong. — **in'cor-rect'ly**, *adv.* — **-rect'ness**, *n.*

in-cor'ri-gi-ble (in-kôr'i-jî-b'l), *a.* Not corrigible; bad beyond correction; irclaimable. — *n.* One who is incorrigible. — **in-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **in-cor'ri-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in'cor-rupt' (in'kô-rûpt'), *a.* Not corrupt; pure; unimpaired; upright.

in'cor-rupt'i-ble (-rûp'ti-b'l), *a.* Not corruptible. — **in'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty** (-rûp'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **-rupt'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-crease' (in-krës'), *v. i. & t.* To become or make greater; grow; advance; wax; multiply by propagation; augment; enhance.

in'crease (in'krës), *n.* Act of increasing; enlargement; augmentation; growth; multiplication by propagation; generation; addition; increment; offspring; produce; profit. — **Syn.** Enlargement, development, accession, production.

in-cred'i-ble (in-krêd'i-b'l), *a.* Not credible; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief. — **in-cred'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). — **in-cred'i-bly**, *adv.*

in'cre-du'li-ty (in'krê-dû'li-ti), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being incredulous; skepticism.

in-cred'u-lous (in-krêd'û-lûs), *a.* Not credulous; skeptical; unbelieving; indicating incredulity. — **-lous-ly**, *adv.*

in'cre-ment (in'krê-mënt), *n.* An increasing; enlargement; increase; one of a series of minute additions or augmentations.

in-cre-s'cent (in-krës'ënt), *a.* Increasing; waxing.

in-crim'i-nate (in-krim'i-nât), *v. t.* To charge with, or involve in, a crime or fault; accuse.

in-crust' (-krûst'), *v. t.* To cover or line with a crust, or hard coat.

in'crus-ta'tion (in'krûs-tâ'shûn), *n.* Act of incrusting; state of being incrustured; crust; hard coating.

in'cu-bate (in'kû-bât), *v. t.* To sit on (eggs) to hatch them; brood; maintain (eggs, bacteria, etc.) under conditions favorable to hatching or development. — *v. i.* To brood.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, ârn, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recënt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnect; ûse, ûnite,

in'cu-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* An incubating; a brooding; development of a disease from its causes.
in'cu-ba'tor (in'kū-bā'tēr), *n.* One that incubates; esp., an apparatus for hatching eggs.
in'cu-bus (in'kū-bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -BUSES (-ēz), *L.* -BI (-bī). An evil spirit supposed to lie on persons asleep; nightmare; thing that oppresses or burdens.
in-cul'cate (in-kŭl'kāt; in'kŭl-), *v. t.* To teach and impress by repetition. — **Syn.** Instill, infuse, ingraft, impress. — **in-cul-ca'tion** (in'kŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **in-cul-ca'tor**, *n.*
in'cul-pate (in'kŭl-pāt; in-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* To impute guilt to; blame; incriminate. — **in-cul'pa-to-ry** (in-kŭl'pā-tō-rī), *a.*
in-cum'ben-cy (-kŭm'bēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). State or quality of being incumbent; that which is incumbent; obligation; full possession of an office.
in-cum'bent (-bēnt), *a.* Lying or reclining, esp. with downward pressure; obligatory. — *n.* One holding an office.
in-cur' (in-kŭr'), *v. t.* To meet or fall in with, as a thing inconvenient, harmful, etc.; become liable to; bring down upon one's self.
in-cur'a-ble (in-kŭr'ā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being cured; irremediable. — **Syn.** Irreparable, hopeless. — *n.* One diseased beyond cure. — **in-cur'a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-cur'a-bly**, *adv.*
in-cur'sion (-kŭr'shŭn), *n.* A running in, into, or against; hostile entrance into a territory; a raid.
in-cur'vate (-vāt), *a.* Curved inwards.
in'cus (in'kŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* INCUDES (in-kŭ'dēz). The middle one of the chain of three small bones in the ear of mammals; the anvil bone.
Ind (ind), *n.* India. *Poet. or Archaic.*
in-debt'ed, *p. a.* Brought into debt or under obligation.
in-debt'ed-ness, *n.* State of being indebted; amount owed.
in-de'cen-cy (-dē'sēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Quality or state of being indecent; unseemliness; immodesty; obscenity; indecent word or act.
in-de'cent (-sēnt), *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy. — **Syn.** Unbecoming, indecorous, indelicate, immodest, obscene. — **in-de'cent-ly**, *adv.*
in-de-ci'sion (in'dē-sīzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of decision; hesitation.
in-de-ci'sive (-sī sīv), *a.* Not decisive; irresolute; dubious. — **-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.*
in-de-clin'a-ble (-klīn'ā-b'l), *a.* Not declinable; — used of words.

in'de-co'rous (in'dē-kō'rŭs; in-dēk'ō-rŭs), *a.* Not decorous; unbecoming; improper; ill-bred. — **in'de-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-de-co'rous-ness**, *n.*
in'de-co'rum (in'dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety.
in-deed' (in-dēd'), *adv.* In reality; in truth; in fact; verily; truly.
in'de-fat'i-ga-ble (in'dē-fāt'ī-gā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being fatigued; not yielding to fatigue; untiring; tireless. — **in'de-fat'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*
in'de-fea'si-ble (-fē'zī-b'l), *a.* Not defensible; that cannot be annulled or forfeited.
in'de-fen'si-ble (-fēn'sī-b'l), *a.* Not defensible; unjustifiable.
in'de-fin'a-ble (-fīn'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined. — **-fin'a-bly**, *adv.*
in-def'i-nite (in-dēf'ī-nīt), *a.* Not definite; undetermined or indeterminate; vague; general; having no prescribed limit; not defining or determining. — **Syn.** Uncertain, indeterminate, loose, equivocal, inexact. — **in-def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.* — **in-def'i-nite-ness**, *n.*
in'de-his'cent (in'dē-his'ēnt), *a.* Not dehiscent.
in-del'i-ble (in-dēl'ī-b'l), *a.* That cannot be removed. — **Syn.** Fixed, fast, permanent, ineffaceable. — **in-del'i-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-del'i-bly**, *adv.*
in-del'i-ca-cy (-kā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Quality of being indelicate; coarseness; that which is indelicate.
in-del'i-cate (-kāt), *a.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners or to purity of mind; rude. — **Syn.** Coarse, broad, impolite, immodest, gross, unchaste, impure. — **in-del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*
in-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion (-dēm'nī-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of indemnifying; state of being indemnified; that which indemnifies.
in-dem'ni-fy (-dēm'nī-fī), *v. t.*; **-NI-FIED** (-fīd); **-NI-FY'ING**. To secure against loss or damage; make restitution to, as for loss; reimburse; make good (a loss).
in-dem'ni-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Protection or exemption from loss or damage; specif., immunity from penalty; amnesty; indemnification; compensation for loss or injury sustained.
in-dent' (-dēnt'), *v. t.* To make a notch or notches in the border of; set (a line or lines of type) with indentation; form an indentation in (a paragraph, etc.); indenture. — *n.* An indentation; an indentation.
in'den-ta'tion (in'dēn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An indenting; state of being indented; result of indenting; a notch in a margin; indentation.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŭōd, fŭōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

in-dent'ed, *p. a.* Jagged; notched; in printing, set in from the margin.

in-den'tion (-dĕn'shŭn), *n.* An indenting; act of setting a line or lines of type (esp. the first line of a paragraph) in from the margin; blank space so left.

in-den'ture (-tŭr), *n.* An indenting; state of being indented; an agreement in writing; usually in the *pl.*, a contract binding an apprentice to a master, a servant to service in a colony, etc. — *v. t.* To bind by an indenture.

in'de-pend'ence (in'dĕ-pĕn'dĕns), *n.* State or quality of being independent; power to direct one's own affairs without interference; a competency.

Independence Day. A holiday, the 4th of July, commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on that day in 1776. *U. S.*

in'de-pend'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Not dependent; self-governing; not dependent for support; having a competency; affording a comfortable livelihood; not subject to bias or influence; not bound in politics by party; exercising a free choice in voting; declining assistance through self-respect. — **Syn.** Uncontrolled, self-reliant, unrestricted. — *n.* An independent person or thing. — **in'de-pend'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in'de-scrib'a-ble (-skrib'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being described; beyond description. — **in'de-scrib'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'de-struct'i-ble (-strŭk'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not destructible. — **in'de-struct'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

in'de-ter'mi-nate (-tŭr'mĭ-năt), *a.* Not determinate; indefinite; vague; unsettled; uncertain. — **in'de-ter'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **-nate-ness**, *n.*

in'de-ter'mi-na'tion (-nă'shŭn), *n.* Want of determination; vacillation.

in'dex (in'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* **E. INDEXES** (-dĕk-sĕs), **L. INDICES** (in'dĭ-sĕz). The index finger; pointer; indicator; a sign [*☞*] used in printing to direct attention to a note or paragraph; a "flst," that which points out or indicates; indication; [*pl.* commonly *indexes*] a table or list, in a book, for facilitating reference; [*cap.*] the **Index Librorum Prohibitorum**, a list of books the reading of which is prohibited or restricted by the Roman Catholic Church; [*pl.* always *indices*] the exponent of a quantity as mathematically expressed. — *v. t.* To provide with an index; put into an index; indicate.

index finger. The forefinger; — because used in pointing.

In'di-a ink (in'dĭ-ă). A black pigment

(formerly sepia, now lampblack or ivory black) brought chiefly from China and Japan.

In'di-a-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mĕn). A vessel in the India trade, esp. a large one of the East India Company.

In'di-an (-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, India, the Indies, or the Indians; of, pert. to, or designating, the aborigines, or Indians, of America; made of Indian corn (as, *Indian meal*). — *n.* A native of India (*Hindustan*) or Farther India (*Indo-China*); specif., a Hindu; a member of any aboriginal American stock other than an Eskimo; an American, or Red, Indian.

Indian corn. A well-known native North American cereal (called *corn* in the United States); maize; also, the meal (*Indian meal*) made from it.

Indian file. Single file.

Indian summer. A period of mild, usually hazy or smoky, weather in late autumn or early winter.

India rubber, or, often, **in'di-a-rub'ber**, *n.* A tough elastic substance got from the milky juice of various tropical plants; caoutchouc; a piece of it or an article made from it; a rubber.

in'di-cant (in'dĭ-kănt), *a.* Indicating. — *n.* That which indicates or points out.

in'di-cate (-kăt), *v. t.* To point out or to; make known; betoken; point to as the proper remedy. — **Syn.** Show, signify, denote, evidence, evince.

in'di-ca'tion (-kă'shŭn), *n.* Act of indicating; that which serves to indicate; mark; sign; symptom; evidence.

in'dic'a-tive (in-dĭk'ă-tĭv), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, that mood of the verb which states something as an undoubted fact, rather than as a conceivable thought; pointing out; giving intimation or knowledge; suggestive. — *n.* The indicative mood, or a verbal form denoting it.

in'di-ca'tor (in'dĭ-kă'tĕr), *n.* One that indicates; device to indicate something.

in'di-ca-to-ry (-kă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Serving to indicate.

in'di-ces (-sĕz), *n.*, *Lat. pl.* of **INDEX**.

in'dĭ-ci-a (in-dĭsh'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* Signs; indications; appearances.

in-dict' (-dĭt'), *v. t.* To charge with an offense; find an indictment against.

in-dict'a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be indicted; that renders one liable to indictment.

in-dict'ment (-dĭt'mĕnt), *n.* Act of indicting; state of being indicted; the formal written statement of an offense as found by the grand jury.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

in-dif'-fer-ence (in-dif'ēr-ēns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being indifferent; apathy; unimportance; insignificance. — **Syn.** Insensibility, coldness, lukewarmness, unconcern.

in-dif'-fer-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Without predilection or choice; apathetic; heedless; medium; moderate; neither very good nor very bad; passable; mediocre; unimportant; immaterial. — *n.* An indifferent person. — **-fer-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in'di-gence (in'di-jēns), *n.* Condition of being indigent; poverty. — **Syn.** Penury, destitution, lack.

in'di-gene (in'di-jēn), *n.* An indigenous animal or plant.

in-dig'e-nous (in-dij'ē-nūs), *a.* Produced or living naturally in a place or climate; native; inherent; innate. — **in-dig'e-nous-ly**, *adv.*

in'di-gent (in'di-jēnt), *a.* Needy; poor.

in'di-gest'ed (-jēs'tēd), *a.* Not digested; undigested.

in'di-gest'i-ble (-jēs'ti-b'l), *a.* Not digestible.

in'di-ges'tion (-jēs'chūn), *n.* Lack of digestion; dyspepsia.

in-dig'nant (-dig'nānt), *a.* Affected with indignation; wrathful because of unjust treatment, mean action, or the like. — **in-dig'nant-ly**, *adv.*

in-dig-na'tion (in'dig-nā'shūn), *n.* Anger with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; righteous anger.

in-dig'ni-ty (in-dig'nī-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Any action toward another which shows contempt for him; offense against personal dignity; contumely; incivility or injury, with insult.

in'di-go (in'di-gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOS or -GOES (-gōz). A blue dyestuff got from any of several plants and also made artificially; a deep violet blue, one of the chief prismatic colors.

in'di-rect (-rēkt'), *a.* Not direct; not straight or rectilinear; circuitous; not straightforward; unfair; tending to deceive; leading to a result by remote means; not resulting directly from an act or cause, although more or less remotely connected with it. — **in-di-rect-ly**, *adv.* — **in'di-rect'ness**, *n.*

in'di-rec'tion (-rēk'shūn), *n.* Indirect procedure, act, or practice; specif., deceit.

in'dis-cern'i-ble (in'di-zūr'nī-b'l), *a.* Imperceptible.

in'dis-creet (in'dis-kre't'), *a.* Not discreet. — **Syn.** Imprudent, rash, hasty, heedless; undiscerning, foolish. — **in'-dis-creet-ly**, *adv.* — **-creet'ness**, *n.*

in'dis-cre'tion (in'dis-kresh'ūn), *n.*

Quality, state, fact, or act of being indiscreet.

in'dis-crim'i-nate (-krīm'i-nāt), *a.* Not discriminate; confused; promiscuous. — **Syn.** Confused, heterogeneous, miscellaneous. — **in'dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.*

in'dis-pen'sa-ble (-pēn'sā-b'l), *a.* Not dispensable; absolutely necessary. —

in'dis-pen'sa-bil'i-ty, *n.* — **in'dis-pen'sa-bly**, *adv.*

in'dis-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* To render unfit; disqualify; make sick or ill; render averse or unfavorable; disincline.

in'dis-posed' (-pōzd'), *p. a.* Sick; ill; often, slightly out of health; disinclined; unwilling; unfriendly.

in-dis'po-si'tion (in-dis'pō-zish'ūn), *n.* State of being indisposed; illness; slight or temporary illness; disinclination.

in-dis'pu-ta-ble (in-dis'pū-tā-b'l), *a.* Not disputable; incontestable. — **in-dis'pu-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-dis'pu-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-dis'so-lu-ble (in-dis'ō-lū-b'l; in'di-sōl'ū-b'l), *a.* Not dissoluble; not capable of being dissolved, undone, broken, or the like.

in-dis-tinet' (in'dis-tīnkt'), *a.* Not clear; difficult to distinguish; confused; faint; not separate or separable; not distinguished or readily distinguishable. — **Syn.** Undefined, blurred, obscure, indefinite, vague.

in-dis-tin'guish-a-ble (-tīn'gwish-ā-b'l), *a.* Not distinguishable. — **in-dis-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-dite' (in-dit'), *v. t.* To compose; phrase; put in writing; inscribe. — **in-dit'er** (-dit'ēr), *n.*

in'di-um (in'di-ūm), *n.* A white, malleable, and easily fusible metallic element found in many ores (Symbol, *In*).

in'di-vid'u-al (-vid'ū-āl), *a.* Existing as a distinct entity; particular; having marked individuality; arising from, belonging to, or used by, an individual. — *n.* A single or particular being or group of beings; a person; a thing incapable of being divided without losing its identity.

in'di-vid'u-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The being individual; individuality; personality; selfishness; egoism.

in'di-vid'u-al-ist, *n.* One who acts or thinks independently or with individuality; an egoist. — **in'di-vid'u-al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

in'di-vid'u-al'i-ty (-āl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Character peculiar to an individual; quality or state of being individual or constituting an individual; oneness; unity; an individual.

in'di-vid'u-al-ize (-vid'ū-āl-iz), *v. t.* To

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

make individual; mark as an individual; particularize.

in'di-vid'u-al-ly (in'di-vīd'ū-dī-lī), *adv.* In an individual or distinct manner; each by itself; personally.

in'di-vis'i-ble (-vīz'ī-b'l), *a.* Not divisible; not capable of exact division. — **in'-di-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-vīz'ī-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

in-doe'ile (in-dōs'īl), *a.* Inapt; not teachable; unruly. — **in'do-cil'i-ty** (in'dō-sil'ī-tī), *n.*

in-doe'tri-nate (in-dōk'trī-nāt), *v. t.* To instruct in learning; instruct (in), or imbue (with), as principles; teach.

in'do-Eu-ro-pe'an (in'dō-ū'rō-pē'ān), *a.* Designating, or belonging to, certain languages constituting a linguistic family comprising languages spoken in India and other parts of Asia and the chief languages of Europe; Aryan; Indo-Germanic.

in'do-Ger-man'ic. = INDO-EUROPEAN.
in'do-lence (in'dō-lēns), *n.* Quality or state of being indolent.

in'do-lent (-lēnt), *a.* Indulging in ease; avoiding exertion; habitually idle. — **in'do-lent-ly**, *adv.*

in-dom'i-ta-ble (in-dōm'ī-tā-b'l), *a.* Not to be subdued; untamable; unconquerable; invincible. — **-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in'door' (in'dōr'), *a.* Of or pert. to, or done, living, or belonging, within doors.

in'doors' (in'dōrz'; in'dōrz'), *adv.* In or into the house.

in-dorse' (in-dōrs'), *v. t.* To inscribe something on the back of (a document); write one's name on the back of (a paper), in order to transfer it, or to secure its payment or performance; support; sanction. — **in-dors'a-ble**, *a.*

in'dor-see' (in'dōr-sē'), *n.* One to whom a note or bill is indorsed.

in-dorse'ment (in-dōrs'mēnt), *n.* Act of indorsing; that which is written in indorsing; support or approval.

in-dors'er (-dōr'sēr), *n.* One who indorses.

in-du'bi-ta-ble (in-dū'bī-tā-b'l), *a.* Not dubitable, or doubtful; unquestionable. — **Syn.** Evident, incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, irrefragable, certain, sure. — **in-du'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-duce' (-dūs'), *v. t.* To lead on; influence; bring on or about; cause; produce by induction, as an electric current; infer by induction. — **Syn.** Move, instigate, incite, impel, prevail on, entice.

in-duce'ment (-dūs'mēnt), *n.* Act of inducing; state of being induced; that which induces; motive; consideration. — **Syn.** Incentive, reason, influence.

in-duct' (-dūkt'), *v. t.* To put formally

in possession of a benefice or office; install; introduce; initiate.

in-duc'tance (in-dūk'tāns), *n.* That property of an electric circuit by virtue of which a varying current induces an electromotive force in that circuit or a neighboring one.

in-duc'tion (in-dūk'shūn), *n.* The formality of giving the actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or its temporalities to a clergyman; a bringing forward, as of evidence; act, process, or result of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal; act or process by which an electrical conductor or magnetizable body becomes itself electrified or magnetized in the presence of an electrically charged body, a magnet, or a magnetic field produced by an electric current.

in-duc'tive (in-dūk'tiv), *a.* Leading or drawing; persuasive; of or pert. to, or using, logical induction; pert. to, produced or operating by, electrical or magnetic induction. — **in-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in-duc-tiv'i-ty (in'dūk-tiv'ī-tī), *n.* Capacity for electrical induction.

in-duc-tom'e-ter (-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the degree or rate of electrical induction.

in-duc'tor (in-dūk'tēr), *n.* One who inducts; a part of an electrical apparatus which acts on another part, or is itself acted on, by induction.

in-due' (-dū'), *v. t.* To assume; put on, as clothes; clothe; invest; endow.

in-dulge' (in-dūlj'), *v. t.* To be complaisant toward; humor. — *v. i.* To indulge one's self.

in-dul'gence (-dūljēns), *n.* Act, fact, or practice of indulging; state or quality of being indulgent; gratification; self-gratification; favor granted; remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, after sincere repentance.

in-dul'gent (-jēnt), *a.* Indulging or prone to indulge; compliant. — **in-dul'gent-ly**, *adv.*

in-du-rate (in'dū-rāt), *a.* Hardened; indurated. — (-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To harden; make unfeeling or stubborn; inure. — **in-du-ra'tion** (-rā'shūn), *n.*

in-du'si-um (in-dū'zī-ūm), *n.; L. pl. -SIA (-ā).* In ferns, an outgrowth of the leaf, covering or investing the sori.

in-dus'tri-al (-dūs'trī-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, constituting, engaged in, or derived from, an industry or industries, esp. the manual labor of industries; devoted to industrial training.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

in-dus'tri-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* A social system founded on, or made with reference to, industrial occupations.

in-dus'tri-al-ly, *adv.* See **-LY**.

in-dus'tri-ous (-ūs), *a.* Given to, or characterized by, industry; busy; assiduous. — **in-dus'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

in'dus-try (in'dūs-trī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TRIES** (-triz). Habitual diligence, assiduity; systematic labor or habitual employment; any department or branch of art, occupation, or business, esp. one that employs much labor and capital.

in'dwell'ing (in'dwēl'ing), *a.* Dwelling within; inhabiting.

in-e'bri-ate (in-ē'bri-āt), *v. t.* To intoxicate. — (**-āt**), *a.* Intoxicated; drunken; stupefied. — *n.* One intoxicated; a habitual drunkard. — **in-e'bri-a'tion** (-ā'-shūn), *n.* — **in-e'bri-e'ty** (in'ē-bri'ē-tī), *n.*

in-ed'i-ble (in-ēd'ī-b'l), *a.* Not edible.

in-ef'fa-ble (-ēf'ā-b'l), *a.* Unutterable (usually in a pleasing sense); not to be uttered. — **in-ef'fa-bly**, *adv.*

in-ef-face'a-ble (in'ē-fās'ā-b'l), *a.* Not effaceable.

in-ef-fec'tive (-fēk'tiv), *a.* Not effective; failing to produce any, or the intended, effect; ineffectual; inefficient. — **in-ef-fec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-ef-fec'tu-al (-tū-āl), *a.* Not effectual; inefficient; useless. — **Syn.** Inef-ficacious, vain, fruitless, unavailing, futile. — **in-ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-ef-fi-ca'cious (in-ēf'ī-kā'shūs), *a.* Not efficacious. — **in-ef-fi-ca-cy** (-ēf'ī-kā-sī), *n.*

in-ef-fi'cient (in'ē-fish'ēnt), *a.* Not efficient; inefficacious; incapable of, or indisposed to, the effective performance of duties. — **in-ef-fi'cien-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.*

in'e-las'tic (-ē-lās'tik), *a.* Not elastic.

in-el'e-gant (in-ēl'ē-gānt), *a.* Not elegant; wanting in good taste. — **in-el'e-gance** (in-ēl'ē-gāns), *n.* — **-gant-ly**, *adv.*

in-el'i-gi-ble (in-ēl'ī-jī-b'l), *a.* Not eligible. — **in-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

in-el'o-quent (-ō-kwēnt), *a.* Not eloquent.

in-ept' (-ēpt'), *a.* Not apt or fit; unsuited; unsuitable; foolish. — **in-ept'ly**, *adv.* — **in-ept'i-tude** (-ēp'tī-tūd), *n.*

in-e-qual'i-ty (in'ē-kwōl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). Quality of being unequal; disproportion; unevenness; diversity; inadequacy; variability; inconstancy.

in-eq'ui-ta-ble (in-ēk'wi-tā-b'l), *a.* Not equitable. — **in-eq'ui-ty** (-tī), *n.*

in'e-rad'i-ca-ble (in'ē-rād'ī-kā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being eradicated.

in-ert' (in-ērt'), *a.* Powerless to move, or act of itself; inactive; sluggish. — **Syn.**

Dull, passive, idle, lazy, indolent, supine, slothful, stupid, lethargic, apathetic, lifeless, dead, phlegmatic, torpid.

in-er'ti-a (in-ēr'shi-ā), *n.* That property of matter by which it tends to remain in an existing state of rest, or in an existing state of motion in the same straight line or direction, unless acted on by an external force; an analogous negative property of forces, as of electricity; inertness sluggishness.

in-es'ti-ma-ble (-ēs'tī-mā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being estimated; above all price. — **Syn.** Incalculable, invaluable, priceless. — **in-es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

in-ev'i-ta-ble (in-ēv'ī-tā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being avoided or shunned; unavoidable. — **in-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-ev'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in'ex-act' (in'ēg-zākt'), *a.* Not exact; inaccurate; loose.

in'ex-cus'a-ble (-ēks-kūz'ā-b'l), *a.* Not excusable; not admitting excuse. — **in'ex-cus'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'ex-haust'i-ble (-ēg-zōs'tī-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being exhausted; unailing.

in-ex'o-ra-ble (in-ēk'sō-rā-b'l), *a.* Not to be persuaded by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; relentless. — **in-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-ex'o-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in'ex-pe'di-ent (in'ēks-pē'di-ēnt), *a.* Not expedient; not tending, or unsuited, to the end desired; impolitic. — **Syn.** Unwise, inadvisable, disadvantageous. — **in'ex-pe'di-en-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.*

in'ex-pen'sive (-pēn'siv), *a.* Not expensive.

in'ex-pe'ri-ence (-pē'rī-ēns), *n.* Want of experience; lack of experimental knowledge. — **in'ex-pe'ri-enced** (-ēnst), *a.*

in'ex-pert' (-pūrt'), *a.* Not expert; unskilled.

in'ex-pi-a-ble (in-ēks'pī-ā-b'l), *a.* Not admitting of expiation or atonement.

in-ex-plic-a-ble (-plī-kā-b'l), *a.* Not explicable; incapable of being explained. — **in-ex-plic-a-bil'i-ty** (in-ēks'plī-kā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-ex-plic-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'ex-press'i-ble (-prēs'ī-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being expressed; ineffable; indescribable. — **-press'ī-bly**, *adv.*

in'ex-pres'sive (-prēs'iv), *a.* Not expressive; dull.

in'ex-ten'si-ble (in'ēks-tēn'sī-b'l), *a.* Not extensible; not elastic.

in'ex-tin'guish-a-ble (in'ēks-tīn'gwish-ā-b'l), *a.* Not extinguishable; unquenchable. — **in'ex-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex'tri-ca-ble (in-ēks'trī-kā-b'l), *a.* Not permitting extrication; incapable of being disentangled; unsolvable. — **in-ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

in-fal'li-ble (in-fál'f-b'l), *a.* Not fallible; unerring; not liable to fail or deceive; unfailing; certain. — **in-fal'li-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-fal'li-bly**, *adv.*
in-fa-mous (in-fá-mūs), *a.* Of very bad report; notoriously vile; causing infamy; deserving detestation; branded with infamy by conviction. — **Syn.** Odious, disgraceful, abominable, shameful. — **in-fa-mous-ly**, *adv.*
in-fa-my (-mī), *n.; pl. -mies* (-míz). Evil reputation; extreme baseness or villainess; an infamous act.
in-fan-cy (-fán-sī), *n.* Early childhood; babyhood; the legal status of a minor; minority.
in-fant (-fánt), *n.* A child in the first period of life; a babe; a person not of full age; a minor. — *a.* Pert. to, or being in, infancy; immature; intended for young children.
in-fan'ta (in-fán'tá), *n.* Any daughter of a king and queen of Spain or Portugal; — also used as a title.
in-fan'te (-tā), *n.* Any son, except the eldest, of a king and queen of Spain or Portugal; — also used as a title.
in-fan'ti-cide (-fán'ti-sid), *n.* The killing of a recently born child; one guilty of infanticide.
in-fan-tile (in-fán-tīl; -tīl), **in-fan-tine** (in-fán-tīn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pert. to infancy or an infant; childish.
in-fan-try (-tri), *n.* A body of foot soldiers; foot soldiers collectively.
in-fat'u-ate (in-fát'ú-át), *a.* Infatuated. — (-āt), *v. t.* To make foolish; deprive of sound judgment; inspire with a foolish and extravagant passion. — **in-fat'u-at-ed** (-āt'éd), *p. a.*
in-fat'u-a'tion (-ā'shān), *n.* Act of infatuating; state of being infatuated.
in-fect' (-fēkt'), *v. t.* To taint with morbid matter or germs; affect with infectious disease; contaminate; corrupt; imbue with some feeling, as from example. — **Syn.** Poison, pollute, defile.
in-fec'tion (-fēk'shān), *n.* Act or process of infecting, esp. with disease; that which infects; state of being infected; a prevailing germ disease; epidemic; sympathetic communication of like qualities or emotions; contagion.
in-fec'tious (-shūs), *a.* Having qualities that may infect; communicable or caused by infection; sympathetic; "catching." — **in-fec'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-fec'tious-ness**, *n.*
in-fe-lie'i-tous (in-fē-lis'f-tūs), *a.* Not felicitous, as in expression; unhappy. — **in-fe-lie'i-ty** (-tī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tīz).
in-fer' (-fūr'), *v. t.* To derive by reason-

ing or implication; conclude; *Colloq.*, surmise or guess; lead to as a conclusion or consequence; indicate. — **in-fer'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.*
in-fer-ence (in-fēr-ēns), *n.* Act or process of inferring; that which is inferred; conclusion; deduction.
in-fer-en'tial (-ēn'shāl), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference. — **in-fer-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*
in-fe-ri-or (in-fē-rī-ēr), *a.* Situated lower down; lower; nether; of lower degree or rank; of less importance, value, or merit; of poorer quality; mediocre; second-rate. — *n.* One that is inferior to another. — **in-fe-ri-or-i-ty** (-ōr'i-ti), *n.*
in-fer'nal (-fūr'nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the nether world; of or pert. to, or inhabiting, hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish. — **Syn.** Stygian, devilish, satanic. — **in-fer'nal-ly**, *adv.*
infernal machine. A machine or apparatus maliciously designed to explode, and destroy life or property.
in-fer'no (-nō), *n.; pl. -nos* (-nōz). The infernal regions; hell or a place likened to it.
in-fest' (in-fēst'), *v. t.* To trouble by numbers or by frequency of presence; visit persistently and molest. — **in-fes-ta'tion** (in-fēs-tā'shān), *n.*
in-fi-del (in-fī-dēl), *a.* Not holding to the faith; esp., non-Christian; opposing or traitorous to Christianity; of or pert. to infidels or infidelity. — *n.* A disbeliever; one not a Christian; one not a Mohammedan. — **Syn.** Freethinker, skeptic, agnostic, unbeliever, atheist.
in-fi-del'i-ty (-dēl'i-ti), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tīz). Want of belief in (a certain) religion; breach of trust; treachery; deceit; an unfaithful act; adultery.
in-field' (in-fēld'), *n.* In baseball, the diamond; also, the players on the infield collectively. — **in-field'er**, *n.*
in-fil'trate (in-fil'rāt), *v. t. & i.* To cause to penetrate gradually; pass through or into as in filtering. — **in-fil-tra'tion** (in-fil-trā'shān), *n.*
in-fi-nite (in-fī-nīt), *a.* Unlimited or boundless; indefinitely large or extensive; immeasurable; vast; immense; inexhaustible; without limit in power, capacity, knowledge, or excellence; boundless; perfect; greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. — **Syn.** Illimitable, unlimited, endless, eternal. — *n.* That which is infinite; infinity; [cap.] God. — **in-fi-nite-ly**, *adv.*
in-fin-i-tes'i-mal (in-fī-tēs'i-māl), *a.* Arbitrarily or indefinitely small; im-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

- measurably small; very minute. — *n.* An infinitesimal quantity. — **in-fin-ites'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*
- in-fin'i-tive** (-fin'ī-tiv), *a.* Unlimited or undefined; — of certain verb forms. — *n.* That form (commonly with *to* in English, except with the auxiliary verbs *may*, *can*, *might*, etc.) of the verb which simply names the action without predicating it of a subject, being itself a noun with certain features of the verb, esp. that of taking an object and adverbial qualifiers.
- in-fin'i-tude** (in-fin'ī-tūd), *n.* Quality of being infinite; that which is infinite; innumerable quantity.
- in-fin'i-ty** (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality of being infinite; that which is infinite; indefinite number; a mathematical infinite; region of a line, plane, or space infinitely distant from the finite region regarded.
- in-firm'** (-fūrm'), *a.* Not firm or sound physically; weak; feeble; weak of mind; irresolute; vacillating; not stable; precarious. — **in-firm'ly**, *adv.*
- in-fir'ma-ry** (-fūr'mā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A hospital, or place for the infirm or sick.
- in-fir'mi-ty** (-mī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Character or state of being infirm; feebleness; disease; personal failing; defect. — **Syn.** Debility, weakness, foible.
- in-fix'** (-fiks'), *v. t.* To fasten or fix by piercing or thrusting in; implant; inculcate.
- in-flame'** (-flām'), *v. t.* To kindle or intensify, as passion; incense; enrage; cause to redden, as from anger; cause inflammation in. — *v. i.* To become affected with inflammation. — **Syn.** Fire, irritate, exasperate, anger, excite, arouse.
- in-flam'ma-ble** (-flām'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being easily set on fire; combustible; easily provoked; excitable; irritable. — **in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), **in-flam'ma-ble-ness**, *n.*
- in-flam-ma'tion** (in-flām-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inflaming; state of being inflamed; a morbid congestion manifested by redness and swelling with heat and pain.
- in-flam'ma-to-ry** (in-flām'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Tending to inflame; tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious; accompanied with, or tending to cause, inflammation.
- in-flate'** (-flāt'), *v. t. & i.* To swell with air or gas; expand; distend.
- in-flat'ed** (in-flāt'ēd), *p. a.* Affected with inflation; pompous.

- in-fla'tion** (-flā'shŭn), *n.* An inflating; inflated condition; distention; pomposity; turquidity; great conceit; undue expansion or increase, as in prices, etc.
- in-flect'** (-flēkt'), *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; bend; deflect; vary (a word) by inflection; decline, as a noun or adjective; conjugate, as a verb.
- in-flec'tion** (-flēk'shŭn), *n.* Act of inflecting; state of being inflected; result of inflection; a bending or bend; angle; modulation of the voice; variation which words undergo ~~to~~ mark case, gender, number, tense, person, mood, voice, etc., or to mark comparison; an inflectional form, suffix, or element. — **in-flec'tion-al** (-āl), **in-flec'tive** (-tīv), *a.*
- in-flex'i-ble** (-flēk'sī-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being bent; stiff; unyielding; firm or fixed in purpose; resolute; determined. — **Syn.** Unbending, rigid, rigorous; obstinate, stubborn, inexorable. — **in-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **in-flex'i-bly**, *adv.*
- in-flict'** (-flikt'), *v. t.* To give or cause by, or as by, striking; cause to bear or suffer; impose.
- in-flic'tion** (-flik'shŭn), *n.* Act of inflicting; something inflicted, as punishment, disgrace. — **in-flic'tive** (-tīv), *a.*
- in-flo-res'cence** (in-flō-rēs'ēns), *n.* A flowering; the general arrangement of flowers on an axis; mode of development of the flowers; floral axis; flower cluster.
- in-flu-ence** (in-flōō-ēns), *n.* An insensible or indirect altering of anything, esp. gradually, or power to effect this; power arising from station, intellect, wealth, etc.; thing that exerts influence. — **Syn.** Ascendancy, supremacy, sway, control, mastery, rule. — *v. t.* To exert influence upon; move; sway; persuade; affect; modify.
- in-flu-en'tial** (-ēn'shāl), *a.* Exerting or having influence; potent; effective. — **in-flu-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*
- in-flu-en'za** (-zā), *n.* Epidemic affection with acute nasal catarrh, or inflammation of the throat or bronchi; grippe.
- in-flux'** (in-flūks'), *n.* A flowing in.
- in-fold'** (in-föld'), *v. t.* To wrap up or cover with folds; envelop; inclose; involve; embrace.
- in-form'** (-fōrm'), *v. t.* To give form to; animate; inspire; communicate knowledge, news, or facts, to; acquaint; enlighten. — **Syn.** Teach, instruct, notify, advise. — *v. i.* To give information, esp. in accusation.
- in-for'mal** (-fōr'māl), *a.* Not in the usual or established form; without ceremony.

ūrn, ūp, circŭs, mentī; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inĭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

in-for-mal'i-ty (in'fôr-mäl'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). State or quality of being informal; want of prescribed or customary form; an informal proceeding.

in-for-mal-ly, *adv.* See -**LY**.

in-form'ant (in-fôr'mânt), *n.* One who informs.

in-for-ma'tion (in'fôr-mâ'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of informing; communication of intelligence; instruction; knowledge communicated by others or obtained by study and investigation; intelligence; act of informing against a person; kind of prosecution for a public offense.

in-form'a-tive (in-fôr'mâ-tiv), *a.* Instructive.

in-form'er (-fôr'mēr), *n.* One who imparts knowledge or news; one who informs of violations of law.

in-fra- (in'frâ-). A prefix denoting below, lower than.

in-frac'tion (in-frāk'shŭn), *n.* A breaking; breach, esp. of a law or obligation; violation; infringement; transgression.

in-fran'gi-ble (in-frân'ji-b'l), *a.* Not frangible.

in-fre'quent (in-frē'kwĕnt), *a.* Seldom happening; rare; occurring at considerable distances or intervals; occasional. —

in-fre'quence (-kwĕns), **-fre'quen-cy** (-kwĕn-sī), *n.* — **in-fre'quent-ly**, *adv.*

in-fringe' (-frinj'), *v. t.* To commit a breach or infringement of; violate. — *v. i.* To encroach; trespass; — with *on* or *upon*.

— **in-fring'er** (-frinj'ēr), *n.*

in-fringe'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of infringing; a breach of, or encroachment on, a right or privilege, as of a patent.

in-fu'ri-ate (-fū'ri-ăt), *a.* Furiously angry; enraged. — (-ăt), *v. t.* To enrage; madden. — **in-fu'ri-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

in-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* To pour (in, into, or upon); instill, as principles or qualities; insinuate; inspire or imbue (with); animate; steep without boiling.

in-fu'si-ble (-fū'zi-b'l), *a.* Not fusible; hardly fusible; refractory.

in-fu'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* Act or process of infusing; instillation; that which is infused or is got by infusing; quality or element infused; tincture; admixture.

in-fu-so'ri-a (in'fū-sō'ri-ă), *n. pl.* Orig., a heterogeneous group comprising most minute plants and animals (mostly microscopic) found in decomposing infusions of organic matter, in stagnant water, etc.; now, a class of highly organized protozoans, having cilia. — **in-fu-so'ri-al** (-ăl), *a.* — **ri-an** (-ăn), *n. & a.*

in-gen'ious (in-jĕn'yŭs), *a.* Having ingenuity; inventive; characterized by cleverness or ingenuity; curious in design;

of ideas, etc., adroit, shrewd, or witty.

— **in-gen'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **-ious-ness**, *n.*

in'gĕnue' (ăn'zhă'nŭ'), *n.*; *pl.* -**NUES** (F., -nŭ'). An ingenuous, or naive, girl or young woman, or an actress representing such a person.

in'ge-nu'i-ty (in'jĕ-nŭ'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). Ingeniousness; inventiveness; cleverness of design or contrivance.

in-gen'u-ous (in-jĕn'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* Noble; generous; open; frank; artlessly frank or free. — **Syn.** Unreserved; plain, sincere, candid. — **in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

— **in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-gest' (-jĕst'), *v. t.* To take into the alimentary canal or digestive cavity. —

in-ges'tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.*

in'gle-nook' (in'g'l-nŏŏk'), *n.* Chimney corner.

in-glo'ri-ous (in-glŏ'ri-ŭs), *a.* Not glorious; obscure; humble; shameful; ignominious. — **in-glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

in-glo'ri-ous-ness, *n.*

in'got (in'gŏt; in'-), *n.* A mass of metal cast into a convenient shape, as a bar, block, etc.; — esp. of precious metals and of steel.

in-graft' (in-grăft'), *v. t.* To insert, as a scion of one tree in another, for propagation; graft; to introduce so as to make a part of something; subject to grafting.

in'grain' (in'grăn'; in-grăn'), *v. t.* To dye with or in grain, or kermes; dye in the grain, or before manufacture; work into the texture of; saturate; imbue. — (in'grăn'), *a.* Dyed before manufacture or in the fiber; thoroughly worked in; ingrained. — *n.* Ingrain yarn; an ingrain carpet.

in'grate (in'grăt), *a.* Ungrateful. — *n.* An ingrate person.

in-gra'ti-ate (in-gră'shĭ-ăt), *v. t.* To bring into favor; insinuate. — **in-gra'ti-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

in-grat'i-tude (in-grăt'i-tŭd), *n.* Want of gratitude; ungratefulness.

in-gre'di-ent (-grĕ'di-ĕnt), *n.* A component part of a combination or mixture; element; constituent.

in'gress (in'grĕs), *n.* Act of entering; entrance; power or liberty of access.

in'gui-nal (in'gwĭ-năl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or in the region of, the groin.

in-gulf' (in-gŭlf'). Var. of **ENGULF**.

in-hab'it (-hăb'it), *v. t.* To live in; occupy permanently.

in-hab'it-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

in-hab'it-an-cy (-ĭ-tăn-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -**CIES** (-siz). Residence; occupancy.

in-hab'it-ant (-tănt), *n.* A permanent dweller in a place.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ôbey,

ărm, âsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

in-hab/i-ta'tion (-i-tā'shŭn), *n.* An inhabiting; dwelling.

in-hale' (in-hāl'), *v. t.* To draw into the lungs; inspire. — **in-ha-la'tion** (in'hā-lā'shŭn), *n.*

in-hal'er (-hāl'ēr), *n.* One who inhales; an apparatus for inhaling a vapor or gas, or for filtering air.

in-har-mo'ni-ous (in'hār-mō'nī-ŭs), *a.* Not harmonious; discordant.

in-here' (in-hēr'), *v. i.* To be inherent; be a fixed element or attribute; cleave (to); belong, as attributes, qualities, etc.

in-her'ence (-hēr'ēns), *n.* State, quality, or fact of inhering or of being inherent.

in-her'ent (-ēnt), *a.* Permanently existing as an attribute in something; belonging by nature; inalienable; inseparable. — **in-her'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-her'it (-hēr'it), *v. t. & i.* To take by descent or inheritance; receive by birth; come into possession of; possess; be heir to (another); succeed.

in-her'it-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inherited; transmissible; descendible; capable of taking, or having the right to take, by inheritance or as heir.

in-her'it-ance (-i-tāns), *n.* An inheriting; thing inherited; possession passing by descent; heritage; a valuable possession, esp. one received by gift.

in-her'i-tor (-tēr), *n.* An heir.

in-hib'it (-hib'it), *v. i.* To forbid; interdict; check; restrain, as in activity. — **in-hib'i-to-ry** (-i-tō-rī), *a.* — **in-hi-bi'tion** (in'hī-bish'ŭn), *n.*

in-hos'pi-ta-ble (-hōs'pī-tā-b'l), *a.* Not hospitable; affording no shelter or sustenance; barren; wild. — **in-hos'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-hos'pi-tal'i-ty (-tāl'i-tī), *n.* Quality of being inhospitable.

in-hu'man (-hū'mān), *a.* Destitute of human kindness; cruel; unfeeling; unlike what is normally human. — **in-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

in-hu-man'i-ty (in'hū-mān'i-tī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tiz). Quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty; also, inhuman act.

in-hume' (in-hūm'), *v. t.* To bury; inter.

— **in-hu-ma'tion** (in'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.*

in-im'i-cal (-im'i-kāl), *a.* Having the disposition of an enemy; unfriendly; antagonistic. — **in-im'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in-im'i-ta-ble (-i-tā-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being imitated; matchless; unrivaled.

— **in-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-iq'ui-tous (-ik'wī-tŭs), *a.* Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked. — **Syn.** Criminal, unrighteous, flagitious, heinous, atrocious, nefarious. — **in-iq'ui-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **-tous-ness**, *n.*

in-iq'ui-ty (-tī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tiz). Absence of, or deviation from, just dealing; unrighteousness; wickedness; an iniquitous thing; sin; crime.

in-i'tial (-ish'āl), *a.* Of or pert. to the beginning; commencing; standing at the beginning; first. — *n.* The first letter of a word or name. — *v. t.* To mark with an initial or initials. — **in-i'tial-ly**, *adv.*

in-i'ti-ate (-i-āt), *v. t.* To originate; begin; instruct in the rudiments or principles; introduce into a society, club, etc., as by formal rites. — **Syn.** Admit, instate, induct; commence, open, inaugurate. — **in-i'ti-a-tor** (-ā-tēr), *n.*

in-i'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of initiating, or process of being initiated; rites, ceremonies, or instructions, with which one is made a member of a society, etc.

in-i'ti-a-tive (-ish'i-ā-tiv), *a.* Of or pert. to initiation; serving to initiate, or begin; preliminary. — *n.* An introductory step; right or power to introduce a new measure or course of action.

in-i'ti-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Introductory; prefatory; tending or serving to initiate.

in-ject' (-jēkt'), *v. t.* To throw or force in; interject.

in-jec'tion (-jēk'shŭn), *n.* An injecting; thing injected; esp., a liquid medicine injected into the body.

in-ju-di'cious (in'jōō-dish'ŭs), *a.* Not judicious; indiscreet; unwise. — **Syn.** Inconsiderate, rash, hasty, imprudent. — **in-ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

in-junc'tion (in-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* Act of enjoining; order; precept; direction; a writ or process granted by a court of equity and requiring a party to do or forbear some act.

in-jure (in'jōōr), *v. t.* To harm; hurt; wrong; offend. — **Syn.** Damage, mar; maltreat, dishonor.

in-ju'ri-ous (in'jōō-rī-ŭs), *a.* Inflicting or tending to inflict injury; hurtful; slanderous. — **Syn.** Harmful, pernicious, baneful, deleterious, detrimental, noxious, ruinous. — **in-ju'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-ju'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-ju-ry (in'jōō-rī), *n.; pl. -ries* (-rīz). Damage or hurt done or suffered; act which damages or hurts. — **Syn.** Detriment, hurt, loss, impairment; prejudice, evil, ill, injustice, wrong, injury, damage, harm, mischief.

in-jus'tice (in-jŭs'tis), *n.* Want of justice; violation of another's rights; wrong; unjust act; a wrong. — **Syn.** Inequity, unfairness.

ink (ɪŋk), *n.* A fluid or viscous material

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ɪŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

used for writing and printing; the black protective secretion of a cephalopod, as of the cuttlefish. — *v. t.* To put ink upon. — **ink'er** (ɪŋk'ēr), *n.*

ink'i-ness (ɪŋk'i-nēs), *n.* See **-NESS**.

in'kle (ɪn'kl), *n.* A kind of linen tape or braid.

ink'ling (ɪŋk'liŋ), *n.* A reason to suspect or infer; a hint.

ink'stand (ɪŋk'stænd'), *n.* A small vessel for holding ink, to dip the pen into; a device for holding ink, pens, etc.

ink'well (-wēl'), *n.* A reservoir for ink.

ink'y (ɪŋk'ɪ), *a.*; **INK'I-ER** (-i-ēr); **INK'I-EST**. Consisting of, using, or resembling, ink; soiled with ink; black.

in-laid' (in-lād'; in-lād'), *p. a.* from **INLAY**.

in'land (in'länd), *a.* Interior; not on the frontier or bordering the sea; domestic.

— *adv.* Away from the frontier or coast.

in'land' (in'länd'), *n.* The interior of a country, or the part or parts near the centers of population.

in-lay' (in-lā'), *v. t.*; **IN-LAID'** (-lād'); *or, esp. as p. a., in-lād'*; **-LAY'ING**. To set into the body of a surface; adorn (a surface) by inlaying (with). — **in'lay'er**, *n.*

in'lay' (in'lā'), *n.* Material inlaid; inlaid work.

in'let (in'lēt), *n.* A passage into an inclosed place; entrance; recess in a shore; a narrow strip of water running into the land.

in'ly (in'li), *adv.* Internally; inwardly; heartily; intimately.

in'mate (in'māt), *n.* One who lives in the same house or apartment with another; one of a family or community occupying a single dwelling; one kept in an asylum, prison, etc.

in'most (-mōst), *a.* Deepest or farthest within; innermost.

inn (ɪn), *n.* A public house for lodging and entertaining travelers or wayfarers; hotel; hostelry.

in'native (in'nāt; in-nāt'), *a.* Inborn; native; natural; belonging to by nature.

— **Syn.** Original, inherent, constitutional, intrinsic, inherited, inbred, congenital.

— **in'native-ly**, *adv.* — **in'native-ness**, *n.*

in'ner (in'ēr), *a.* Farther in; interior; internal.

in'ner-most (-mōst), *a.* Farthest inward; inmost. — *n.* Inmost part or being.

inn'hold'er (-hōl'dēr), *n.* Innkeeper.

in'ning (in'ɪŋ), *n.* In cricket, baseball, etc., one of the turns of a side or a player to bat; in some other games, a similar turn with the object of scoring; turn of a person or a party in power.

inn'keep'er (in'kēp'ēr), *n.* One who keeps an inn.

in'no-cence (in'ō-sēns), *n.* State or quality of being innocent.

in'no-cent (-sēnt), *a.* Guiltless; sinless; pure; blameless; without evil influence or effect, or not arising from evil intention; guileless, ignorant, or simple; jocularly, blamelessly free or devoid (of); harmless. — **Syn.** Inoffensive, immaculate, pure. — *n.* An innocent one; esp., a young child; a simpleton; also, a natural fool; an idiot; *pl., U. S., bluets.* — **in'no-cent-ly**, *adv.*

in-noc'u-ous (i-nōk'ū-ūs), *a.* Harmless. — **in-noc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

in-nom'i-nate bone (i-nom'ɪ-nāt; in-nōm'-), *a.* The great bone forming a lateral half of the pelvis in mammals; hip bone.

in'no-vate (in'ō-vāt), *v. t. & i.* To make changes. — **in'no-va'tor** (-vāt'ēr), *n.*

— **in'no-va'tion** (-vāt'shūn), *n.*

in'nu-en'do (in'ū-ēn'dō), *n. pl. -DOES (-dōz). A remote allusion or reference, usually derogatory; insinuation. — **Syn.** Hint, intimation.*

in-nu'mer-a-ble (i-nū'mēr-ā-b'l; in-nū'-), *a.* Too many to be counted; numberless. — **in-nu'mer-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'nu-tri'tious (in'ū-trīsh'ūs; in'nū-), *a.* Not nutritious.

in-oc'u-late (in-ōk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To infect with a disease by inserting its virus in the flesh, esp. so as to induce a mild form to secure future immunity; imbue (with something, esp. harmful ideas or principles). — **in-oc'u-la'tion** (-lāt'shūn), *n.* — **in-oc'u-la'tor** (-lāt'ēr), *n.*

in-o'dor-ous (-ō'dēr-ūs), *a.* Odorless.

in-of-fen'sive (in'ō-fēn'siv), *a.* Giving no offense, or provocation, or annoyance; harmless. — **in-of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

in-op'er-a-tive (in-ōp'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Not operative; not active; producing no effect.

in-op-por-tune' (in-ōp'ōr-tūn'), *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable.

in-or-di-nate (-ōr'di-nāt), *a.* Not limited to rules or to usual bounds; excessive; intemperate. — **-nate-ly**, *adv.*

in'or-gan'ic (in'ōr-găn'ik), *a.* Not organic; not of animal or vegetable matter; not forming, or not characteristic of, an organism.

in'quest (in'kwēst), *n.* A judicial or official inquiry, esp. before a jury; a body of men assembled to hold such an inquiry; the finding made on such inquiry.

in-qui'e-tude (in-kwi'ē-tūd), *n.* Disturbed state; uneasiness; restlessness.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

in-quire' (in-kwīr'), *v. t.* To ask about or ask; make examination or inquiry respecting. — **Syn.** Catechize, examine, interpellate, inquire, interrogate, question, query. — *v. i.* To ask a question; ask; examine; investigate. — **in-quir'er** (in-kwīr'ēr), *n.*

in-quir'ing (in-kwīr'ing), *p. a.* Given to inquiry; inquisitive. — **in-quir'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in-quir'y (in-kwīr'ī), *n.; pl. -QUIRIES (-iz).* An inquiring; seeking; search for truth or knowledge; research; investigation; interrogation; a question or questioning. — **Syn.** Interrogatory, query, scrutiny, investigation, research.

in'qui-si'tion (in'kwī-zīsh'ūn), *n.* Act of inquiring; search; examination; judicial inquiry before a jury; the finding of the jury; [*cap.*] in the Roman Catholic Church, a tribunal for the discovery, examination, and punishment of heretics.

in-quis'i-tive (in-kwīz'ī-tīv), *a.* Given to inquiry; curious about knowledge; disposed to ask questions, esp. about matters which do not concern the inquirer. — **Syn.** Prying, meddling, meddling. — **in-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **in-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-quis'i-tor (-tēr), *n.* One who inquires or makes inquisition, esp. officially.

in-quis'i-to'ri-al (-tō'rī-āl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, inquisition or inquirers; searching; prying.

in'road (in'rōd), *n.* A hostile incursion or invasion; raid; an encroachment.

in'sa-lu'bri-ous (-sā-lū'bri-ūs), *a.* Unhealthful.

in-sane' (in-sān'), *a.* Mad; deranged; crazy; used by, or appropriated to, insane persons; characterized by insanity or gross folly; chimerical. — **in-sane'-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sane'ness**, *n.*

in-san'i-ty (-sān'ī-tī), *n.* State of being insane; extravagant foolishness or folly. — **Syn.** Lunacy, madness, derangement, alienation, mania, delirium, frenzy, monomania, dementia.

in-sa'ti-a-ble (-sā'shī-ā-b'l; -shā-b'l), *a.* Not satiable. — **in-sa'ti-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sa'ti-ate (-ât), *a.* Insatiable.

in-scribe' (-skrib'), *v. t.* To write or engrave (words or characters); mark or engrave (as a tablet) with recording characters; stamp deeply; impress; dedicate informally; draw (one figure within another) so that as many points as possible of the inner figure lie in the boundary of the outer figure. — **in-scrib'er** (-scrib'ēr), *n.*

in-scrip'tion (-skrip'shūn), *n.* Act or

process of inscribing; that which is inscribed; an address or informal dedication, as of a book. — **in-scrip'tive** (-tīv), *a.*

in-scru'ta-ble (-skrōō'tā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being searched into and understood; incomprehensible. — **in-scru'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

in'sect (in'sékt), *n.* Popularly, any of numerous small invertebrate animals belonging to a class (*Insecta*) comprising beetles, bugs, bees, flies, etc. (having three clearly defined body regions, *head*, *thorax*, and *abdomen*, and only three pairs of legs, and usually two pairs of wings), and to other allied classes of arthropods, as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes, etc.; any member of the class *Insecta*.

in-sec'ti-cide (in-sék'tī-sīd), *n.* A powder or other agent to destroy insects.

in'sec'tiv'o-rous (in'sék-tīv'ō-rūs), *a.* Feeding on insects.

in'se-cure' (in'sē-kūr'), *a.* Not secure; unsafe. — **in'se-cure'ly**, *adv.*

in'se-cu'ri-ty (-kū'rī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz).* State or quality of being insecure; risk.

in-sen'sate (in-sén'sāt), *a.* Without sensation; inanimate; without sense, or intelligence; without sensibility; unfeeling; brutal.

in-sen'si-bil'i-ty (in-sén'sī-bil'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being insensible.

in-sen'si-ble (-sén'sī-b'l), *a.* Incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation; not perceptible by the senses, or perceptible only with difficulty; imperceptible; gradual; devoid or insusceptible of emotion or passion; apathetic; indifferent; unaware (of something which should arouse one). — **Syn.** Dull, numb, unfeeling, stupid, stolid, torpid, impassive, insensate. — **in-sen'si-bly**, *adv.*

in-sep'a-ra-ble (-sép'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Not separable. — **in-sep'a-ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-sert' (-sért'), *v. t.* To set or put into. — **Syn.** Intercalate, interpolate.

in'sert (in'sért), *n.* A thing inserted or to be inserted.

in-ser'tion (in-sûr'shūn), *n.* Actor process of inserting; that which is inserted; embroidery to be inserted in plain material; piece of such work.

in'set (in'sét), *n.* An insertion; insert.

in'shore' (in'shōr'; in'shōr'), *a.* Near, or directed toward, the shore. — *adv.* (*pron.* in'shōr'). In toward the shore.

in'side' (in'sīd'; in'sīd'), *n.* The inner side, surface, or part; interior; usually in *pl.*, *Colloq.*, entrails; inward nature. — (in'sīd'), *a.* Internal; interior. —

ûrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

(in'sid'; in'sid'), *adv.* Within; internally. — *prep.* Inside of; within.
in'sid'er (in'sid'ēr), *n.* A person inside; one in a position to have first-hand information.
in-sid'i-ous (in-sid'ī-ūs), *a.* Lying in wait; characterized by treachery and deceit; sly; crafty; wily. — **in-sid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **in-sid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*
in'sight' (in'sit'), *n.* Mental vision; discernment; intuition; apprehension of the inner nature of things.
in-sig'ni-a (in-sig'ni-ā), *n. pl.* Distinguishing marks; badges; emblems.
in-sig-nif'i-cant (in'sig-nif'ī-kānt), *a.* Not significant; meaningless; unimportant; trifling; mean. — **Syn.** Immaterial, inconsiderable, trivial, contemptible. — **in-sig-nif'i-cance** (-kāns), *n.*
in-sin-cere' (in'sin-sēr'), *a.* Not sincere; dissembling; deceitful; false. — **Syn.** Hollow, hypocritical, deceptive, disingenuous, untrustworthy. — **in-sin-cere'ly**, *adv.*
in-sin-cer'i-ty (-sēr'ī-tī), *n.* Hypocrisy; deceitfulness.
in-sin'u-ate (in-sin'ū-āt), *v. t.* To introduce gently, slowly, or artfully; work or introduce (a person or one's self) gently or artfully, as into some relation; ingratiate; hint; suggest; imply, esp. with a malicious purpose. — **Syn.** Instill, suggest, intimate. — **in-sin'u-a'tor**, *n.*
in-sin'u-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of insinuating; thing insinuated; indirect hint; suggestion. — **Syn.** Ingratiation; hinting, suggestion, implication, innuendo.
in-sip'id (-sip'id), *a.* Without savor; tasteless; flat; wanting in animation; uninteresting; dull. — **Syn.** Stale, lifeless, dead, monotonous, tame, heavy, prosy, prosaic, vapid. — **in-sip'id-i-ty** (in-sip'id'ī-tī), **in-sip'id-ness**, *n.* — **in-sip'id-ly**, *adv.*
in-sist' (in-sist'), *v. i.* To take and keep a stand; hold firmly; be persistent.
in-sist'ence (-sis'tēns), *n.* Act of insisting; state or quality of being insistent; persistence; urgency.
in-sist'en cy (-tēn'sī), *n.* Insistent quality; insistence.
in-sist'ent (-tēnt), *a.* Insisting or disposed to insist; persistent. — **in-sist'-ent-ly**, *adv.*
in-so-bri'e-ty (in'sō-brī'ē-tī), *n.* Intemperance.
in'so-lence (in'sō-lēns), *n.* Quality of being insolent; overbearing demeanor; brutal impudence; insult.
in'so-lent (-lēnt), *a.* Haughty and contemptuous or brutal in behavior or

language; overbearing; characterized by insolence; insulting. — **Syn.** Abusive, impertinent, impudent, saucy. — **in'-so-lent-ly**, *adv.*
in-sol'u-ble (in-sōl'ū-b'l), *a.* Not soluble; insolvable.
in-solv'a-ble (-sōl'vā-b'l), *a.* Not solvable; insoluble.
in-sol'vent (-vēnt), *a.* Not solvent; unable to pay one's debts or all enforceable debts; pert. to persons unable to pay their debts. — *n.* An insolvent debtor. — **in-sol'ven-cy** (-sōl'vén-sī), *n.*
in-som'ni-a (-sōm'ni-ā), *n.* Sleeplessness.
in-so-much' (in'sō-mūch'), *adv.* So much; to such a degree; so; — usually with *that* or *as*.
in-sou'ci-ant (in-sōō'sī-ānt; *F.* ān'-sōō'syān'), *a.* [F.] Indifferent; unconcerned.
in-span' (in-spān'), *v. t. & i.* To yoke or harness, as oxen to a wagon. *S. Africa.*
in-spect' (in-spēkt'), *v. t.* To look upon; view critically; examine; investigate; view and examine officially, as troops, a public work, etc.; oversee.
in-spec'tion (in-spēk'shūn), *n.* Act or process of inspecting.
in-spec'tor (-tēr), *n.* One who inspects; overseer; police officer next below a superintendent.
in spi-ra'tion (in-spī-rā'shūn), *n.* Act of breathing in; the drawing of air into the lungs; a supernatural influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth; the truth so communicated; act or result of stimulating the intellect or emotions. — **in-spir'a-to-ry** (in-spī-rā-tō-rī), *a.*
in-spire' (in-spīr'), *v. t.* To inhale; infuse into as if by breathing; affect as with a supernatural influence; give inspiration to; infuse into the mind; produce as by inspiration. — *v. i.* To inhale air. — **in-spīr'er** (-spīr'ēr), *n.*
in-spīred' (-spīrd'), *p. a.* Breathed in; affected, effected, or suggested by inspiration.
in-spīr'it (in-spīr'īt), *v. t.* To infuse life or spirit into; animate; encourage; cheer. — **in-spīr'it-ing-ly**, *adv.*
in-spīs'sate (-spīs'āt), *v. t. & i.* To thicken, esp. by evaporation.
in-sta-bil'i-ty (in-stā-bil'ī-tī), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being unstable, or an instance of it, insecurity; inconstancy. — **Syn.** Changeableness, changeability, fickleness, wavering, unsteadiness, unsteadiness.
in-stall' (-stōl'), *v. t.* To place in office by seating in a stall, or official seat;

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, ăre, ăsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recent, makêr; ăce, ăll; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

place formally in an office, etc.; instate; induct; set up or fix in position for use or service.

in'stal-la'tion (in'stô-lâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of installing; state of being installed.

in-stall'ment (in-stôl'mént), *n.* Installation; any portion of either a debt or a sum of money that has been divided into portions made payable at different times.

in'stance (in'stâns), *n.* Instigation; request; that which offers itself or is offered as an illustrative case; something cited in proof; example; step in an action; occasion. — *v. t.* To mention as a case, or example; cite.

in'stan-cy (-stân-si), *n.* Quality of being instant; urgency; pressure.

in'stant (-stânt), *a.* Pressing; urgent; earnest; present or current (*Archaic*, exc. as used with dates to indicate the current month; as, the 10th *instant*, or, commonly, the 10th *inst.*; the 8th of this *instant* June); closely pressing in time; immediate; direct. — *n.* A point in duration; a moment; esp., an infinitesimal portion of time; any particular moment; the present or current month (an elliptical use). — **Syn.** Second, flash, trice, jiffy, minute.

in'stan-ta-ne-ous (in'stân-tâ'nê-ŭs), *a.* Done or occurring in an instant; at or during a given instant. — **in'stan-ta-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

in-stan'ter (in-stân'têr), *adv.* Immediately.

in'stant-ly (in'stânt-lî), *adv.* Urgently; at once. — *conj.* As soon as; immediately; directly.

in-state' (in-stât'), *v. t.* To set or establish; install.

in-stead' (-stêd'), *adv.* In the place or room; in lieu (esp. with *of*); in its stead; rather.

in'step (in'stêp), *n.* The arched part of the human foot in front of the ankle joint; that part of the hind leg of the horse between the hock, or ham, and the pastern joint; that part of a shoe, stocking, etc., over the instep.

in'sti-gate (-stî-gât), *v. t.* To urge forward; set on; provoke; incite; — esp. to evil actions. — **Syn.** Stimulate, spur, tempt, impel. — **in'sti-ga'tion** (-gâ'shŭn), *n.* — **in'sti-ga'tor**, *n.*

in-still' (in-stîl'), *v. t.* To drop in; pour in drop by drop; impart gradually; infuse slowly. — **in-still'ment**, *n.*

in-stinct' (in-stîŋkt'), *a.* Imbued or filled; charged.

in'stinct (in'stîŋkt), *n.* Natural inward impulse; involuntary or unreasoning

prompting to any action, bodily or mental; a natural aptitude or knack; predilection.

in-stinc'tive (in-stîŋk'tîv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, instinct; derived from, or determined by, instinct. — **Syn.** Natural, involuntary, spontaneous, automatic, intuitive. — **in-stinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in'sti-tute (in'stî-tût), *v. t.* To set up; originate and establish; set on foot; inaugurate. — **Syn.** Begin, commence; found, erect, organize, constitute. — *n.* That which is instituted; an elementary principle; an authoritative precept or rule; usually, in *pl.*, a collection of such principles or precepts, esp. of legal principles; an institution; an organization to promote learning, art, etc., as a society or a college.

in'sti-tu'tion (-tû'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of instituting; establishment; foundation; that which is instituted, or established; an established social, political, or national practice, law, custom, characteristic, etc.; an organized society or corporation; a foundation. — **in'sti-tu'tion-al** (-âl), *a.*

in'sti-tu'tor (in'stî-tû'têr), *n.* One who institutes.

in-struct' (in-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To impart knowledge to, esp. methodically; teach; discipline; inform; apprise; direct.

in-struc'tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act, practice, or profession of one who instructs; that which instructs or is imparted to instruct; knowledge or discipline given; thing taught; (usually in *pl.*) orders, esp. as to duty or procedure. — **Syn.** Teaching, tuition.

in-struc'tive (-strŭk'tîv), *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

in-struc'tor (-têr), *n.* One who instructs; a teacher.

in'stru-ment (in'strôo-mént), *n.* That by means of which something is performed or effected; medium; agent; a device for doing work or producing an effect; tool; implement; a contrivance by which musical sounds are produced; a legal writing, as a deed, writ, etc. — **Syn.** Utensil, machine, apparatus.

in'stru-men'tal (in'strôo-mên'tâl), *a.* Acting as an instrument; helpful; serviceable; of or pert. to an instrument, esp. a musical instrument; performed with or on an instrument. — **in'stru-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

in'stru-men-tal'i-ty (-mên-tâl'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tîz). Quality or state of being instrumental; an agency.

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fôd, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, fŷk; then, thŷn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

in'stru-men-ta'tion (-tā'shǎn), *n.* Arrangement or composition of music for instruments, esp. for the orchestra.

in-sub-or'di-nate (in'sŭb-ōr'dī-nāt), *a.* Not subordinate; disobedient; mutinous. — **-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shǎn), *n.*

in-suf'fer-a-ble (in-sŭf'ēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being suffered or endured; intolerable. — **in-suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-suf-fi-cien-cy (in'sŭ-fish'ēn-sī), *n.* Insufficient quality or state.

in-suf-fi-cient (-fish'ēnt), *a.* Not sufficient; wanting in strength, power, capacity, or skill; inadequate. — **Syn.** Incommensurate, scanty; unfit, incompetent, incapable.

in-suf-fla'tion (in'sŭ-flā'shǎn), *n.* The breathing upon a person, as at baptism, to symbolize the inspiration of a new spiritual life, — a rite used in the Roman Catholic Church; act of blowing (a gas, powder, or vapor) into a cavity of the body.

in-su-lar (in'sŭ-lār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an island; dwelling or situated on an island; isolated; pert. to the people of an island; narrow; illiberal.

in-su-lar-i-ty (-lār'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being insular.

in-su-late (in'sŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To isolate; separate by nonconductors, as to prevent transfer of electricity or heat. — **in-su-la-tor** (in'sŭ-lā-tēr), *n.*

in-su-la'tion (-lā'shǎn), *n.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated; material used in insulating.

in-sult' (in-sŭlt'), *v. t.* To treat with insolence; affront wantonly.

in-sult (in'sŭlt), *n.* Gross indignity offered to another; affront. — **Syn.** Outrage, contumely.

in-sult'ing, *p. a.* Containing insult.

in-su'per-a-ble (in-sŭ'pēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being surmounted. — **Syn.** Impassable, insurmountable, un conquerable.

in-sup-port'a-ble (in'sŭ-pōr'tā-b'l), *a.* Not supportable; insufferable.

in-sur'a-ble (in-shōōr'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss, damage, death, etc.

in-sur'ance (-āns), *n.* Act of insuring against loss by a contingent event; business of making insurance contracts; premium paid for insuring anything; sum for which anything is insured.

in-sure' (-shōōr'), *v. t.* To make sure or secure; guarantee; secure against loss by a contingent event, on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate or premium. — *v. i.* To contract to give insurance; underwrite; procure insur-

ance. — **in-sured'** (in-shōōrd'), *n.* — **in-sur'er** (-shōōr'ēr), *n.*

in-sur'gent (-sŭr'jēnt), *a.* Rising against authority or established government; rebellious. — *n.* One who revolts; rebel; [*cap.*] in U. S. politics, after about 1905, a member of a section of the Republican party which in tariff reform, regulation of corporations, etc., demanded a more radical policy than that formerly adopted by the party.

in-sur-mount'a-ble (in'sŭr-moun'tā-b'l), *a.* Insuperable.

in-sur-rec'tion (in'sŭ-rēk'shǎn), *n.* A rising against civil or political authority. — **in-sur-rec'tion-al** (-āl), **in-sur-rec'tion-a-ry** (-ārī), *a.* — **-rec'tion-ist**, *n.*

in-tact' (in-tākt'), *a.* Untouched; uninjured; left entire.

in-tag'lio (in-tāl'yō; *It.* ěn-tāl'yō), *n.*; *pl.* ě. -TAGLIOS (in-tāl'yōz), *It.* -TAGLI (ěn-tāl'yē). An engraving; esp., a figure depressed below the surface of the material; the art or process of executing intaglios (chiefly in *in intaglio*); anything, esp. a gem, carved in intaglio.

in'take' (in'tāk'), *n.* A taking in; thing taken in; place where a fluid is taken into a channel, conduit, etc.

in-tan'gi-ble (in-tān'jī-b'l), *a.* Not tangible; impalpable. — **Syn.** Imperceptible; shadowy, vague, dim, insubstantial, impalpable.

in'te-ger (in'tē-jēr), *n.* A complete entity; esp., a whole number, as disting. from a fraction or a mixed number.

in'te-gral (-grāl), *a.* Essential to completeness; complete; entire; of, being, or pert. to, an integer; not fractional. — *n.* A whole; entire thing; whole number. — **in'te-gral-ly**, *adv.*

in'te-grant (-grānt), *a.* Making part of a whole. — *n.* An integrant part; component.

in'te-grate (-grāt), *v. t. & i.* To form into one whole; make entire; give the sum or total of. — **in te-gra'tion** (-grā'shǎn), *n.*

in-teg'ri-ty (in-tēg'rī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being complete or unimpaired; wholeness; entirety; soundness; purity; uprightness; rectitude.

in-teg'u-ment (-ū-mēnt), *n.* A covering; investment; coat; skin.

in'tel-lect (in'tē-lēkt), *n.* Power or faculty of knowing; the understanding; a mind or intelligence; mind as embodied; a person of intellectual power.

in-tel-lec'tu-al (-lēk'tŭ-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or performed by, the intellect or understanding; endowed with intellect, esp. unusual mental capacity; suitable

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recănt, makăř; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ũse, ũnite,

for exercising the intellect. — **in'tel-lee'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*
in'tel-lee'tu-al'i-ty (-äl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Intellectual powers; quality of being intellectual.
in'tel'li-gence (in-těl'i-jěns), *n.* The intellect; mental acuteness; sagacity; information communicated; news; advice; knowledge; information.
in'tel'li-gent (-jěnt), *a.* Endowed with intelligence or intellect; knowing; sensible; skilled; cognizant; understanding. — **in'tel'li-gent-ly**, *adv.*
in'tel'li-gi-ble (in-těl'i-jī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being understood; comprehensible. — **in'tel'li-gi-bly**, *adv.*
in-tem'per-ance (-tēm'pēr-āns), *n.* Quality or state of being intemperate; want of temperance; excess.
in-tem'per-ate (in-tēm'pēr-āt), *a.* Not temperate; excessive; extreme; ungovernable; immoderate; indulging any appetite or passion to excess; esp., given to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. — **in-tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.*
in-tend' (-tënd'), *v. t.* To mean; signify; have in mind as a purpose; plan.
in-tend'ant (-tënd'ānt), *n.* One in charge of some public business; superintendent.
in-tend'ed (-dēd), *p. p.* of INTEND. Specif.: Betrothed. *Colloq.* — *n.* An affianced lover. *Colloq.*
in-tense' (-tēns'), *a.* In a strained or extreme degree; having or showing its characteristic attribute in a high degree; strained or straining; high-wrought; profoundly earnest or intent. — **in-tense-ly**, *adv.*
in-ten'si-fy (-tēn'sī-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To render or become intense or more intense. — **in-ten'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shǎn), *n.*
in-ten'si-ty (-sī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being intense; extreme or high degree; degree or amount; strength; energy.
in-ten'sive (in-tēn'siv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or marked by, intensity or intensification; of words, prefixes, etc., tending to make intense; serving to give force or emphasis; designed to increase the productivity of land by expenditure of more capital and labor on it. — *n.* That which intensifies; an intensive word, prefix, etc. — **in-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.*
in-ten't' (-tēnt'), *a.* Directed with, or giving, keen attention; earnest; intense; sedulous; determined.
in-ten't, *n.* A turning of the mind toward an object; a design; purpose; meaning; import; significance. — **Syn.** View, drift, object, end, aim, plan.

in-ten'tion (-tēn'shǎn), *n.* That which is, or is intended to be, conveyed to the understanding; meaning; import; purpose; design; *pl.*, *Colloq.*, purpose as to marriage. — **Syn.** Intention, intent, purpose, design, aim, object, end.
in-ten'tion-al (-āl), *a.* Done by intention; or design; intended; designed. — **in-ten'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
in-ten't-ly (-tēnt'lī), *adv.* In an intent manner. — **Syn.** Fixedly, earnestly, attentively, sedulously, eagerly.
in-ten't-ness, *n.* See -NESS.
in-ter' (-tūr'), *v. t.* To deposit (a corpse) in the earth or in a grave or tomb; bury.
in'ter- (in'tēr-). A prefix meaning among, between, amid, mutually, intermediately.
in'ter-act' (-ākt'), *v. i.* To act upon each other or reciprocally. — **in'ter-ac-tion** (-āk'shǎn), *n.*
in'ter-breed' (-brēd'), *v. i. & t.* To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, or species.
in'ter'ca-la-ry (in-tūr'kā-lā-rī), *a.* Intercalary in the calendar (as, an *intercalary* day); inserted; interpolated.
in'ter'ca-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To insert, as a day, in a calendar; insert among others; interpolate. — **in'ter'ca-la'tion** (-lā'shǎn), *n.*
in'ter-cede' (in'tēr-sēd'), *v. i.* To act between parties with a view to reconcile differences; — usually with *with* or *for*. — **Syn.** Mediate, arbitrate.
in'ter-cept' (-sēpt'), *v. t.* To take or seize by the way; stop; check; interrupt communication with; cut off from view, approach, etc.; include between. — **in'ter-cep'tion** (-sēp'shǎn), *n.*
in'ter-ces'sion (-sēs'hǎn), *n.* Act of interceding; mediation; petition or entreaty in favor of another or others.
in'ter-ces'sor (-sēs'ēr), *n.* One who intercedes; mediator.
in'ter-ces'so-ry (-ō-rī), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or making, intercession; interceding.
in'ter-change' (-chānj'), *v. t.* To put each in the place of the other; exchange; reciprocate; alternate; vary.
in'ter-change' (in'tēr-chānj'), *n.* Mutual exchange; alternate succession; alternation.
in'ter-change'a-ble (-chān'jā-b'l), *a.*
in'ter-col-le'gi-ate (-kō-lē'jī-āt), *a.* See INTER-.
in'ter-com-mu'ni-cate (-mū'nī-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To communicate mutually.
in'ter-cos'tal (-kōs'tāl), *a.* Between the ribs.
in'ter-course (in'tēr-kōrs), *n.* Com-

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

munication; commerce; interchange of thought and feeling. — **Syn.** Communication, fellowship, connection.

in'ter-de-pend'ence (in'tēr-dē-pēn'-dēns), *n.* Mutual dependence.

in'ter-dict (in'tēr-dikt), *n.* A prohibitory decree; prohibition; a papal prohibition restraining from the exercise of ecclesiastical functions, etc.

in'ter-dict' (-dikt'), *v. t.* To forbid; debar; lay under an interdict. — **in'ter-dic'to-ry** (-dik'tō-rī), *a.*

in'ter-dic'tion (-dik'shŭn), *n.* Act of interdicting; state of being interdicted; an interdict.

in'ter-est (in'tēr-ĕst), *n.* Participation in advantage, profit, and responsibility; that in which one has such an interest; business; advantage; profit; benefit; those interested in any particular affair, taken collectively; excitement of feeling accompanying special attention to some object; concern; premium paid by a borrower for the use of what he borrows. — *v. t.* To involve the interest or welfare of; affect; cause or induce to have a share or interest; engage the attention of; awaken interest in. — **Syn.** Excite, entertain, occupy, hold.

in'ter-est-ed (in'tēr-ĕs-tĕd), *p. a.* Having the attention or feelings engaged or excited; having an interest or concern; involved; concerned.

in'ter-est-ing, *p. a.* Engaging the attention; exciting, or adapted to excite, interest, curiosity, or emotion.

in'ter-fer-e' (-fēr'), *v. i.* To strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in going; collide; clash; take a part in the concerns of others; interpose; *Physics*, act reciprocally so as to affect one another (said of waves, rays, etc.).

in'ter-fer-ence (-fēr'ēns), *n.* Act or state of interfering.

in'ter-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* To combine, as by scattering; intermingle; infuse or diffuse; pervade. — **fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

in'ter-im (in'tēr-im), *n.* The meantime; time intervening; interval.

in-te-ri-or (in-tē-ri-ēr), *a.* Being within; inside; inner; internal; inward; remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland. — *n.* Inner part of a thing; inside; inland; domestic affairs of a state or nation. — **in-te-ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-ja-cent (in'tēr-jā'sĕnt), *a.* Lying between or among; intervening.

in'ter-ject' (-jĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To insert; interpose.

in'ter-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* An interjecting; that which is interjected; utterance of exclamations; ejaculation; an

interposing; something interposed; an ejaculatory word or form, usually thrown in without grammatical connection, as *O! Alas! Ha ha!* etc. — **in'ter-jec'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

in'ter-lace' (-lās'), *v. t. & i.* To unite as by lacing together; interweave.

in'ter-lard' (-lārd'), *v. t.* To insert between; mingle; esp., to introduce that which is foreign or irrelevant into.

in'ter-leaf' (in'tēr-lĕf'), *n.; pl.* -LEAVES (-lĕvz'). A leaf inserted between other leaves, as a blank for notes, etc.

in'ter-leave' (-lĕv'), *v. t.* To insert a leaf or leaves in; bind with blank interleaves.

in'ter-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* To write or insert between lines, as for correction; write or print something between the lines of.

in'ter-line', *v. t.* To insert a lining (a garment) beneath the ordinary lining.

in'ter-lin'e-ar (-līn'ĕ-ār), *a.* Contained or inserted between lines.

in'ter-lin'e-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An interlining; that which is interlined.

in'ter-link' (-līpk'), *v. t.* To link together; link.

in'ter-lock' (-lōk'), *v. i. & t.* To unite or engage with one another; lock into one another.

in'ter-lo-cu'tion (-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* Interchange of speech; conference.

in'ter-loc'u-tor (in'tēr-lōk'ū-tēr), *n.* One who takes part in conversation; talker; questioner.

in'ter-loc'u-to-ry (-tō-rī), *a.* Consisting of, or of the nature of, dialogue; conversational; spoken as an interlocution; of a decree, etc., intermediate; not final.

in'ter-lop-er (in'tēr-lōp-ēr), *n.* One who interferes wrongfully or officiously.

in'ter-lude (-lūd), *n.* An entertainment between the acts of a play; a piece of music played between the parts of a song, of a church service, etc.

in'ter-mar'ry (-mār'ī), *v. i. & t.* To become connected by marriage between their members; — of families, ranks, casts, etc. — **in'ter-mar'riage** (-ij), *n.*

in'ter-med'dle (-mĕd'ī), *v. i.* To meddle with others' affairs; interfere.

in'ter-me'di-a-ry (-mĕ'di-ā-rī), *a.* Intermediate. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A go-between; mediating agency.

in'ter-me'di-ate (-āt), *a.* Being in the middle; between extremes or limits; coming or done between; intervening. — *n.* Something intermediate; a mediator or an intermediary. — (-āt), *v. i.* To act as intermediate agent; mediate. —

in'ter-me'di-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-ment (in-tūr'mĕnt), *n.* Act of interring; burial.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

in'ter-mez-zo (in'tēr-měd'zō), *n.*; *It. pl. -MEZZI* (-zē). A short and light piece between the acts of serious drama or opera; a short piece played in an interval of an extended musical work, or independently.

in'ter-mi-na-ble (in-tūr'mi-nā-b'l), *a.* Without termination; endless. — **Syn.** Boundless, illimitable, immeasurable, infinite. — **in'ter-mi-na-bly**, *adv.*

in'ter-min'gle (in'tēr-mīn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle together.

in'ter-mis'sion (-mish'ūn), *n.* Act or state of intermitting; state of being intermitted; interruption; discontinuance; pause; interval.

in'ter-mit' (-mit'), *v. t. & i.* To discontinue; interrupt; suspend intermittently.

in'ter-mit'tent (-ēnt), *a.* Coming and going at intervals; alternating; recurrent; interrupted; periodic. — **in'ter-mit'tence** (-ēns), *n.* — **in'ter-mit'tent-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-mix' (-miks'), *v. t. & i.* To intermingle. — **in'ter-mix'ture** (-miks'-tūr), *n.*

in'tern' (in-tūr'n'), *v. t.* To confine to one locality.

in'ter-nal (-tūr'nāl), *a.* Inclosed; inward; interior; designating that which is to be inwardly applied; inherent; intrinsic; domestic; pert. to the inner being or consciousness; spiritual. — **Syn.** Inside, inland. — **in'ter-nal-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-nal-com-bus'tion, *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, any engine (called an **internal-combustion engine**) in which the heat or pressure energy necessary to produce motion is developed in the engine cylinder, as by explosion of a gas, and not in a separate chamber, as in a steam-engine boiler.

in'ter-na'tion-al (in'tēr-nāsh'ūn-āl), *a.* Between or among nations or their citizens; common to or affecting two or more nations. — **in'ter-na'tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

in'ter-ne'cine (in'tēr-nē'sīn; -sīn), *a.* Deadly; mutually destructive.

in'ter-node' (in'tēr-nōd'), *n.* Interval or part between two nodes.

in'ter-nun'ci-o (-nūn'shī-ō), *n.*; *pl. -os* (-ōz). A messenger between two parties; a representative of the Pope at a seat of government where there is no nuncio.

in'ter-pel'late (in'tēr-pēl'āt), *v. t.* To question formally, as an executive officer, in explanation of his conduct. — **in'ter-pel-la'tion** (-pē-lā'shūn), *n.*

in'ter-play' (in'tēr-plā'), *n.* Mutual action or influence; interaction.

in'ter-plead' (-plēd'), *v. i.* To plead, or go to trial, with each other in order to determine a right affecting the action of a third party.

in'ter-po-late (in-tūr'pō-lāt), *v. t.* To alter or corrupt, esp. a text, by inserting new or foreign matter. — **in'ter-po-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*

in'ter-po-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* An interpolating; thing interpolated.

in'ter-pose' (in'tēr-pōz'), *v. t.* To place between; thrust in; intrude; introduce or inject between the parts of a conversation or argument. — *v. i.* To be or come between; mediate; intervene; interrupt. — **Syn.** Interfere, mediate, intercede.

— **in'ter-pos'er** (-pōz'ēr), *n.* — **in'ter-po-si'tion** (-pō-zish'ūn), *n.*

in'ter-pret (in-tūr'prēt), *v. t.* To explain or tell the meaning of; translate; elucidate; appreciate in the light of individual belief or judgment; apprehend and represent by art; show by illustrative representation. — **Syn.** Solve, render, expound, decipher, unfold, unravel. — *v. i.* To act as an interpreter; translate.

in'ter-pre-ta'tion (-prē-tā'shūn), *n.* Act, process, or mode of interpreting; exposition or explanation given; meaning. — **Syn.** Translation, version, rendering, construction.

in'ter-pret-er (-prēt-ēr), *n.* One who interprets, or explains.

in'ter-reg-num (in'tēr-rēg'nūm), *n.*; *L. pl. -NA* (-nā). The time during which a throne is vacant between the reigns of two successive sovereigns; period during which the functions of government are suspended or vested in a temporary executive; a pause or break in an otherwise continuous event or series.

in'ter-re-la'tion (-rē-lā'shūn), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal relation; correlation.

— **in'ter-re-lat'ed** (-rē-lāt'ēd), *p. a.*

in'ter-ro-gate (in-tēr'ō-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To examine by questioning; question.

in'ter-ro-ga'tion (-gā'shūn), *n.* An interrogating; inquiry; a mark [?] indicating that the preceding sentence is interrogatory.

in'ter-ro-g'a-tive (in'tē-rōg'ā-tīv), *a.* Interrogatory. — *n.* A word used in asking questions, as *who*, *what*, *which*. — **in'ter-ro-g'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in'ter-ro-ga'tor (in-tēr'ō-gā'tēr), *n.* One who interrogates.

in'ter-ro-g'a-to-ry (in'tē-rōg'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Expressing or implying a question; interrogative. — *n.*; *pl. -TORIES* (-rīz). A formal question or inquiry.

in'ter-rupt' (in'tēr-rūpt'), *v. t.* To break into or between; hinder by or as by

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich. ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

breaking in; break the monotony or uniformity of.

in'ter-rup'tion (in'tě-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* An interrupting; a break caused by abrupt intervention; stop; hindrance; temporary cessation; suspension.

in'ter-sect' (in'tě-sĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To pierce, divide, or cut across; cross.

in'ter-sec'tion (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or place of intersecting.

in'ter-space' (in'tĕr-spās'), *n.* Intervening space.

in'ter-spere' (-spŭrs'), *v. t.* To scatter among other things; place something at intervals in or among. — **in'ter-sper'sion** (-spŭr'shŭn), *n.*

in'ter-state' (in'tĕr-stāt'), *a.*, **in'ter-stel'lar** (-stĕl'ār), *a.* See **INTER-**.

in'ter'stice (in-tŭr'stis), *n.*; *pl.* -STICES (-stī-sĕz). A space between one thing and another, esp. between things closely set, or between the parts of a body; chink; crack; crevice. — **in'ter-sti'tial** (in'tĕr-stish'āl), *a.*

in'ter-twine' (in'tĕr-twīn'), *v. t. & i.* To twine one with another.

in'ter-ur'ban (-ŭr'bān), *a.* Between cities or towns.

in'ter-val (in'tĕr-vāl), *n.* A space between things; gap; intervening space of time; difference in musical pitch.

in'ter-vale (-vāl), *n.* A tract of low ground between hills, or along a stream. *Local, U. S. & Canada.*

in'ter-vene' (-vĕn'), *v. i.* To enter as something extraneous; come in (between or among); occur, fall, or come, between points of time or events; make intervention; interpose; lie (between).

in'ter-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of intervening; interposition; any interference affecting the interests of others, esp. any interference by one state in the affairs of another state.

in'ter-view (in'tĕr-vŭ), *n.* A meeting face to face; conference; esp., a meeting between a representative of the press and another person to enable the former to get information for publication; the published statement of the information so obtained. — *v. t.* To have an interview with. — **in'ter-view'er** (-vŭ'ĕr), *n.*

in'ter-weave' (-wĕv'), *v. t. & i.* To unite by or as by weaving together; intertwine.

in'tes'tate (in-tĕs-tāt), *a.* Not having made a will; not disposed of by will. — *n.* One who dies intestate. — **in'tes'tacy** (in-tĕs'tā-sĭ), *n.*

in'tes'ti-nal (-ti-nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the intestine.

in'tes'tine (-tĭn), *a.* Internal; domestic. — *n.* The tubular portion of the ali-

mentary canal from stomach to anus; the bowels; — commonly in *pl.*

in'ti-ma-cy (in'tĭ-mā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-siz). State or fact of being intimate; a familiarity; fellowship.

in'ti-mate (in'tĭ-māt), *a.* Deep-seated; innermost; intrinsic; close in association or acquaintance; involving, or arising from, familiar association; close or exact by reason of customary contact or thorough investigation; near; closely united. — *n.* An intimate friend or associate; a confidant. — **in'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.*

in'ti-mate (-māt), *v. t.* To announce; declare; suggest indirectly; hint.

in'ti-ma'tion (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act of intimating; thing intimated; declaration; suggestion; hint.

in-tim'i-date (in-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To make timid or fearful; specif., to deter, as by threats; overawe; cow. — **Syn.** Abash, terrify, daunt, deter. — **in-tim'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* — **in-tim'i-da'tor** (-dā'tĕr), *n.*

in'to (in'tōō), *prep.* To the inside of; within (see **IN**); by or together with (with *multiply* expressed or understood).

in-tol'er-a-ble (in-tōl'ĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* Not tolerable; insufferable. — **in-tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-tol'er-ance (-āns), *n.* Quality or state of being intolerant; bigotry.

in-tol'er-ant (-ānt), *a.* Not enduring; unable to endure; not tolerant, esp. of difference of religious opinion or sentiment; bigoted. — **in-tol'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*

in-tomb' (in-tōōm'), = **ENTOMB**.

in'to-nate (in'tō-nāt), *v. t.* To pronounce or recite in a musical, sonorous, and measured manner; intone; pronounce with a certain musical pitch or modulation of the voice; utter with voice, or vocal tone.

in to-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An intoning; manner of playing or uttering tones, esp. as to pitch or modulation.

in-tone' (in-tōn'), *v. t. & i.* To utter with musical or prolonged tones; chant; recite in monotone.

in-tox'i-cant (-tōk'sĭ-kānt), *n.* An intoxicating agent, as alcohol, opium, etc.

in-tox'i-cate (-kānt), *v. t.* To make drunk; inebriate; excite or stupefy by strong drink or a narcotic; excite to a transport of enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

in-tox'i-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A poisoning (*Med.*); state of being intoxicated, or drunk; inebriation; act of intoxicating, or making drunk; high excitement of mind.

in'tra- (in'trā-). Prefix from *L. intra*, meaning *within, inside*.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā, ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

in-trac'ta-ble (in-trāk'tā-b'l), *a.* Not tractable; not easily governed, managed, or directed; obstinate; refractory. — **Syn.** Perverse, unmanageable, unruly, headstrong, ungovernable, restive. — **in-trac'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **in-trac'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-tra'dos (-trā'dōs), *n.* The interior curve of an arch.

in-tra-mu'ral (in-trā-mū'rāl), *a.* Within the walls, as of a city.

in-tran'si-gent (in-trān'si-jēnt), *a.* Refusing compromise; irreconcilable. — *n.* A radical or irreconcilable.

in-tran'si-tive (-tīv), *a.* Not transitive; not passing over to an object; expressing an action or state as limited to the agent or subject, or as ending in itself. — **in-tran'si-tive-ly**, *adv.*

in tran'si-tu (in trān'si-tū). In transit.

in-trench' (-trēnch'), *v. t.* To cut in; furrow; surround with a trench or intrenchments. — *v. i.* To encroach; infringe; — usually with *on* or *upon*.

in-trench'ment (-trēnch'mēnt), *n.* An intrenching; state of being intrenched; any defensive work consisting of at least a trench and a parapet of the earth thrown up.

in-trep'id (in-trēp'id), *a.* Not trembling with fear; brave; undaunted. — **Syn.** Dauntless, valiant, heroic. — **in-trep'id-ly**, *adv.*

in-tre-pid'i-ty (in-trē-pid'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being intrepid; valor.

in-tri-ca-cy (in-tri-kā-si), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-siz). State or quality of being intricate; that which is intricate.

in-tri-cate (-kāt), *a.* Entangled; complicated; involved; difficult to understand, or follow mentally. — **-cate-ly**, *adv.*

in-tri-gant (in-tri-gānt; *F.* ān'trē'gān'), *n. masc.*; *pl.* -GANTS (-gānts; *F.* -gān'); **in-tri-gante'** (-gānt'; -gānt'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -GANTES (-gānts; *F.* -gānt'). An intriguing person.

in-trigue' (in-trēg'), *v. i. & t.* To carry on a secret and illicit amour; contrive by secret artifice; plot; scheme. — (in-trēg'; in'trēg), *n.* A plot; conspiracy; an amour. — **in-tri'guer** (-trē'gēr), *n.*

in-trin'sic (-trin'sik), *a.* Essential; inherent; true. — **Syn.** Natural, inseparable; real; genuine. — **in-trin'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in-tro-duce' (in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.* To bring into knowledge or understanding of something; instruct; bring into play, practice, or use; institute; lead, bring, conduct, or usher in; put (something into a place); insert; open or bring forward to notice; present; make known,

as a person, by formal announcement; cause to be acquainted.

in'tro-duc'tion (-dūk'shūn), *n.* An introducing; that part of a book or discourse introducing the main subject; preface; formal preliminary treatise; guide; act of formally making persons known to each other.

in'tro-duc'to-ry (-tō-rī), *a.* Serving to introduce; prefatory.

in-tro'it (in-trō'it), *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, a selection of words said in the Mass after the priest has ascended to the altar; this selection as sung by the choir; in the Anglican churches, a psalm or anthem sung while the priest or clergy are entering the sanctuary or approaching the altar to celebrate the Eucharist; less properly, a part composition sung or played at the beginning of Communion service.

in'tro-mit' (in-trō-mit'), *v. t.* To send or put in; introduce; admit. — **in'tro-mis'sion** (-mish'ūn), *n.*

in'tro-spec'tion (-spēk'shūn), *n.* A looking inward; esp., self-examination, or inspection of one's own mind. — **in'tro-spec'tive** (-spēk'tiv), *a.*

in-trude' (in-trōod'), *v. t. & i.* To thrust or force in on; force (one's self) in without leave or welcome; trespass. — **Syn.** Encroach, infringe, trespass, obtrude. — **in-trud'er** (-trōod'ēr), *n.*

in-tru'sion (in-trōō'zhūn), *n.* Act of intruding; esp., act of forcing one's self in without right or welcome.

in-tru'sive (-siv), *a.* Apt to intrude; intruded as a foreign element; intruding. — **in-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **-sive-ness**, *n.*

in-trust' (-trūst'), *v. t.* To confer a trust on; deliver to (another) something in trust; deliver (something) in trust (to another).

in-tu-i'tion (in-tū-ish'ūn), *n.* Immediate apprehension or cognition; instinctive knowledge; insight; familiarly, ready apprehension; anything discerned by intuition. — **in-tu-i'tion-al** (-dl), *a.* — **in-tu-i'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-tu-i'tive (in-tū-i'tiv), *a.* Knowing or perceiving, or perceived, by intuition, without reasoning. — **in-tu-i'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in'un-date (in'ūn-dāt; in'ūn'dāt), *v. t.* To overflow; flood; deluge, overwhelm.

in-un-dā'tion (in'ūn-dā'shūn), *n.* Process or act of inundating; state of being inundated; overflow; flood.

in-ure' (in-ūr'), *v. t.* To accustom or discipline; harden; habituate. — **in-ure'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

in-urn' (in-ūrn'), *v. t.* To put in an urn, as ashes of the dead; to entomb.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

I-on'ic (ī-ŏn'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to Ionia or the Ionians; pert. to or noting the **ionic order** of architecture, marked esp. by the spiral volutes of its capital.
I'on-ize (ī'ŏn-iz), *v. t.* To separate or convert into ions; dissociate.
i-o'ta (ī-ŏ'tā), *n.* The ninth (smallest) letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *I, i*; a very small quantity or degree; jot; particle.
I O U (ī ŏ ũ). A paper bearing the letters *I O U*, with a sum named, and signed as an evidence of debt.
ip'e-cac (ip'ĕ-kāk), *n.* A tropical South American creeping plant, the root of which, or a tincture or extract of it, is used as an emetic; the root, tincture, or extract of this plant.
i-po-mœ'a (ī'pō-mē'ā), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Ipomœa*) of showy-flowered plants of the morning-glory family.
ip'se dix'it (ip'sĕ dik'sit), *occasional pl.* IPSE DIXITS. [L.] Lit., he himself has said (it); hence, a mere unproved assertion of some speaker; a dictum.
I-ra'ni-an (ī-rā'ni-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Persia (Iran). — *n.* A Persian.
i-ras'ci-ble (ī-rās'ī-b'l; ī-rās'-), *a.* Prone to anger; choleric; irritable. — **Syn.** Peppery, waspish, hot, fiery, hasty, hot-tempered, splenetic, peevish, petulant, snappish, testy, techy, touchy. — **i-ras'-ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **i-ras'ci-bly**, *adv.*
i-rate' (ī-rāt'; ī'rāt), *a.* Angry; incensed. — **i-rate'ly**, *adv.*
ire (īr), *n.* Anger; wrath.
ire'ful (īr'fŭl), *a.* Full of ire; irascible.
ir'i-des'cence (īr'ī-dĕs'ĕns), *n.* A rainbowlike play of colors, as in a soap bubble, mother-of-pearl, etc.
ir'i-des'cent (-ĕnt), *a.* Having colors like the rainbow; exhibiting iridescence.
i-rid'i-um (ī-rīd'ī-ŭm), *n.* A rare metal, resembling platinum, but harder, and brittle, and one of the heaviest substances known (Symbol, *Ir*).
i'ris (ī'ris), *n.*; *pl.* E. IRINES (-ĕs), L. IRIDES (īr'ī-dĕz; ī'rī-). The rainbow; the opaque, contractile diaphragm perforated by the pupil and forming the colored portion of the eye; any of a large genus (*Iris*) of plants, many cultivated for their flowers, including the American species called flags.
I'rish (ī'rish), *a.* Of or pert. to Ireland or its inhabitants or their language; Hibernian. — *n.* The Irish language, esp. the Irish branch of Gaelic; the inhabitants of Ireland, collectively, esp. the Celtic inhabitants.
I'rish-ism (-īz'm), *n.* Hibernicism.
I'rish-man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn).

A man of Irish birth; a Hibernian. — **I'rish-wom'an** (-wŏm'ān), *n.*
i-ri'tis (ī-rī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the iris of the eye.
irk (īrk), *v. t.* To weary or trouble; annoy; bore; — now chiefly impersonally with *it*; as, it *irks* me.
irk'some (-sŭm), *a.* Wearisome; tedious. — **Syn.** Fatiguing, monotonous, vexatious, tiresome, humdrum. — **irk'some-ly**, *adv.* — **irk'some-ness**, *n.*
i'ron (ī'ŕn), *n.* A silver-white metal strongly attracted by magnets and readily oxidized (rusted) in moist air (Symbol, *Fe*); strength; power; firmness; inflexibility; an instrument, utensil, appliance, etc., of iron; a harpoon; a flatiron, etc.; *pl.*, iron fetters or handcuffs. — *a.* Of, or made of, iron; resembling iron in appearance; hardness, strength, insensibility, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish, arm, or cover with iron; shackle with irons; fetter; handcuff; smooth with an iron instrument, esp. a flatiron.
iron age. In mythology, the (present) age wherein toil and selfishness are the burden of a degenerate mankind; in the prehistoric development of mankind, the age, following the bronze age, in which iron came into general use.
i'ron-clad' (-klād'), *a.* Clad in iron; *Colloq.*, rigorous or exacting. — *n.* An ironclad, or armored, naval vessel.
iron'i-cal (ī-rŏn'ī-kāl), *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, irony; addicted to the use of irony. — **iron'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
i'ron-side' (ī'ŕn-sīd'), *n.* A man of great strength or bravery; [*cap.*] *pl.*, Cromwell's cavalry in the English Civil War; any of various other bodies of hardy veteran troops; [*in form iron-sides*, but construed as *sing.*] an ironclad.
i'ron-ware' (-wār'), *n.* Articles of iron; hardware.
i'ron-wood', *n.* Any of certain trees with unusually hard, strong, or dense wood.
i'ron-work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work in iron; also [*only in form ironworks*, sometimes construed as *sing.*], a furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling mill, or foundry, where it is made into heavy work.
i'ron-y (ī'ŕn-ī), *a.* Made of iron; containing iron; iron; resembling iron.
i'ro-ny (ī'rŏ-nī), *n.* Dissimulation; a sort of humor or sarcasm in which the intended implication is the opposite of the literal sense of the words; figure of speech using this; an ironical expression; a state of affairs or events the reverse of what was, or was to be, expected.
ir-ra'di-ant (ī-rā'dī-ānt), *a.* Irradiating. — **ir-ra'di-ance** (-āns), *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ir-ra'di-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To throw rays of light on; illuminate; brighten; be radiant; shine. — **ir-ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ir-ra'tion-al (ī-rāsh'ŭn-āl), *a.* Not rational; not endowed with reason or understanding; not according to reason; absurd. — **ir-ra'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ir-re-claim'a-ble (ī-rē-klām'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed.

ir-rec'on-cil'a-ble (ī-rēk'ŭn-sil'ā-b'l; ī-rēk'ŭn-sil'ā-b'l), *a.* Not reconcilable; implacable; incompatible. — **ir-rec'on-cil'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re-deem'a-ble (ī-rē-dēm'ā-b'l), *a.* Not redeemable; of paper money, not convertible into specie at the holder's pleasure; admitting of no change or release; hopeless.

ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (ī-rēf'rā-gā-b'l), *a.* Not refragable; unanswerable.

ir-re-fut'a-ble (ī-rē-fūt'ā-b'l; ī-rēf'ūt-tā-b'l), *a.* Indisputable.

ir-reg'u-lar (ī-rēg'ŭl-lār), *a.* Not regular; not normal; unnatural; unsymmetrical; not straight; not uniform. — **Syn.** Immethodical, unsystematic, desultory; abnormal, erratic, eccentric; changeable, mutable; devious, crooked; intemperate, disorderly. — **ir-reg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz).

ir-rel'e-vant (-rēl'ē-vānt), *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; extraneous. — **ir-rel'e-van-cy** (-vān-sī), *n.*

ir-re-li'gion (ī-rē-līj'ŭn), *n.* Impiety.

ir-re-li'gious (-ŭs), *a.* Destitute of religion; ungodly; indicating irreligion; profane; impious.

ir-re-me'di-a-ble (ī-rē-mē'dī-ā-b'l), *a.* Not remediable; incurable.

ir-rep'a-ra-ble (ī-rēp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Not reparable; irretrievable. — **ir-rep'a-rably**, *adv.*

ir-re-press'i-ble (ī-rē-prēs'ī-b'l), *a.* Not repressible.

ir-re-proach'a-ble (-prōch'ā-b'l), *a.* Not reproachable; blameless.

ir-re-sist'i-ble (-zīs'tī-b'l), *a.* That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; overpowering. — **ir-re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

ir-res'o-lute (ī-rēz'ō-lūt), *a.* Not resolute; wavering; vacillating. — **Syn.** Undecided, fickle, changeable, inconstant, unstable.

ir-res'o-lu'tion (-lū'shŭn), *n.* Want of resolution; indecision; vacillation.

ir-re-spec'tive (ī-rē-spēk'tīv), *a.* Regardless; independent. *Rare*, *ex. with of.*

ir-re-spir'a-ble (ī-rē-spir'ā-b'l; ī-rēs'pī-rā-b'l), *a.* Not respirable (so as to sustain life).

ir-re-spon'si-ble (-spōn'sī-b'l), *a.* Not responsible; not answerable. — **ir-re-spon'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

ir-re-triev'a-ble (-trēv'ā-b'l), *a.* Not retrievable. — **Syn.** Irretrievable, irrep- arable. — **ir-re-triev'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rev'er-ence (ī-rēv'ēr-ēns), *n.* State or quality of being irreverent or not revered; want of reverence; irreverent act or utterance.

ir-rev'er-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Not reverent; expressive of a want of veneration. — **ir-rev'er-ent-ly**, *adv.*

ir-re-vers'i-ble (ī-rē-vūr'sī-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reversed.

ir-rev'o-ca-ble (ī-rēv'ō-kā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being revoked; unalterable. — **ir-rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ir-ri-gate (ī-rī-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To supply (land) with water by canals, ditches, etc., for nourishing plants. — **ir-ri-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.*

ir-ri-ta-ble (ī-rī-tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being irritated; easily angered or exasperated; irascible; easily excited. — **ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz).

ir-ri-tant (-tānt), *a.* Irritating. — *n.* That which irritates, or excites or produces irritation.

ir-ri-tate (-tāt), *v. t.* To excite impatience; anger, or displeasure in; provoke; exasperate; excite to morbid sensitiveness or activity; excite (an organ) to its characteristic action or function. — **Syn.** Fret, inflame, excite, vex, anger, enrage, chafe, gall, tease, pique, sting, ruffle, nettle, incense. — **ir-ri-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **ir-ri-ta-tive** (-tā-tīv), *a.*

ir-rup'tion (ī-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A bursting in; a sudden and violent inroad.

is (iz), *v. i.* 3d person sing. present indicative of *be*.

is'chi-um (is'ki-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -CHIA (-ā). The ventral and posterior of the three chief bones composing either half of the pelvis. — **is'chi-al** (-āl), *a.*

-ish (-ish). A suffix used to form adjectives; (1) On nouns, and with the sense of: *belonging to, characteristic of, of the nature of, or like.* Examples: Turkish, *belonging to, or characteristic of, the Turks*; bookish, *of the nature of, or characteristic of, a book.* Except in names of peoples, this sense of *-ish* is now often derogatory, having the sense of, *showing the faults, weaknesses, or the like, of; as in boyish, belonging to a boy, esp., showing the faults or weaknesses of boys.* (2) On adjectives, and with the sense of: *somewhat* (of the nature indicated by the adjective to which *-ish* is affixed). Examples: dullish, *somewhat dull.*

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

i'sin-glass (i'zín-glàs), *n.* A very pure gelatin, chiefly from sturgeons' air bladders; mica, esp. in thin sheets.

is'lam (is'lám; iz'-; is-lám'), *n.* Mohammedanism; the whole body of Mohammedans. — **Is'lam-ism** (is'-lám-iz'm; iz'-), *n.* — **Is'lam-ite** (-it), *n.*

is'land (i'lánd), *n.* A tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent; something suggestive of an island in position, as an isolated hill. — *v. t.* To isolate; insulate; furnish with or as with islands.

is'land-er (i'lán-dēr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of an island.

isle (il), *n.* An island; usually, a small island. *Chiefly Poetic.*

is'let (i'lét), *n.* A little island.

-ism (-iz'm). A suffix used to form nouns, and denoting: (1) *Act of.* Example: baptism, *act of baptizing.*

(2) *State, condition, or quality of being.* Example: secularism, *state or quality of being secular.* Also, *Med., morbid condition induced by excessive use of.* Example: morphinism, *morbid condition induced by excessive use of morphine.*

(3) *Conduct, policy, doctrine, principles, practice, or the like, characteristic of* (that which is indicated in the first part of the word), often implying the *sympathy, adherence, or attachment, of a follower.* Examples: Quakerism, *conduct or doctrines characteristic of the Quakers.* (4) *A characteristic or peculiarity* (of that, esp. a language, which is indicated by the first or main part of the word). Examples: Gallicism, *a Gallic (French) characteristic or peculiarity; colloquialism, etc.*

ism (iz'm), *n.* A distinctive doctrine, theory, system, or practice; — usually disparaging.

i'so- (i'sō-), **is-**. A prefix denoting *equal, same;* esp., in chemistry, denoting *isomerism*, as, isocyanic acid, a certain acid which is isomeric with cyanic acid.

i'so-bar (i'sō-bār), *n.* A line connecting or marking places on the earth's surface where the barometric height reduced to sea level is the same either at a given time or for a certain period. — **i'so-bar'ic** (-bār'ik), *a.*

i-soch'ro-nal (i-sōk'rō-nāl), **-ro-nous** (-sōk'rō-nūs), *a.* Uniform in time; of equal time; recurring at regular intervals.

i'so-late (i'sō-lāt; is'ō-), *v. t.* To place by itself; insulate; separate from all foreign substances.

i'so-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of isolating, or state of being isolated; insulation; loneliness.

i'so-mer'ic (i'sō-mēr'ik), *a.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportion by weight, but differing in one or more properties owing to difference in structure. — **i-som'er-ism** (i-sōm'-ēr-iz'm), *n.*

i'so-met'ric (i'sō-mēt'rík), *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, equality of measure; in crystallography, regular; cubic.

i'so-mor'phic (-môr'fik), *a.* Having similar crystalline form; in biology, alike in form. — **-mor'phism** (-fiz'm), *n.*

i-sos'ce-les (i-sōs'é-lēz), *a.* Having two equal sides; — said of a triangle.

i'so-therm (i'sō-thūrm), *n.* A line joining points on the earth's surface having the same temperature at a given time, or for a given period. — **i'so-ther'mal** (-thūr'māl), *a.*

Is'ra-el (iz'rā-él), *n.* The Hebrew patriarch Jacob; hence, collectively: Jacob's descendants; the children of Israel; the Jews; God's chosen people; the elect; the Christian church.

Is'ra-el-ite (-él-it), *n.* A Hebrew; a Jew.

is'su-ance (ish'ū-āns), *n.* An issuing; issue.

is'sue (-ū), *n.* A passing out; egress; exit; discharge or flux, as of blood; an artificial ulcer to produce secretion and discharge of pus; progeny; offspring; produce; profits; outcome or result; a point in debate; point at which a matter is ready for, or admits of, decision; act of sending out; delivery; issuance; that which is issued, or sent out; the quantity sent forth. — *v. i.* To go, pass, or flow out; come out; sally forth; grow; accrue; proceed as from a source; be derived; result; close; end; turn out; be given or sent out officially or publicly. — *v. t.* To send or let out; emit; discharge; deliver, or give out; send out officially; publish; utter. — **is'su-er**, *n.*

-ist (-ist). A noun suffix denoting: (1) *One who does, or makes a practice of* a given action, commonly expressed by a corresponding verb in *-ize* (as in moralist) or a specified type of conduct (as in sensualist). (2) *One who practices* a given art (as in artist); *one professionally or particularly occupied with, or skilled in*, a given department of knowledge (as in botanist) or a given subject or thing (as in oculist, novelist). (3) *One who professes, or adheres to*, a given doctrine, system, or cult, commonly denoted by a corresponding noun in *-ism*; as in atheist.

isth'mi-an (is'mī-ān; Isth'-; ist'-), *a.* Of or pert. to an isthmus, as [*cap.*] the Isthmus of Panama, or the Isthmus of

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey,

ărm, âsk, sofâ; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, ōrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

Corinth, Greece, or the games anciently celebrated there.

isth'mus (-mūs), *n.* A strip of land connecting two larger portions of land.

it (it), *pron.* The neuter pronoun of the third person, corresponding to *he* and *she*, and having the same plural (*they*, *their* or *theirs*, *them*).

I-tal'ian (i-tāl'yān), *a.* Of or pert. to Italy or its people or their language or literature. — *n.* A native or citizen of Italy; the language of the Italians.

I-tal'ic (-ik), *a.* Of or pert. to Italy, esp. ancient Italy, or its peoples; specif., pert. to parts of Italy other than Rome; [*now usually l. c.*] designating, or pert. to, type in which the letters slope up toward the right, as in *these words*. — *n.* [*Now usually l. c.*] An italic letter, character, or type; italic letters, characters, or type, collectively.

i-tal'i-cize (-i-siz), *v. t.* [*Sometimes cap.*] To print in italics; underline (written letters or words) with a single line.

itch (ich), *v. i.* To have an uneasy sensation in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part affected; have a constant desire; long. — *n.* An itching contagious eruption of the skin, specif. one caused by a certain mite; scabies; a sensation in the skin due to the eruption, or like that occasioned by it; a constant irritating desire.

itch'y (-i), *a.*; **ITCH'Y-ER** (-i-ēr); **-I-EST.** Having the itch, or an itching sensation; of the nature of the itch.

i'tem (i'tēm), *adv.* Also; — introducing something additional or new. — *n.* An article; separate particular; detail; a separate piece of news or information; a paragraph. — *v. t.* To set or note down as an item, or by or in items.

i'tem-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To state in items, or by particulars. *Chiefly U. S.*

it'er-ate (it'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To utter or do a second time or many times; repeat. — **it'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **it'er-a-tive** (it'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.*

i-tin'er-a-cy (i-tin'ēr-ā-sī; ī-), *n.* A going about; itinerancy.

i-tin'er-an-cy (-ān-sī), *n.* Act of itiner-

ating; state of being itinerant; a discharge of official duty involving frequent change of residence; custom of so discharging official duty.

i-tin'er-ant (-ānt), *a.* Traveling about a country; going or preaching on a circuit; wandering. — *n.* One who travels about, esp. a preacher.

i-tin'er-a-ry (-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to a journey or route, or journeying; itinerant. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). A route; account of travels; travelers' guidebook or route.

i-tin'er-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To travel about or on a circuit, esp. in order to preach, lecture, etc.

its (its), *pron. & a.* Possessive case or possessive adjective of *it*.

it-self' (it-sēlf'), *pron.* An emphasized or reflexive form for the pronoun *it*.

-ive (-iv). A suffix used to form adjectives, and denoting *relating or belonging to; tending to; serving to; of the nature of; involving*.

i'vied (i'vid), *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

i'vo-ry (i'vō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). Hard, creamy-white dentine, composing elephants' tusks; the dentine of the tusks of other large mammals, or of a tooth; color of ivory; whiteness, as of the skin; any article of ivory.

ivory nut. The nutlike seed of certain palms. Its hard endosperm (**vegetable ivory**) is used for buttons, etc. **i'vo-ry-type'** (i'vō-rī-tīp'), *n.* A picture produced by superposing a very light print, rendered translucent by varnish, and tinted upon the back, upon a stronger print.

i'vy (i'vī), *n.*; *pl.* **IVIES** (i'vīz). A well-known evergreen climbing shrub of the ginseng family; any of various plants more or less like the true ivy.

ix'tle (iks'tlē; -tlī; īs'-), *n.* A fiber got from various tropical American plants.

-ize (-iz). A suffix forming verbs, and denoting: *to subject to, render, make into, conform to, make like, impregnate with, treat with, or combine with; act in the way of, or practice, etc.*

iz'zard (iz'ārd), *n.* The letter *z*.

J

J (jā); *pl.* **J's** or **Js** (jāz). The tenth letter (historically a variant of **I**) of the English alphabet.

jab (jāb), *v. t. & i.* To thrust abruptly with something sharp. — *n.* A jabbing. *Both Colloq.*

jab'ber (jāb'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly; chatter; gabble. — *n.* A jabbering; chatter.

ja'bot' (zhā'bō'), *n.*; *pl.* **-BOTS** (*F.* zhā'bō'). [*F.*] A trimming, as a ruffle on a shirt front, or lace for a dress front.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ja'cinth (jā'sinth; jā'sinth), *n.* The hyacinth. *Obs.*, except as the name of a gem.

jack (jāk), *n.* A sailor (*Colloq.*) [*often cap.*]; serving man or attendant [*sometimes cap.*]; any of the four knaves in a pack of cards; contrivance to turn a spit; a portable machine for exerting great force through a small distance; the small bowl used as a mark in the game of bowls; a small flag used as a signal, usually the same as the union (and called more fully *union jack*); a jackass; a pike or pickerel. — *v. t.* To move or lift by or as by a jack or jacks; — usually with *up*.

jack'al (jāk'öl), *n.* Any of several wild dogs of the Old World.

jack'a-napes' (-ā-nāps'), *n.* A coxcomb; an impertinent or conceited fellow.

jack'ass' (jāk'ās'), *n.* A male ass; a donkey; a conceited dolt; perverse block-head; ass.

jack boot, or **jack'boot'**, *n.* A kind of large boot reaching above the knee.

jack'daw' (jāk'dō'), *n.* A bird of the crow family; a daw.

jack'et (jāk'ët), *n.* A short coat without skirts, usually with sleeves; any of various outer coverings or casings, esp. one to prevent heat radiation. — *v. t.* To put a jacket on.

jack'-in-the-pul'pit, *n.* An American arum bearing a spadix with an overarching green-and-purple spathe.

Jack Ketch (kēch), *n.* An executioner or hangman. *Eng.*

jack'knife' (jāk'nif'), *n.; pl.* -KNIVES (-nivz), A large, strong pocket knife.

jack'-o'-lan'tern, *n.* An ignis fatuus; a lantern made, as of a pumpkin, to show features of a human face.

jack rabbit. Any of several large hares of western North America, having very large ears and long hind legs.

jack'screw' (jāk'skrō'), *n.* A jack in which a screw is used for exerting pressure.

jack'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* One of the pebbles or pieces used in playing a certain game; *pl.*, the game so played.

jack'straw' (-strō'), *n.* A man of straw; a man without property, worth, or influence; one of a set of straws or strips, as of wood, used in a certain game; *pl.*, the game.

Jac'o-bin (jāk'ō-bīn), *n.* A Dominican friar; one of a society or club of radical democrats in France during the revolution of 1789; a plotter; a violent radical; demagogue. — **-bin'ic** (-bīn'ik), *a.* — **Jac'o-bin-ism** (jāk'ō-bīn-iz'm), *n.*

Jac'o-bite (-bit), *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An adherent of James II., or of his descendants.

— **Jac'o-bit'ic** (-bit'ik), *a.*

Jac'ob's lad'der (jāk'ūbz), *n.* The ladder which Jacob saw in his dream (*Gen.* xviii. 12); (*Naut.*) a rope or wire ladder with wooden or iron rungs.

jac'o-net (jāk'ō-nēt), *n.* A kind of thir cotton fabric, orig. made in India.

Jacque'mi-not (jāk'mi-nō; *F.* zhāk'-mē'nō'), *n.* A well-known deep crimson rose.

jade (jād), *n.* A compact stone, commonly green, capable of a fine polish.

jade, *n.* A horse; a mean, vicious, or worn-out horse; a woman; a disreputable or vicious woman. — *v. t. & i.* To tire or wear out; fatigue, weary.

jae'ger (yā'gēr; *in second sense also* jā'gēr), *n.* Var. of **JÄGER**. Also, any of several rapacious, gull-like birds.

jag (jäg), *n.* A sharp projecting part; tooth; barb.

jag, *n.* A small load. *Dial. or Colloq.*

jä'ger (yā'gēr), *n.* A hunter; a German or Austrian rifleman; (yā'gēr; jā'-) a jaeger (bird).

jag'ged (jäg'ēd), *p. a.* Having jags, or sharp notches; sharply pointed.

jag'gy (-i), *a.; -GI-ER* (-i-ēr); **-GI-EST**. Jagged; notched.

jag'uar (jäg'wār; jā-gwār'), *n.* A large feline animal, ranging from Texas to Paraguay, marked with black spots.

jail (jäl), *n.* A prison, esp. one for persons held for minor offenses or pending judicial proceedings. — *v. t.* To confine in or as in a jail; imprison.

jail'bird' (-būrd'), *n.* A prisoner in jail; a habitual criminal.

jail'er (jäl'ēr), *n.* The keeper of a jail.

jal'ap (jäl'āp), *n.* The purgative tuber of a Mexican plant of the morning-glory family, or an extract or powder prepared from it.

jam (jām), *v. t.* To press closely or tightly; crowd; wedge in; crush or bruise. — *v. i.* To become wedged or fixed; stick fast. — *n.* Act of jamming; state of being jammed; a crush.

jam, *n.* A thick preserve made of fruit boiled with sugar.

jam'b (jām), *n.* An upright piece forming the side of an opening, as a doorway.

jam'bo-ree' (jām'bō-rē'), *n.* A noisy or unrestrained carousal; a spree. *Slang.*

jan'gle (jān'g'l), *v. i. & t.* To talk idly; chatter; gossip; quarrel; wrangle; sound discordantly, as bells out of tune. — *n.* Act or sound of jangling.

Jan'is-sa-ry. Var. of **JANIZARY**.

jan'i-tor (jān'ī-tēr), *n.* A door-keeper;

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; üse, ünite,

porter; one having the care of a building, offices, apartments, etc. — **jan'i-tress** (-trēs), *n. fem.*

Jan'i-za-ry (jăn'î-ză-rî), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rîz). [Often *l. c.*] A soldier of a body of Turkish infantry that existed from the 14th century to the 19th, and consisted at first of slaves; often, any Turkish soldier.

Jan'u-a-ry (jăn'û-ă-rî), *n.* The first month of the year, having 31 days.

ja-pan' (jă-păn'), *n.* A brilliant hard varnish or lacquer; work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner. — *a. [cap.]* Of or pert. to Japan, the Japanese, or Japanese lacquered work. — *v. t.* To cover with japan; lacquer.

Jap'a-nese' (jăp'ă-nēz'; -nēs'), *a. & n.* See -ESE.

jape (jăp), *v. i.* To jest; play tricks; jeer. — *v. t.* To trick; fool; mock. — *n.* A jest; trick; deception; fraud; now usually, a joke; gibe.

ja-pon'i-ca (jă-pŏn'î-kă), *n.* The common camellia; also, the Japanese quince.

jar (jăr), *n.* A deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass.

jar, n. A turn; — in **on the jar**, ajar.

jar, v. i. To sound harshly, esp. with a grating noise; be discordant; make a jarring sound, esp. by shaking; shake violently or unexpectedly; have a discordant effect; be or act at variance; clash; quarrel. — *v. t.* To cause to shake, esp. with harsh discordance; affect painfully; shock. — *n.* A harshly discordant sound; a shaking; a painful effect, as of discord; a shock; clash, as of opinions; petty dispute.

jar'di'nière' (zhăr'dē'nyâr'), *n.* [F.] An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, etc.

jar'gon (jăr'gŏn), *n.* Confused, unintelligible language or utterance.

jas'mine (jăs'mîn), *n.* Any of certain shrubs of the dogbane family with very fragrant flowers; *Southern U. S.*, a climbing shrub with fragrant yellow flowers; any of various other plants with fragrant flowers; as, *Cape jasminine*.

jas'per (-pēr), *n.* An impure quartz, of dull red, yellow, and other colors, used for vases, seals, etc. The jasper of the Bible (Ex. xxviii. 20; Rev. xxi. 18) was prob. a dark green or opalescent stone.

jaun'dice (jăn'dis; jŏn'-), *n.* A disease caused by absorption of bile into the blood, and characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and by general languor and lassitude. — *v. t.* To affect with or as with jaundice; color by prejudice or envy; prejudice.

jaunt (jănt; jŏnt), *v. i.* To ramble, esp. for pleasure; stroll. — *n.* A short excursion for pleasure; a short journey.

jaunt'ing car. A low open vehicle, common in Ireland, in which passengers sit sidewise, back to back or face to face.

jaun'ty (jăn'tî; jŏn'-), *a.; -TI-ER* (-tî-ēr); -TI-EST. Having an air of easy unconcern or sprightliness. — **jaun'ti-ly** (-tî-lî), *adv.* — **jaun'ti-ness**, *n.*

Jav'a-nese' (jăv'ă-nēz'; -nēs'), *a. & n.* See -ESE.

jave'lin (jăv'lin; jăv'ē-), *n.* A sort of light spear for hurling.

jaw (jô), *n.* One of the structures that border the mouth and serve to open and close it; mouth or entrance; something more or less suggestive of an animal's jaw; either of two or more opposing parts movable so as to open and close for holding, etc.; as, the *jaws* of a vise.

jay (jă), *n.* A European bird allied to the magpies; any of numerous related birds; an impertinent chatterer; a stupid or gullible person.

jeal'ous (jěl'ūs), *a.* Apprehensively vigilant in care; anxious; disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest or affection; distrustful; exacting exclusive devotion; intolerant of rivalry; vigilant or exact in observation, scrutiny, etc. — **jeal'ous-ly**, *adv.*

jeal'ous-y (-î), *n.; pl. -OUS-IES* (-îz). State or quality of being jealous; the distress due to being jealous.

jean (jĕn; jăn), *n.* A kind of twilled cotton cloth; *pl.*, a garment of it.

jeer (jĕr), *v. i. & t.* To utter, or to treat with, sarcastic or scoffing remarks; taunt. — *n.* A jeering utterance; a taunt; a biting jest. — **jeer'er**, *n.*

Je-ho'vah (jĕ-hŏ'vă), *n.* The Supreme Being; God; — a Christian form given to the Hebrew divine name, considered by the Jews too sacred for utterance.

je'hu (jĕ'hū), *n.* A driver; esp., a fast driver. Cf. *2 Kings ix.* *Humorous.*

je-june' (jĕ-jŏn'), *a.* Lacking nourishing quality or substance; void of interest; dry; insipid.

je-ju'num (-jŏŏ'nŭm), *n.* The division of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum.

jel'ly (jĕl'î), *n.; pl. -LIES* (-îz). A food preparation of a soft homogeneous consistency due to its containing gelatin; a similar preparation or substance. — *v. i. & t.; -LIED* (-îd); -LY-ING. To come, or to bring, to the consistency of jelly.

jel'ly-fish' (-fîsh'), *n.* Any of various marine free-swimming invertebrates having a jellylike body; a medusa.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

jen'net (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* A small Spanish horse.

jen'ny (jĕn'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-iz). A pet form [*cap.*] of the proper name Jane, often used with names of animals, to denote a female, as in "jenny wren"; a jenny ass or jenny wren; a spinning jenny.

jeop'ard (jĕp'ārd), *v. t.* To jeopardize.

jeop'ard-ize (-ār-diz), *v. t.* To expose to loss or injury; risk; jeopard.

jeop'ard-y (-dī), *n.* Hazard; danger.

je-quir'i-ty (jĕ-kwī'ī-tī), *n.*, or **je-quirity bean**. The seed of the Indian licorice, used for beads, as a weight, etc.

jer-bo'a (jĕr-bō'ā), *n.* Any of several Old World social, jumping rodents.

je-reed' (jĕ-rĕd'), *n.* A blunt javelin used in military games by Moslems.

jer'e-mi'ad (jĕr'ĕ-mī'ād), *n.* A tale of sorrow, disappointment, or complaint; — alluding to the Old Testament "Lamentations of Jeremiah."

jerk (jûrk), *v. t. & i.* To give a short sharp push, pull, or twist; throw with a short quick motion. — *n.* A sharp, suddenly arrested or spasmodic motion.

jerk, *v. t.* To cut (meat) into long slices or strips and dry in the sun.

jer'kin (jûr'kin), *n.* A jacket or short coat. *Hist. or Dial.*

jerk'y (jûr'ki), *a.*; **JERK'I-ER** (-kī-ĕr); **JERK'I-EST**. Moving by jerks and starts. — **jerk'i-ly**, *adv.*

jer'ry-build' (jĕr'ī-bīld'), *v. t.* To build cheaply and unsubstantially.

jer'sey (jûr'zī), *n.*; *pl.* -SEYS (-zīz). Kind of knitted jacket; close-fitting jacket or upper garment of an elastic fabric.

jess (jĕs), *n.* A short strap, as of leather, secured round the leg of a hawk, for attaching the leash.

jess'sa-mine (-ā-mīn), *n.* Var. of JASMINE.

jest (jĕst), *n.* A jeer; taunt; thing said or done in banter or raillery; sport; fun; a laughingstock. — *v. i.* To joke; make light of anything.

jest'er (jĕs'tēr), *n.* Buffoon; court fool; one given to jesting; joker.

Jes'u-it (jĕz'ū-īt), *n.* One of a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, under the title of the Society (or Company) of Jesus; a crafty person; an intriguer (an opprobrious use). — **Jes'u-it-ism** (īz'm), *n.*

Je'sus (jĕ'zūs), *n.* In the Bible, the son of Mary, and founder of the Christian religion; the Savior; any of several other Biblical characters.

jet (jĕt), *n.* A velvet-black mineral of the nature of coal, susceptible of a good polish; velvet black. — *a.* Made of jet; black as jet.

jet, *v. i.* To spout out in a stream; shoot forth; spurt. — *n.* A shooting forth; spurt; sudden gush.

jet'sam (jĕt'sām), *n.* Goods cast overboard to lighten a vessel in distress; esp., such goods when washed ashore.

jet'ti-son (-ī-sūn), *n.* The throwing overboard of goods, esp. in order to lighten a vessel in danger; jetsam.

jet'ty (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-īz). A structure extended into a sea, lake, etc., to influence the current or tide or to protect a harbor; a landing wharf or pier.

jet'ty, *a.* Made of jet; like jet in color.

Jew (jū; jōō), *n.* Orig., one of the tribe of Judah; anyone of the Hebrew race or anyone whose religion is Judaism.

jew'el (jū'ĕl; jōō'ĕl), *n.* An ornament of gold, silver, or the like, usually one having enamel or precious stones as a part of its design; a precious stone; gem; an object of special affection; a precious thing. — *v. t.* To adorn with jewels.

jew'el-er (jū'ĕl-ēr; jōō'-), *n.* A maker of, or dealer in, jewels or jewelry.

jew'el-ry (-rī), *n.* Art or trade of the jeweler; jewels collectively.

Jew'ess (jū'ĕs; jōō'ĕs), *n.* A female Jew.

jew'fish' (-fīsh'), *n.* Any of certain large sea basses.

Jew'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish.

Jew'ry (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). Judea; a district inhabited by Jews; ghetto; the Jewish people or race.

jew's'-harp', *n.* A lyre-shaped instrument which, when held between the teeth, gives tones from a bent metal tongue struck by the finger.

jib (jīb), *n.* A triangular sail set on a stay or halyard extending from the head of the foremast.

jib, *n.* The projecting arm of a crane, supporting the load.

jib, *v. i.* Of an animal in harness, to move restively backward or sidewise; refuse to go; balk.

jib boom. A spar serving as an extension of the bowsprit.

jibe (jīb), *v. i.* To agree; harmonize. *Colloq. or Dial., U. S.*

jibe. Var. of GIBE, GYBE.

jif'ty (jīf'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -FIES (-īz). A moment; instant. *Colloq.*

jig (jīg), *n.* A brisk dance movement or a dance to it; a kind of trolling bait; a small machine or handy tool. — *v. t. & i.* To sing, play, or dance as a jig; move jerkily.

jig'ger (jīg'ĕr), *n.* Corrupt. of CHIGOE; Southern U. S., any of certain mites which burrow under the skin.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ĩll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd. sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ũnite,

jig'ger, *n.* One who jigs; any of various devices, as a jig to catch fish; a light tackle, used for various purposes.

jigger mast. The after mast of a four-masted vessel; a small mast at the stern of a yawl-rigged vessel.

jig'gle (jig'g'l), *v. i. & t.* To move with quick little jerks. — *n.* Light, rapidly repeating, jerky motion.

jill (jil), *n.* A young woman; a sweet-heart. See GILL.

jilt (jilt), *n.* A woman who capriciously casts off a lover. — *v. t.* To cast off capriciously, as a lover. — *v. i.* To play the jilt.

jim'my (jim'i), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-iz). A short crowbar used by burglars.

Jim'son weed (jim's'n). A very poisonous weed of the nightshade family, with rank-smelling foliage and large white trumpet-shaped flowers.

jin'gle (jin'g'l), *v. i. & t.* To sound with clinking or mingled tinkling sounds, as coins; tinkle; rime or sound with a jingling effect. — *n.* A clinking or tinkling sound; that which makes a jingling sound; a catchy repetition or correspondence of sounds in verse, or the verse itself.

jin'go (jin'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). A word used as a jocular or euphemistic oath (chiefly in *by jingo*); one who boastfully favors an aggressive foreign policy. — *a.* Of, pert, to, or characteristic of, jingoes. — **jin'go-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

jinn (jin), *n.*, *pl.* of JINNI, JINNEE. Also, improperly used as a *sing.*, with *pl.* JINNS: A jinni.

jin-nee' (jī-nē'). Var. of JINNI.

jin-ni' (jī-nē'), *n.*; *pl.* JINN (jin). In Mohammedan belief, one of a class of supernatural beings, subject to magic control. They are said to be pure flame, and to be able to assume various forms.

jin-rik'i-sha (jin-rik'i-shā), *n.* A small two-wheeled hooded Oriental vehicle drawn by a man or men.

job (jōb), *v. t.* To jab. — *n.* A jab.

job (jōb), *n.* An odd or occasional piece of work; specifically, any definite work undertaken in gross, esp. for a fixed price; a corrupt piece of official business; *Colloq.*, an affair or event; *Colloq.*, a situation or employment. — *v. t.* To sublet (work); hire or let by the job or for a period of service (*Eng.*); buy and sell as a broker or middleman; deal with or effect by jobbery. — *v. i.* To do odd pieces of work for hire; work by the piece; do business as a jobber; carry on jobbery in public positions.

job'ber (jōb'ēr), *n.* One who jobs; a

worker by the job or on job work; a middleman; a corrupt politician. — **job'ber-y** (-i), *n.*

Job's com'fort-er (jōbz). A tactless or malicious person who, under pretense of sympathy, insinuates rebukes.

jock'ey (jōk'i), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-iz). One who handles, or deals in, horses (*Obs.*, *Dial. Eng.*, or *U. S.*); a professional rider of race horses. — *v. t.* To play the jockey toward; cheat; treat or manipulate trickily. — *v. i.* To play or act the jockey; cheat; maneuver skillfully for an advantage. — **jock'ey-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

jock'o (jōk'ō), *n.* The chimpanzee, or any ape.

jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* Given to jesting; full of jokes; merry. — **jo-cose'ly**, *adv.* — **jo-cos'i-ty** (-kōs'i-ti), *n.*

joc'u-lar (jōk'ū-lār), *a.* Given to jesting; acting in jest; jocular; said or done in joke; sportive. — **Syn.** Witty, facetious, waggish, sportive, playful, funny, comical, droll; gay, hilarious, mirthful, jocose, jocund, jovial. — **joc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'i-ti), *n.* — **joc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

joc'und (jōk'ünd), *a.* Feeling, exhibiting, or characteristic of, mirth or good cheer; merry; gay; sportive. — **joc'und-ly**, *adv.* — **jo-cun'di-ty** (jō-kün'di-ti), *n.*

jog (jōg), *v. t.* To push, jostle, or nudge, esp. in order to rouse, notify, warn, etc.; remind; call the attention of. — *v. i.* To move by jogs, or jolts, like those of a slow trot. — *n.* A slight shake; sudden push; jolt; act of moving with jogs, or jolts; a slow, steady walk, trot, etc.; *Chiefly U. S.*, any irregularity of line or surface, as in a wall.

jog'gle (-l), *v. t. & i.* To jostle; jog; totter. — *n.* A jog; jolt; jog trot.

jog trot. A slow, regular, jolting gait; a routine habit; a slow, easy-going way.

John Bull. The English personified, or a typical Englishman.

john dory (jōn' dō'ri). A highly colored European marine food fish.

john'ny-cake' (jōn'i-kāk'), *n.* A kind of bread made of Indian corn meal, flour, eggs, milk, etc. *U. S.*

join (join), *v. t.* To unite; connect; couple; combine; associate one's self with; unite with; unite in marriage; *Colloq.*, to adjoin; engage in, as a contest. — *v. i.* To come together so as to be united; be close or in contact; mingle; unite.

join'der (join'dēr), *n.* A joining.

join'er (-ēr), *n.* One that joins; mechanic who does the woodwork (as doors, etc.) for finishing buildings.

örn, üp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure,

join'er-y (join'ēr-l), *n.* Art, trade, or work of a joiner; things made by a joiner.

joint (joint), *n.* The part, or the arrangement of the part, where two bones of an animal's body, or parts of an invertebrate's body, are joined, esp. so as to admit of motion; a part in a plant where branches give off; place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; junction; part or space included between two articulations, knots, or nodes; any of the large pieces of meat as cut for roasting; *Slang*, a place of low resort, as for smoking opium. — *a.* Joined; united; combined; involving the united activity of, or shared by or affecting, two or more. — *v. t.* To unite by a joint or joints; fit together; provide with a joint or joints; articulate; disjoint. — **joint'er** (join'tēr), *n.*

joint'ly, *adv.* Together; unitedly.

join'ture (join'tūr), *n.* An estate settled on a wife to be taken in lieu of dower.

joist (joist), *n.* Any of the small timbers or beams laid horizontally in a building, to support the flooring or the laths or furring strips of a ceiling. — *v. t.* To furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* Something witty or sportive; jest; witticism; something not said seriously; something done in sport; a laughingstock. — *v. t.* To make merry with; make jokes on; banter. — *v. i.* To do something for sport, or as a joke; be merry; jest. — *Syn.* Raily, banter.

jok'er (jōk'ēr), *n.* One who jokes; a jester; an extra card sometimes added to the pack, counting as a trump, usually as the highest.

joke'smith', *n.* Joke writer. *Humorous.*

jol'li-fi-ca'tion (jōl'i-fi-kā'shūn), *n.* A merrymaking. *Colloq.*

jol'li-ty (jōl'i-tī), *adv.*, **jol'li-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

jol'li-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being jolly; gayety. — *Syn.* Merriment, mirth, festivity, hilarity.

jol'ly (jōl'i), *a.*; -LI-ER (-l-ēr); -LI-EST. In high spirits; joyful; full of life and mirth; jovial; merry; expressing or inspiring mirth and gayety; *Chiefly Colloq.*, of fine appearance; excellent; pleasant.

jol'ly-boat', *n.* A ship's boat of medium size.

jolt (jōlt), *v. i. & t.* To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground. — *n.* A sudden shock or jerk. — **jolt'er**, *n.*

Jo'nah (jō'nā), *n.* In the Bible, a Hebrew prophet, who, during a tempest, was cast overboard from a ship, and

being swallowed by a great fish was in its belly three days and nights; one whose presence brings ill luck.

jon'quil (jōn'kwil; jūn'-), *n.* A species of narcissus, with yellow or white fragrant flowers.

jo'rum (jō'rūm), *n.* A large drinking vessel, or its contents. *Colloq.*

josh (jōsh), *v. t.* To make fun of; chaff; banter. *Slang.* — *n.* A bantering joke. *Slang.*

joss (jōs), *n.* Chinese household divinity; Chinese idol.

joss house. A Chinese temple. *Colloq.*

joss stick. A reed covered with a paste, or a cylinder of the paste, burned as incense, etc.

jost'le (jōs'l), *v. t. & i.* To run against and shake; elbow; crowd against; hustle. — *n.* A crowding or bumping together, as in passing.

jot (jōt), *n.* An iota; a point; tittle. — *v. t.* To set down; note.

joule (joule; commonly jōol), *n.* A unit of work or energy, approximately equal to .738 foot pound or .24 small calorie.

jounce (jouns), *v. t. & i.* To jolt; shake, esp. by rough riding or driving. — *n.* A jolt; shake.

journ'al (jūr'nāl), *a.* A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; in bookkeeping, a daybook, or, in double entry, a book of condensed and grouped accounts of the daily transactions; a nautical log book; the log; the record of the daily proceedings of a legislative body; a daily newspaper; a periodical; magazine; portion of a rotating shaft, spindle, etc., that turns in a bearing.

journ'al-ese' (jūr'nāl-ēz'; -ēs'), *n.* English of a style considered characteristic of newspaper writing. *Colloq.*

journ'al-ism (-līz'm), *n.* The business or profession of publishing, editing, or writing for, journals or newspapers.

journ'al-ist (-līst), *n.* One whose business or profession is journalism; one who keeps a journal, or diary.

journ'al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To enter or record in a journal, or book of records.

journ'ey (-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nīz). Travel or passage from one place to another. — *Syn.* Tour, trip, jaunt, excursion, pilgrimage. — *v. i.* To travel from place to place; go on a journey.

journ'ey-man (-mēn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One who has learned a handicraft or trade and works, esp. for days' wages, for another. — **journ'ey-work'** (jūr'ni-wūrk'), *n.*

joust (jūst; jōost), *v. & n.*, **joust'er**, *n.* Vars. of JUSR (battle, combat), etc.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd,
recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

jo'vi-al (jō'vī-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to Jove, the god or the planet [*cap.*]; joyous; jolly; merry. — **Syn.** Gay, festive, mirthful, gleeful. — **jo'vi-al'i-ty** (-āl'i-tī), *n.* — **jo'vi-al-ly**, *adv.*

Jo'vi-an (jō'vī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to, or like, Jupiter.

jowl (jōl), *n.* A jaw, esp. the under jaw; the cheek.

jowl, *n.* The head, or head and adjacent parts, of a fish.

joy (joi), *n.* The emotion excited by acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; delight; happiness; that which causes joy; exhibition of joy; gayety; mirth. — **Syn.** Exultation, rapture, bliss, merriment, hilarity. — *v. i.* To rejoice; be glad; exult.

joy'ful (joi'fōol), *a.* Full of joy; causing joy; very glad.

joy'less, *a.* Not having or causing joy.

joy'ous (-ūs), *a.* Glad; joyful; affording or inspiring joy. — **joy'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **joy'ous-ness**, *n.*

ju'bi-lant (jōō'bi-lānt), *a.* Shouting with joy; exulting.

Ju'bi-la'te (jū'bi-lā'tē; yōō'bē-lā'tā), *n.* The 100th Psalm (99th in the Vulgate and Douay Version); — from its first word in the Latin. A musical setting of this psalm; third Sunday after Easter.

ju'bi-la'tion (jōō'bi-lā'shān), *n.* A triumphant shouting; exultation.

ju'bi-lee (jōō'bi-lē), *n.* A Jewish institution (*Lev. xxv. 8-17*) to be observed every fiftieth year by liberation of all Hebrew slaves, restoration of alienated lands, etc.; the 50th (sometimes 25th) anniversary of an event, or its commemoration; a season or occasion of general joy; jubilation.

Ju-da'ic (jōō-dā'ik), *a.* Jewish.

Ju-da-ism (jōō-dā-iz'm), *n.* The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

judge (jūj), *n.* An officer authorized to decide litigated questions; esp., the presiding magistrate in a court of justice; one of the magistrates who long governed Israel, after Joshua's death; *pl. [cap.]*, the seventh book of the Old Testament; an umpire; one who has skill to decide on the merits or value of something; a connoisseur; critic. — *v. t. & i.* To hear and determine as a judge; pass judgment on; decree; sit in judgment on; criticize; conclude or determine by exercise of the judgment; esteem; think. — **judge'ship**, *n.*

judg'ment (jūj'mēnt), *n.* The pronouncing of a formal opinion or deci-

sion; opinion or decision given; act of determining, as in courts, what is conformable to law and justice; the decree or sentence of a court; obligation, esp. a debt, created by decree of court; the certificate evidencing such a decree; sentence of God as the judge of all; esp., final award; a calamity regarded as sent by God; mental act of judging or forming an opinion; power or faculty of judging wisely; good sense; result of judging; opinion; decision.

judgment day. [*Often caps.*] The day of the Last Judgment; the last day; doomsday.

ju'di-ca-to-ry (jōō'dī-kā-tō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to judgment; dispensing justice; judicial. — *n.*; *pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A court of justice; tribunal.

ju'di-ca-ture (-tūr), *n.* State, profession, or function of those who administer justice; administration of justice; court of justice; jurisdiction.

ju-di'cial (jōō-dish'āl), *a.* Of or pert. to the administration of justice, courts, or a judge; sanctioned or enforced by a court; fitted for judging or deciding; exercising, involving, or relative to, judgment. — **ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv.*

ju-di'ci-a-ry (-ī-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to courts, judges, or judicial procedure; judicial. — *n.* Courts or the judges collectively.

ju-di'cious (jōō-dish'ūs), *a.* Directed by sound judgment; wise; discreet. — **Syn.** Prudent, discerning, sagacious. —

ju-di'cious-ly, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

jug (jūg), *n.* A pitcher or ewer; specif., *U. S.*, a deep vessel with a narrow mouth, and a handle on one side. — *v. t.* To stew, as a hare, in a jug placed in water; *Slang*, to imprison.

Jug'ger-naut (jūg'ēr-nōt), *n.* An object, as an institution or belief, of blind devotion or ruthless sacrifice; — alluding to the former erroneous belief that devotees of the Hindu god Juggernaut, or better Jagannath (a name of the god Vishnu) allowed themselves to be crushed under the wheels of the car in which the god's idol was drawn.

jug'gle (-l), *v. i.* To perform the tricks of a juggler; practice artifice or imposture. — *v. t.* To beguile or deceive; perform juggling tricks with. — *n.* An act or piece of juggling; imposture.

jug'gler (-lēr), *n.* One skilled in tricks of illusion, esp. sleight of hand, or in feats of dexterity; deceiver; cheat.

jug'gler-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl. -GLERIES* (-īz). Art or act of a juggler; sleight of hand; trickery; imposture.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ju'gu-lar (jōō'gū-lār), *a.* Of or pert. to the throat or neck; of or pert. to the jugular vein. — *n.* Short for **jugular vein**, one of the large veins returning the blood from the head.

juice (jōōs), *n.* The fluid contents of plant or animal substance; *pl.*, all the fluids in the animal body; any liquid extracted from a body.

juic'y (jōōs'ī), *a.*; **JUIC'I-ER** (-ī-ēr), **JUIC'I-EST**. Abounding with juice; succulent. — **juic'i-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

ju'jube (jōō'jōōb), *n.* The drupaceous fruit of any of several trees of the buckthorn family, of the Mediterranean region; any of the trees; a jelly made from jujubes; a lozenge flavored with, or in imitation of, the jujube fruit.

ju'jut'su (jōō'jōōt'sōō), *n.* The Japanese art of self-defense without weapons, depending largely on the use of an opponent's strength and weight to disable him.

ju'lep (jōō'lēp), *n.* A drink flavored with aromatic herbs.

Ju'lian (jōōl'yān), *a.* Relating to Julius Cæsar; as, the **Julian calendar**, in which the astronomical year was taken as 365 days, 6 hours, and the civil year was made to consist of 365 days with 366 days in every fourth, or leap, year, with the months as now.

ju'lienue' (zhū'lyēn'; jōō'lī-ēn'), *n.* [F.] A clear soup containing thin strips of carrots, onions, etc.

Ju-ly' (jōō-lī'), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz'). The seventh month of the year.

jum'ble (jūm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To mix confusedly. — *n.* A confused mixture; a small, thin, sugared cake.

jum'bo (jūm'bō), *n.* A big, clumsy thing or person; esp. [*cap.*], an African elephant, noted for its large size, which was exhibited by P. T. Barnum.

jump (jūmp), *v. i.* To spring free from the ground; bound; leap; bounce; pass abruptly as if by a leap; coincide; tally (with *with*). — *v. t.* To pass over or across by a spring or leap; leave as if by a leap; cause to jump; seize suddenly or fraudulently, as a mining claim, as on the plea of a flaw in another's title. — *n.* Act of jumping; leap; bound; space cleared by a leap; sudden involuntary movement; a start. — **jump'er**, *n.*

jump'er (jūm'pēr), *n.* A loose upper garment; workman's loose jacket.

jun'co (jūn'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). Any of numerous small American finches; a snowbird.

junction (jūnk'shūn), *n.* Act of joining; state of being joined; union; coal-

tion; place or point of meeting; place where railroad lines meet or cross.

jun'cture (-tūr), *n.* A junction; joint; articulation; seam; crisis; exigency. — **Syn.** Conjunction, pass, strait, pinch.

June (jōōn), *n.* The sixth month of the year.

June beetle or bug. Any of several large brown beetles that begin to fly about the first of June.

jun'gle (jūn'g'l), *n.* An impenetrable thicket, esp. one characteristic of the lowlands of India; any tangled mass of vegetation.

jun'ior (jōōn'yēr), *a.* Younger (abbr. *Jr.* or *jr.*); lower in standing or rank; later in office; composed of juniors; more recent. — *n.* A younger person; one of a lower or later standing; in American colleges and schools, one in the year next to the senior, or last, year.

ju'ni-per (jōō'ni-pēr), *n.* Any of various evergreen shrubs or small trees of the pine family; in the Old Testament, a leafless shrub of Asia Minor.

junk (jūnk), *n.* Any of various vessels of Chinese and neighboring waters having a very high poop and overhanging stem.

junk (jūnk), *n.* Old rope, metal, glass, etc.; hard salted beef supplied to ships.

jun'ket (jūn'kēt), *n.* A cream cheese, or a dish of curds and cream, or of milk coagulated and flavored; a feast; an outing or excursion, esp. at public cost. — *v. i. & t.* To feast; go on a junket.

jun'ta (jūn'tā), *n.* A council, tribunal, or committee, esp. one for legislation or administration, as in Spain, etc.

jun'to (-tō), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tōz). A number of men combined, as for party intrigue; a faction; cabal; clique.

ju'rat (jōō'rāt), *n.* A memorandum added to an affidavit stating when and before whom it was made.

ju-rid'i-cal (jōō-rid'ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to administration of justice, the office of a judge, or law; legal.

ju'ris-con'sult (jōō'ris-kōn'sūlt; -kōn-sūlt'), *n.* A man learned in law, esp. in the Civil law; a jurist.

ju'ris-dic'tion (-dik'shūn), *n.* Right or power to exercise judicial authority or sovereign power; authority; control; sphere of authority.

ju'ris-pru'dence (-prōō'dēns), *n.* The science or philosophy of law; law, or a system of laws; a department of law.

ju'rist (jōō'rīst), *n.* One versed in the law, esp. the Civil law.

ju'ror (jōō'rēr), *n.* A member of a jury.

ju'ry (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A body of men sworn to give a true answer, or ver-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

dict, on some matter legally submitted to them, esp. on some matter of fact; a committee appointed to determine relative merit or to award prizes at a competition.

ju'ry, *a.* For temporary use on ship-board, usually in an emergency; as, a *jury mast*.

ju'ry-man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A juror.

just (jüst), *a.* Conforming to the spiritual law; righteous; violating no right or obligation; fair; impartial; deserved; lawful; reasonable; right; due; exact; accurate. — **Syn.** Equitable, upright, honest, true, normal. — *adv.* Precisely; exactly; closely; almost; precisely at the given time; now, or but a moment ago; barely; merely.

just (jüst), *v. i.* To join battle; to engage in a just; tilt. — *n.* A combat on horse-back between two knights with lances; a combat (often mock) of this kind as part of a tournament; a tilt; often, in *pl.*, a tournament. — **just'er**, *n.*

jus'tice (jüs'tis), *n.* Quality of being just; principle or practice of just dealing; rectitude; integrity; uprightness; equitableness; fairness; just treatment; merited reward or punishment; administration of law; a judge; magistrate. — **jus'tice-ship**, *n.*

jus'ti-fi-a-ble (-ti-fi-'a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being justified, or shown to be just. — **Syn.** Defensible, warrantable, excusable. — **jus'ti-fi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **jus'ti-fi-a-bly**, *adv.*

jus'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fi-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of

justifying; state of being justified; that which justifies; defense; vindication.

jus'ti-fy (-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To prove or show to be just; vindicate; warrant; absolve; exonerate; adjust or arrange exactly, as lines of type; adjust, as type. — *v. i.* To show a sufficient lawful reason for an act done; qualify as bail or surety; of type, to form an even surface or true line; fit or correspond exactly.

jus'tle (jüs'l), *Var.* of JOSTLE.

just'ly (jüst'li), *adv.*, **just'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

jut (jüt), *v. i.* To shoot out or forward; project; protrude; — often with *out*, *up*, etc. — *n.* A projection.

jute (joot), *n.* The glossy fiber of either of two East Indian plants, used for sacking, twine, etc.; either of the plants.

Jute, *n.* A member of one of the Low German tribes of Jutland, some of whom settled in Kent, England, in the 5th century. — **Jut'ish** (joot'ish), *a.*

jut'ty (jüt'ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-iz). A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole; a jetty.

ju've-nes'cent (joo've-nēs'ēnt), *a.* Growing or becoming young. — **ju've-nes'cence** (-ēns), *n.*

ju've-nile (joo've-nil; -nīl), *a.* Young; youthful; immature; of, pert. to, or suitable for, youth. — **Syn.** Puerile, boyish, childish. — *n.* A young person or youth; a book for children. — **ju've-nil'i-ty** (-nī'l'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz).

jux'ta-po-si'tion (jüks'tā-pō-zish'ŭn), *n.* A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, or side by side.

K

K (kā); *pl.* k's or ks (kāz). The eleventh letter of the English alphabet.

Ka'a-ba (kā-'a-bā; kā'bā). *Var.* of CAABA.

Ka'fir (kā'fēr), **Kaf'fir** (kāf'ēr), *n.* A native of Kafiristan, in Asia; a member of an intelligent and powerful negroid race of South Africa.

Kafir, or **Kaffir**, **corn**. A grain-yielding sorghum.

kai'ser (kī'zēr), *n.* Emperor; — a title, formerly, of Holy Roman emperors, now, of Austrian emperors and esp. [*cap.*] of German emperors.

kale (kāl), *n.* Cole or colewort; a variety of cabbage with curled leaves.

ka-lei'do-scope (kā-li'dō-skōp), *n.* An instrument containing loose pieces of

colored glass, etc., and reflecting surfaces so arranged as to show symmetrical forms. — **-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.*

Kal'muck (kāl'mük), *n.* A member of any of a confederacy of Buddhist Mongol tribes, mostly of western China; the language of the Kalmucks.

kal'so-mine (kāl'sō-mīn). Calcimine.

Kan'a-ka (kān-'a-kā; kā-nāk'ā), *n.* A member of the native race of Hawaii; hence, a Polynesian or Melanesian.

kan'ga-roo' (kān'gā-rōō'), *n.*; *pl.* -ROOS (-rōōz'). A herbivorous leaping marsupial mammal of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands.

ka'o-lin (kā'ō-līn; kā'-), *n.* A very pure white clay used to form the paste of porcelain.

ka'ty-did' (kā'tī-dīd'), *n.* Any of several

ŭrn ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

large, green, arboreal, American insects allied to the grasshoppers, etc.:— from the shrill sounds made by the males.

kay'ak (kī'āk), *n.* An Eskimo canoe, usually of sealskin with a covering to land the paddler.

ke'a (kā'ā; *colloq.* kē'ā), *n.* A large parrot, chiefly dull green in color, of New Zealand. It has acquired the habit of killing sheep.

keck (kēk), *v. i.* To heave or retch; to feel nausea.

kedge (kēj), *v. t. & i.* To move (a vessel) by carrying out a kedge in a boat, dropping it, and hauling the vessel up to it. — *n.* Also **kedge anchor**. A small anchor, used in light work, as kedging.

keel (kēl), *n.* A longitudinal single or built-up timber (or, in an iron vessel, a combination of plates) extending along the middle of the bottom of a vessel; *Poetic*, a ship; any ridgelike process; in a dirigible balloon, a construction analogous to a ship's keel; in an aeroplane, a fin or fixed surface, serving merely to increase stability. — *v. t. & i.* To turn up the keel of; turn over.

keel'haul' (-hōl'), *v. t.* To haul (a person) under the keel of a ship, by ropes, as by way of punishment.

keel'son (kēl'sŏn), *n.* A strengthening structure in a ship fixed above the keel.

keen (kēn), *a.* Sharp; having a fine edge or point; sharply painful; bitter; cutting; pungent or stinging; vivid; eager; of sight, hearing, smell, etc., sharp; acute; mentally acute. — *Syn.* Ardent, eager; shrewd, cunning; biting, sarcastic. — **keen'ly**, *adv.* — **keen'ness**, *n.*

keen, *n.* A wailing lamentation or dirge.

keep (kēp), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* KEPT (képt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* KEEP'ING. To observe (something prescribed or obligatory); perform, as duty; celebrate, as a festival; conform one's conduct to; attend, as church; preserve or maintain; guard; attend on; tend; hold; maintain, as silence; watch; maintain unchanged; support; have in one's service, as a servant; lodge or feed for pay; enter a record of transactions, accounts, etc., in (as, to keep books); enter (as accounts, etc.) in a book; have habitually for sale; hold; retain; detain; reserve; withhold; conceal; frequent; conduct or carry on; manage; continue. — *Syn.* Confine, restrain; husband, preserve. — *v. i.* To continue; stay; last; endure; remain unimpaired or sweet. — *n.* That which protects; stronghold; fortress; castle; specif., the donjon of a medieval castle; maintenance; support.

keep'er (kēp'ēr), *n.* One that watches, guards, maintains, etc., as one in charge of a prison, or a gamekeeper.

keep'ing (kēp'ing), *n.* Observance; custody; retention; preservation; maintenance; keep; support; conformity; harmony; consistency.

keep'sake' (kēp'sāk'), *n.* Something kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver.

keeve (kēv), *n.* A vat or tub.

keg (kēg), *n.* A small cask.

kelep (kēlp), *n.* Ashes of seaweed; any of various large seaweeds.

kelep'ie (kēl'pī), *n.; pl.* -PIES (-pīz). A water spirit, usually horselike in form, believed to warn those who are to be drowned, or to assist in their drowning.

kel'son, **Kelt**, **Kelt'ic**. Vars. of KEELSON, CELT, etc.

ken (kēn), *v. t. & i.* To discern; know; know (of or about). *Archaic or Scot.* — *n.* Cognizance; view; esp., reach of sight; range of perception; insight.

Ken'dal green (kēn'dāl), or **Kendal**, *n.* A green cloth formerly made by Flemish weavers at Kendal, in Westmorland, England; the color of this cloth.

ken'nel (kēn'el), *n.* Street gutter.

ken'nel, *n.* A house for a dog or dogs; often in *pl.*, establishment where dogs are bred; a pack of dogs. — *v. i.* To lie or lodge in, or retire into, a kennel.

ke'no (kē'nō), *n.* A form of lotto used in gambling.

kep'i (kēp'ē), *n.* A military cap having a round flat top and a visor.

kept (képt), *pret. & p. p.* of KEEP.

ke-ram'ic (kē-rām'ik), **ke-ram'ics**. Vars. of CERAMIC, etc.

ker'a-tin (kēr'ā-tīn), *n.* Nitrogenous basis of horn, hair, feathers, etc.

ker'chief (kūr'chīf), *n.* A cloth worn as a covering for the head, or otherwise for protection or ornament; a handkerchief.

kerf (kūrf), *n.* The slit or notch made in cutting or sawing.

ke'rite (kē'rīt), *n.* A compound of tar or asphaltum, animal or vegetable oils, and sulphur; — used as an insulating material in place of rubber.

ker'mes (kūr'mēz), *n.* The dried bodies of certain scale insects, containing coloring matter analogous to carmine; dwarf European oak on which the insects feed.

ker'mis (-mīs), *n.* In and near the Low Countries, an outdoor festival and fair; *U. S.*, an indoor entertainment and fair.

kern (kūrn), *n.* A part of the face of a type which projects beyond the body, or shank.

ker'nel (kūr'nēl), *n.* A whole grain or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēt, makēr, ice, ill, ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect, ūse, ūnite,

seed of a cereal; part of a seed within the integuments; the endocarp in nuts, drupes, or other seedlike fruits; the central or essential part of anything; gist; core.

ker'ô-sene' (kěr'ô-sēn'), *n.* An illuminating oil formerly distilled from bituminous shale, etc. (hence called *coal oil*), but now from petroleum.

ker'ry (kěr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-īz). One of an Irish breed of small, black cattle.

ker'sey (kūr'zī), *n.*; *pl.* -SEYS (-zīz). A kind of woolen cloth, usually coarse and ribbed.

ker'sey-mere (-mēr), *n.* Cassimere.

kes'trel (kēs'trél), *n.* A kind of falcon.

ketch (kěch), *n.* A kind of strongly built, two-masted, fore-and-aft-rigged or, formerly, square-rigged vessel.

ketch'up (kěch'úp), *n.* Catchup.

ket'tle (kět'l), *n.* A metallic vessel for boiling liquids; pot; esp., a teakettle; a kettledrum.

ket'tle-drum' (-drüm'), *n.* A drum with a hollow hemisphere of thin copper or brass for the body.

key (kē), *n.* Low island or reef.

key, *n.* An instrument to shoot or draw the bolt of a lock; that which affords or prevents entrance, control, etc.; that which serves to solve or explain; something resembling a key in form or function; a wedge or pin fitting into a space to hold parts in place; a lever actuating a mechanism or regulating its action; a system of tones based on their relation to a keynote, from which it is named; the tonality of a certain scale; tone of voice. — *v. t.* To regulate the pitch of.

key'board' (kē'bōrd'), *n.* The bank or row of keys on an organ, pianoforte, etc.

key fruit. A samara, or winged fruit, as that of the maple.

key'note' (-nōt'), *n.* The tonic, or fundamental tone, of a key or tonality; fundamental fact or idea.

key'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* The wedge-shaped piece at the top of an arch.

kha'ki (kă'kē), *a.* Dull brownish yellow or drab; — applied to cloth, orig. a stout cotton cloth. — *n.* Any kind of khaki cloth or a uniform of it.

khan (kăn; kân), *n.* A Tartar title of rulers of Mongol, Tartar, and Turkish tribes, and of dignitaries in Persia, Afghanistan, etc. — **khan'ate** (-āt), *n.*

khe-dive' (kē-dēv'), *n.* The title of the Turkish viceroy in Egypt.

kick (kík), *v. i. & t.* To strike, thrust, or hit with or as with the foot or feet; have a habit of kicking; object strenuously or grumblingly; of a firearm, to

recoil, or recoil against, when fired. — *n.* Act of one that kicks.

kick'shaw' (kík'shō'), or **kick'shaws'** (kík'shōz'), *n.* Any trifling, trumpery thing; a toy; a fancy dish; tidbit.

kid (kíd), *n.* A young goat; flesh or skin of a kid; leather made of kid; *pl.*, kid gloves; *Colloq. or Slang.*, a child.

kid'nap' (kíd'náp'), *v. t.* To carry (any one) away by unlawful force or by fraud, and against his will, or to detain (one) for that purpose. — **kid'nap'er** (-ēr), *n.*

kid'ney (kíd'nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nīz). Either of the pair of glandular organs that excrete urea, uric acid, etc.; a urinary or renal organ; temperament; disposition.

kie'sel-guhr' (kē'zēl-gōōr'), *n.* A deposit of fine, usually white, siliceous powder, chiefly of the remains of diatoms.

kill (kíl), *v. t.* To deprive of life; slay; deprive of vital quality; destroy; consume (time); defeat or veto, as a bill. — *n.* Act of killing; an animal killed, esp. as prey. — **kill'er** (kíl'ēr), *n.*

kiln (kíl; kīln), *n.* A furnace or heated chamber for burning or heating something.

kiln'-dry', *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.

kil'o- (kíl'ō-). A prefix meaning *thousand*, used in names of units of measurement.

kil'o-gram (-grām), *n.* A metric measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois (15,432.34 grains).

kil'o-li'ter (-lē'tēr), *n.* A thousand liters, or a cubic meter.

kil'o-me'ter (-mē'tēr), *n.* One thousand meters (3,280.8 feet, nearly five-eighths of a mile).

kilt (kílt), *n.* A kind of short plaited petticoat worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men; any similar garment. — *v. t.* To tuck up, as the clothes. *Chiefly Scot.*

kil'ter (kíl'tēr), *n.* Order; proper condition; — esp. in **out of**, or **in, kil'ter**. *Colloq. or Dial.*

ki-mo'no (kī-mō'nō; *Jap.* kīm'ō-nō), *n.*; *pl.* -nos (-nōz). A kind of loose Japanese gown, or one imitating it.

kin (kīn), *n.* Relatives; kindred; a kinsman or relative; relationship; kinship. — *a.* Kindred; related; akin.

-kin (-kīn). A suffix forming nouns, and denoting *little*.

kind (kínd), *n.* A natural group, class, or division; a class; sort; description. — **Syn.** Species, genus, nature, style, character. — **in kind**, in the kind of thing designated. — *a.* Having, or characteristic

űrn, űp, circűs, menű; fűűd, fűűt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; natűre, verdűre; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

of, feelings befitting our common nature; benevolent; sympathetic; gracious; gentle; tractable. — **Syn.** Benign, beneficent, bounteous, forbearing, tender, humane, good, lenient, clement, mild, obliging, friendly, amicable.

kin'der-gar'ten (kin'dēr-gār'tén), *n.* A school for beginning the education of children by gratifying and cultivating their normal aptitude for exercise, play, observation, etc. — **kin'der-gart'ner** (-gärt'nēr), *n.*

kin'dle (kin'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To set on, or take, fire; ignite; light; inflame; rouse; incite; light up as if with flame. — **kin'dler** (-dlēr), *n.*

kind'ly (kind'li), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); **-LI-EST.** Humane; sympathetic; benevolent; gracious; favorable; mild; agreeable; beneficent. — *adv.* In a kind manner; affectionately; with good will; agreeably. — **kind'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

kind'ness (kind'nēs), *n.* State or quality of being kind; a kind act. — **Syn.** Good will, benignity, grace, tenderness, compassion, clemency, gentleness, favor.

kin'dred (kin'dréd), *n.* Relationship; affinity; kinship; the family or stock to which one belongs. — **Syn.** Kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen. — *a.* Related; cognate.

kine (kīn), *n. pl.* Cows. *Archaic or Poetic.*

kin'e-mat'ics (kin'ē-măt'iks; kī'nē-), *n.* Science of motions considered in themselves. — **kin'e-mat'ic** (-ik), *a.*

ki-net'ic (kī-nēt'ik; kī-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or due to, motion.

ki-net'ics (-iks), *n.* That branch of dynamics treating of the changes of motion produced by forces.

ki-ne'to-graph (kī-nē'tō-gráf; kī-), *n.* A cinematograph.

ki-ne'to-scope (-skōp), *n.* A machine for producing animated pictures, using a moving film of instantaneous views.

king (kīng), *n.* A male sovereign; monarch; *pl.* [cap.], the historical books in the Old Testament recording the reigns of Jewish kings; a person likened to a king as being supreme or chief; in chess, the principal piece; a playing card bearing a picture of a king; in checkers, a man that has moved entirely across the board.

king'bird' (kīng'būrd'), *n.* Any of several American fly-catchers, some of which are noted for their pugnacity.

king'bolt' (kīng'bōlt'), *n.* A vertical bolt holding in place the forward axle of a vehicle or a truck of a railroad car.

king crab. Any of several large marine arthropods with a stiff, movable, caudal spine; a horseshoe crab.

king'dom (-dŭm), *n.* A state or territory

subject to a king or queen; sphere of control; domain; spiritual realm having God as its head; one of the three grand divisions of natural objects, namely: **mineral kingdom**, comprising all unorganized and lifeless substance and objects; **vegetable kingdom**, containing all plants; **animal kingdom**, containing all animals.

king'fish'er (-fīsh'ēr), *n.* Any of a family of birds, mostly crested, brightly-colored, and having a long, stout, and sharp bill.

king'let (-lēt), *n.* A little, or insignificant, king; any of several very small birds resembling the warblers.

king'ly (-li), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); **-LI-EST.** Of or becoming a king; royal; sovereign; regal. — **Syn.** Imperial, majestic, august, regal. — *adv.* In a kingly manner.

king'-post', *n.* *Carpentry.* A vertical member connecting the apex of a triangular truss with the base.

king's evil. Scrofula, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

king'ship (kīng'ship), *n.* State, office, dignity, or rule of a king.

kink (kīŋk), *n.* A twist or loop in a rope, thread, etc., caused by a doubling or winding upon itself; crotchet; whim. — *v. i. & t.* To form a kink; cause to kink. — **kink'y** (kīŋk'ī), *a.*

kin'ka-jou' (kīŋ'kă-jōō'), *n.* A nocturnal arboreal carnivorous mammal of tropical America.

kī'no (kē'nō; kī'nō), *n.* A dark red or blackish product similar to catechu, used in medicine and in dyeing.

kīns'folk' (kīnz'fōk'), *n.* Kindred; kin.

kīn'ship (kīn'ship), *n.* Quality or state of being kin.

kīns'man (kīnz'mán), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mēn).

A relative. — **kīns'wom'an** (-wōōm'-dn), *n. fem.*; *pl.* **-WOMEN** (-wīm'ēn).

ki-osc' (kē-ōsk'), *n.* A Turkish open summerhouse or pavilion; a similar structure used as a news stand, band stand, etc.

kip (kīp), *n.* Hide or leather from a young or small beast.

kip'per (kīp'ēr), *n.* A male salmon or sea trout after spawning; a kippered salmon or herring. — *v. t.* To cure by cleaning, salting, etc., and then drying or smoking.

kirk (kūrċ), *n.* A Church (*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*); esp. (*usually the Kirk*), in English usage, the Church of Scotland, as disting. from the Church of England or from the Scottish Episcopal Church.

kir'mess. Var. of KERMIS.

kir'tle (kūr't'l), *n.* A woman's gown.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

kis'met (kís'mèt), *n.* Fate. *Oriental.*

kiss (kís), *v. t. & i.* To touch or press with the lips; salute with the lips; give (a kiss); express by kissing; touch gently or lightly. — *n.* Act of kissing; a salute or caress with the lips; a small piece of confectionery. — **kiss'er**, *n.*

kit (kít), *n.* A kitten.

kit, *n.* A small violin.

kit, *n.* A wooden vessel of any of various kinds; a set or collection of tools or implements; outfit; the box or bag, in which such a set is carried; the box or bag, with the contents; *Colloq., and generally contemptuous*, a set or collection.

kitch'en (kích'én), *n.* A room fitted up for, or appropriated to, cookery; cooking department; cuisine.

kitchen midden. A refuse heap, mainly of the shell of edible mollusks, marking the site of a primitive human habitation.

kite (kít), *n.* Any of certain birds of the hawk family, mostly small or medium-sized, with long narrow wings; one who is rapacious; a sharper; rogue; contrivance for flying in the air at the end of a string; piece of fictitious commercial paper used to raise money or sustain credit.

kith (kíth), *n.* Familiar friends, neighbors, or fellow countrymen, collectively; by confusion, kindred or kin. *Archaic*, etc. in *kith and kin*.

kit'ten (kít'n), *n.* A young cat.

kit'ti-wake (kít'i-wák), *n.* Any of several gulls.

klep'to-ma'ni-a (klěp'tó-mā'ní-á), *n.* An insane propensity to steal. — **klep'to-ma'ni-ac** (-ák), *n.*

knack (nák), *n.* A clever way of doing something; an ingenious device or expedient; aptness; skill; dexterity.

knack'er (nák'ěr), *n.* One who slaughters worn-out or useless horses and sells their flesh for dog's meat, etc.

knap'sack' (náp'sák'), *n.* A soldier's or traveler's case of canvas or leather for carrying necessities on the back.

knave (nāv), *n.* A boy or male servant or menial (*Archaic*); a tricky fellow; rogue; a playing card bearing the picture of a servant or a soldier; a jack.

knav'er-y (nāv'ěr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-íz). Practices of a knave; trickery; rascality.

knav'ish (-ish), *a.* Like or characteristic of a knave.

knead (néd), *v. t.* To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands; treat or form as by kneading.

knee (nē), *n.* The joint, or the region of the joint, in the middle part of the leg; something suggestive of the human knee, esp. when bent.

knee'cap' (nē'kăp'), *n.* The patella.

kneel (nēl), *v. i.*; **KNELT** (nēlt) or **KNEELED** (nēld); **KNEEL'ING**. To bend the knee; fall or rest on the knees. — **kneel'er**, *n.*

knee'pan' (nē'păn'), *n.* The patella.

knell (nēl), *v. t.* To summon, announce, or proclaim by or as by a knell. — *v. i.* To ring; esp., to toll at a death or funeral; sound as a knell. — *n.* The stroke of a bell, esp. as tolled at a funeral or death; a warning of, or a sound indicating, the passing away of anything.

knelt (nēlt), *pret. & p. p.* of KNEEL.

knew (nū), *pret.* of KNOW.

Knick'er-bock'er (nik'ěr-bők'ěr), *n.* A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York; any New Yorker; [*l. c.*] *pl.*, rarely in *sing.*, a kind of short breeches gathered at the knee; a costume including these.

knick'knack' (-năk'), *n.* A trifle or toy; gimcrack; bauble.

knife (níf), *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). An instrument consisting of a blade, usually of steel and having a sharp edge, fastened to a handle; a sharp cutting blade or tool in a machine. — *v. t.* To cut, stab, etc., with a knife; *Slang, U. S.*, try to defeat secretly or underhandedly, as a candidate of one's own party.

knight (nit), *n.* A military attendant or follower; one devoted to the service of a lady as her attendant or champion; in feudal times, a mounted man-at-arms serving a superior; esp., one who, after serving as page and squire, was admitted to a special military rank and bound to chivalrous conduct; in modern times, a man on whom knighthood has been conferred by a sovereign, in Great Britain ranking next below a baronet and having the title *Sir*; in chess, a certain piece usually bearing a horse's head. — *v. t.* To dub or create (one) a knight.

knight'-er'rant, *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHTS-ERRANT. A knight who traveled in search of adventures in which to exhibit military skill, prowess, and generosity. — **knight'-er'rant-ry**, *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHT-ERRANTRIES (-ríz).

knight'hood (nīt'hōód), *n.* The rank, profession, or character of a knight; knights collectively.

knight'ly, *a.* Of, pert. to, or becoming, a knight; chivalrous; made up of knights. — *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. — **knight'li-ness**, *n.*

Knight Templar; *pl.* KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. A Templar; a member of an order of Freemasonry reputed to be directly descended from the ancient Templars.

űn, űp, circűs, menű; fűűd, fűűt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iűk; then, tűn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

knit (nĭt), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **KNIT** or **KNIT'TED**; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **KNIT'TING**. To form by interlacing yarn or thread in loops with needles; bring or bind together as by knitting; unite firmly; draw together; wrinkle. — *v. i.* To weave by making knots or loops; become compact; consolidate; grow together.

knives (nĭvz), *n., pl.* of **KNIFE**.

knob (nŏb), *n.* A rounded protuberance or mass; bunch; lump; boss; a rounded hill or mountain, esp. an isolated one. — **knob'by** (-i), *a.*

knock (nŏk), *v. i. & t.* To strike with something hard or heavy; rap; drive or be driven against something; collide; rap upon for admittance, as a door. — *n.* An act of knocking; a blow; rap.

knock'a-bout' (nŏk'ā-bout'), *n.* A kind of small yacht having a mainsail and a jib, but no bowsprit.

knock'er (-ēr), *n.* One that knocks; a kind of hammer hinged to a door, for knocking.

knock'-out' drops. Drops of some drug put in one's drink to stupefy him for purposes of robbery, etc. *Slang, U. S.*

knoll (nŏl), *n.* Small round hill; mound.

knop (nŏp), *n.* A knob; a bud; boss.

knot (nŏt), *n.* A species of sandpiper

knot, *n.* A lump or knob formed by interweaving the parts of a cord, rope, etc.; any tie or fastening formed with cord, rope, etc.; something not easily solved; a difficulty; problem; bond; tie; marriage tie; a bow, cockade, or epaulet; cluster; group; knob; lump; a swelling, protuberance, or concretion in a plant, esp. the hard lump at the point of insertion of a branch; place or point where several or many lines, nerves, etc., meet or intersect; a division of the nautical log line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion; a unit of speed, equivalent to one nautical mile (6,080.27 feet) an hour; loosely, in reference to speed, a nautical mile. — *v. t. & i.* To tie in or with, or form into, a knot or knots; form or make by knotting; unite closely or intricately; entangle.

knot'ty (-i), *a.*; **-TI-ER** (-i-ēr); **-TI-EST**. Full of knots; knotted; gnarled; intricate; puzzling. — **knot'ti-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.*

knout (nout; nŏt), *n.* A kind of whip for flogging criminals. — *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

know (nŏ), *v. t.*; *pret.* **KNEW** (nū); *p. p.* **KNOWN** (nŏn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **KNOW'ING**. To perceive; recognize; distinguish; perceive or apprehend as true; perceive with understanding and conviction; be convinced or assured of; have or acquire

information about; be acquainted with; have sexual intercourse with; have practical knowledge or information of. — *v. i.* To have knowledge; have a clear and certain perception; be certain or confident. — **know'er**, *n.*

know'a-ble (nŏ'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be known.

know'ing, *n.* Acquaintance; knowledge; experience. — *p. a.* Informed; intelligent; cunning; shrewd; often, having the air of possessing special information. — **know'ing-ly** (nŏ'ing-lī), *adv.*

knowl'edge (nŏl'ēj), *n.* Familiarity from actual experience; practical skill; sexual intercourse; acquaintance with fact; scope of information; act or state of knowing; that which is gained and preserved by knowing; enlightenment; learning.

known (nŏn), *p. p.* of **KNOW**.

knuck'le (nŭk'ᵀl), *n.* A rounded prominence at a finger joint; also, the joint; the knee or hock joint of a quadruped, used in cookery; something shaped or projecting like a knuckle, as one of the parts of a hinge through which the pin passes. — *v. i.* To yield; submit; — usually with *down* or *under*.

knurl (nŭrl), *n.* Knot; knob; nodule.

knurl'y (nŭr'li), *a.*; **KNURL'-IER**; **-I-EST**. Full of knurls, or knots; gnarly.

ko'bold (kŏ'bŏld), *n.* In German folklore: A kind of domestic spirit or brownie; a kind of gnome.

ko'dak (kŏ'dāk), *n.* A kind of portable photographic camera; a photograph taken with a kodak. — *v. t. & i.* To photograph with a kodak.

kohl (kŏl; kŏ'h'l), *n.* A preparation used by Eastern women to darken the edges of the eyelids.

kohl'-ra bi (kŏl'rā'bī; kŏl'rā'bī), *n., pl.* **-BI-ES** (-bīz). A kind of cabbage.

ko'la (kŏ'lā), *n.* The kola nut or an extract from it.

kola nut. The bitter nut of an African tree, cultivated in the West Indies and Brazil. It contains much caffeine.

kon'i-scope (kŏn'ī-skŏp), *n.* An instrument for observing dust and other floating particles in the atmosphere.

kop (kŏp), *n.* Hill; mountain. *South Africa.*

ko'peck (kŏ'pĕk), *n.* A small Russian copper (orig. silver) coin and money of account, the 100th part of a ruble, worth about half a cent.

kop'je (kŏp'j), *n.* A small kop. *S. Africa.*

Ko-ran' (kŏ-rān'; kŏ'rān), *n.* The scriptures of the Mohammedans.

Ko-re'an (kŏ-rĕ'an), *a. & n.* See **-AN**.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnī, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnit,

ko'sher (kō'shēr), *a.* Ceremonially clean according to Jewish law; — used of food, esp. meat.

ko-tow' (kō-tou'), *v. i.* To kneel and knock the forehead on the ground in homage or worship. — *n.* A kowtow.

kraal (krāl), *n.* A form of stockaded village, of South African natives; also, the village community; in South Africa, a stockade or pen for cattle or sheep.

kra'ken (krä'kēn; krä'-), *n.* A fabulous Scandinavian sea monster.

krem'lin (krēm'lin), *n.* The citadel of a town or city, esp. [cap.] that of Moscow.

kreut'zer (kroit'sēr), *n.* An old German or Austrian copper coin worth about half a cent.

kryp'ton (krip'tōn), *n.* An inert gaseous element, occurring in air (Symbol, *Kr*).

Ku'fic (küfik), *a.* Of or pert. to Kufa, or Cufa, a town on the Euphrates; specif., noting an Arabic alphabet early used there in making costly copies of the Koran and later in architectural decoration.

Ku'-Klux', or Ku'klux' (kū'klüks'), *n.* In the United States, a former secret political organization in the South, active for several years after the close of the Civil War, and aiming chiefly to repress the political power of the freedmen; — called also **Ku-Klux Klan**. Also, a member of the organization.

ku'miss (kōō'mis), *n.* A fermented (or distilled) liquor made from milk, orig. by the Tartars from mare's milk.

kum'quat (kūm'kwōt), *n.* A Chinese citrus fruit extensively cultivated; the tree that bears this fruit.

Kurd (kōörd), *n.* A member of a fierce, dark race dwelling chiefly in Kurdistan.

ky'an-ize (kī'an-iz), *v. t.* To protect (wood) against decay by saturating with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

ky'mo-graph (kī'mō-gráf), *n.* An automatic apparatus for tracing curves of pressure, etc., as in recording pulse waves, respiratory movements, etc.

Kym'ric (-rīk). Var. of CYMRIC.

L

L (ēl); *pl.* L's or Ls (ēlz). The twelfth letter of the English alphabet; something shaped like, or making a shape like, an L, esp. an extension to a main building at right angles to its length.

la (lä), *n.* The sixth of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the sixth tone of the diatonic scale.

la'bel (lä'bēl), *n.* A slip of silk, paper, parchment, metal, etc., affixed to anything, and indicating the contents, ownership, destination, etc. — *v. t.* To affix a label to; describe or designate as by a label; tag.

la'bi-al (lä'bī-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to the lips, or labia; articulated mainly by the lips, as *b*, *p*, *m*; modified by contraction of the lips, as *ōō* (fōōd), *ō* (ōld), etc. — *n.* A labial consonant.

la'bi-ate (-ät), *a.* Having lips or liplike parts.

la'bi-o-den'tal (lä'bī-ō-dēn'täl), *a.* *Phon.* Formed or articulated with the coöperation of the lips, or one lip, and the teeth, as *f* and *v*. — *n.* A labiodental consonant.

la'bi-o-na'sal (-nä'zäl), *a.* Formed or uttered with the joint use of the lips and the nasal passage, as *m*. — *n.* A labio-nasal consonant.

la'bi-um (lä'bī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BIA (-ä). A lip.

la'bor (-bēr), *n.* Toil; exertion, esp.

when fatiguing, painful, or irksome; work; laborers, operatives, and artisans as a body or class; an act of laboring; a work; task; travail; childbirth. — *v. i.* To perform labor; work; toil; be oppressed with difficulties or disease; move slowly, as under a burden; of a vessel, to pitch or roll heavily; be in travail, or childbirth. — *v. t.* To expend labor on; work out with effort and in detail; elaborate.

lab'o-ra-to-ry (läb'ō-rä-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A place devoted to experimental study in natural science, or to testing, analyzing, or preparing drugs, chemicals, explosives, etc.

Labor Day. In most States of the United States, a day, usually the first Monday of September, made a legal holiday, in honor of, or in the interests of, workmen as a class.

la'bored (lä'bērd), *p. a.* Elaborately wrought; not easy or natural.

la'bor-er (-bēr-ēr), *n.* One who labors; esp., one who does physical labor or work requiring strength rather than skill.

la-bo'ri-ous (lä-bō'rī-ūs), *a.* Requiring labor; toilsome; diligent; industrious. —

la-bo'ri-ous-ly, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

lab'ra-dor'ite (läb'rä-dōr'it; läb'rä-dōr'-it), *n.* A feldspar commonly showing a beautiful play of blue, green, and other colors, used for ornamental purposes.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

la'brum (lă'brăm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRA (-bră).

A lip, edge, margin.

la-bur'num (lă-būr'năm), *n.* Any of a genus (*Laburnum*) of European poisonous, yellow-flowered shrubs.

lab'y-rinth (lăb'y-rīnth), *n.* A place full of intricate passageways; maze; inextricable or bewildering state of things; a perplexity; the internal ear (from its shape). — **lab'y-rin'thine** (-thīn), *a.*

lac (lāk), *n.* One hundred thousand; a vaguely great number; specif., 100,000 rupees. *Anglo-Indian.*

lac (lāk), *n.* A resinous substance secreted by a certain scale insect. When melted, and reduced to a thin crust, lac is called **shellac**.

lace (lās), *n.* Orig., any cord, line, or tie; now, a string, cord, or band passing through holes, and used to draw and hold together parts, as of a garment, a shoe, etc.; an ornamental braid for trimming men's hats, uniforms, etc. (now only in **gold lace** or **silver lace**); an openwork fabric of fine threads, usually figured; a delicate tissue of thread, much worn as an ornament of dress. — *v. t. & i.* To fasten, unite, compress, adorn, or trim with or as with a lace; beat; make stripes on.

Lac'e-dæ-mo'ni-an (lăs'ē-dē-mō'nī-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the chief city of ancient Laconia. — *n.* A Spartan.

lac'er-ate (lăs'ēr-ăt), *v. t.* To tear; rend; mangle; afflict; harrow.

lac'er-a'tion (-ă'shŭn), *n.* Act of lacerating; wound made by lacerating.

lach'es (lăch'ēs), *n.* Neglect to do a thing at the proper time.

lach'ry-mal (lăk'ri-măl), *a.* Of or pert. to tears; designating, pert. to, or situated near, the organs producing tears.

lach'ry-mose (-mōs), *a.* Generating or shedding tears.

lack (lāk), *n.* Deficiency; want; need; that which is lacking; thing needed. — *v. i.* To be wanting (chiefly in *p. pr.*; as, funds were *lacking*); have need; be short (with *of* or *in*). — *v. t.* To be without or deficient in; want; need.

lack'a-dai'si-cal (-ă-dă'zī-kăl), *a.* Affectedly languid; listless; languidly sentimental. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

lack'er. Var. of **LACQUER**.

lack'ey (lăk'y), *n.*; *pl.* -EYS (-īz). A footman; valet; a servile follower; toady.

La-co'ni-an (lă-kō'nī-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Laconia, the southeastern part of the Peloponnesus. Its capital was Sparta. — *n.* One of the people of Laconia.

La-con'ic (lă-kōn'īk), *a.* Spartan (*Rare*); [*l. c.*] expressing much in few words, as did the Spartans; concise; sententious. — **la-con'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lac'quer (lăk'ēr), *n.* A varnish consisting of a solution of shellac in alcohol; any of various resin varnishes; specif., the natural varnish got in Japan from the sap of a species of sumac; a decorative article of wood coated with Oriental lacquer and often inlaid; such work or articles. — *v. t.* To cover or coat with lacquer; varnish.

lac'quey (lăk'y). Var. of **LACKEY**.

la-crosse' (lă-krōs'), *n.* A game of ball, originating among the North American Indians, now the popular field sport of Canada. It is played with long-handled rackets called **crosses**.

lac'tate (lăk'tăt), *n.* A salt or ester of lactic acid.

lac-ta'tion (lăk-tă'shŭn), *n.* The secretion and yielding of milk by the mammary gland; act of giving suck.

lac'te-al (lăk'tē-ăl), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or like, milk; milky; conveying or containing chyle. — *n.* One of the lymphatics of the small intestine which convey chyle through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct.

lac'tic (lăk'tīk), *a.* Of or pert. to milk; procured from sour milk or whey.

lac-tif'er-ous (lăk-tīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* Secreting milk.

lac-tom'e-ter (lăk-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for estimating the richness of milk.

lac'tose (lăk'tōs), *n.* A hard, crystalline sugar, present in milk; milk sugar.

la-cu'na (lă-kū'nă), *n.*; *pl.* *L. -NÆ* (-nē), *E. -NAS* (-năz). A blank space; hiatus; gap; break; space between cells.

la-cus'trine (-kūs'trīn), *a.* Of or pert. to lakes.

lad (lăd), *n.* A boy; youth; familiarly, a man of any age.

lad'der (lăd'ēr), *n.* An appliance formed of two long side pieces joined at intervals by crosspieces forming steps for ascent or descent; a thing like a ladder; that by which one attains to eminence.

lad'die (lăd'y), *n.* A lad; male sweetheart. *Chiefly Scot.*

lade (lăd), *v. t.*; *pret.* **LAD'ED** (lăd'ēd); *p. p.* **LAD'ED**, **LAD'EN** (lăd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **LAD'ING**. To load; burden; throw or lift in or out with a ladle, etc.; dip; bail. — *v. i.* To load; take on cargo; dip up a liquid.

lad'ing (-īng), *n.* A loading; load; cargo; freight; burden.

la'dle (lă'd'l), *n.* A long-handled cuplike

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recânt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofă; cône, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cœnect; ûse, ûnite,

spoon used in lading or dipping. — *v. t.* To take up and convey in a ladle; dip with or as with a ladle.

la-drone' (lă-drôn'), *n.* A thief or robber; esp., a highwayman; brigand.

la'dy (lă'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-diz). A woman having proprietary rights, rule, or authority; mistress (correlative of *lord*); a sweetheart; ladylove; [*cap.*] the Virgin Mary (usually with *Our*); a woman of social distinction or position; a well-bred woman (correlative of *gentleman*); in England [*cap.*] a title prefixed to the names of women of certain ranks.

la'dy-bird' (-bûrd'), *n.* Any of various small, more or less hemispherical, often brightly colored beetles, mostly feeding on small insects.

la'dy-bug' (-bûg'), *n.* A ladybird. *U. S.* or *Dial. Eng.*

la'dy-kin (-kin), *n.* A little lady.

la'dy-love' (-lûv'), *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

la'dy-ship (-ship), *n.* Rank or personality of a lady; [*often cap.*] in **her**, or **your**, **ladyship**, a form used in addressing or designating one having the title of *Lady*.

la'dy's-slip'per (lă'dīz-), *n.* Any of various orchids the flower of which suggests a slipper.

lag (lăg), *v. t.* To transport; send to penal servitude. *Cant.*

lag, *n.* Act or condition of lagging; falling behind or retardation, as in a current. — *v. i.* To move slowly; loiter.

lager beer, or **lager** (lă'gër), *n.* A kind of beer made originally in Germany.

lag'gard (lăg'ărd), *a.* Lagging; loitering. — *n.* One who lags; loiterer.

la-gniappe' (lăn-nyăp'), *n.* In Louisiana, a trifling present given to customers by tradesmen; a gratuity.

la-goon' (lă-gōôn'), *n.* A shallow channel, pond, or lake, esp. one near, or communicating with, the sea.

la'ic (lă'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to a layman or the laity; lay; secular. — *n.* Layman.

laid (lăd), *pret. & p. p.* of LAY.

lain (lăn), *p. p.* of LIE.

lair (lâr), *n.* A place in which to lie or rest; bed or couch, esp. of a wild beast. — *v. i.* To make, or go to, one's lair; lie; rest.

la'i-ty (lă'i-tī), *n.* The people, as distinguished from the clergy; laymen; those not of a certain profession.

lake (lăk), *n.* A purplish red pigment made from lac or cochineal; the color of this pigment; any of many insoluble metallic compounds of coloring matter.

lake, *n.* A considerable inland body of standing water; an expanded part of a river.

la'ma (lă'mă), *n.* In Tibet, Mongolia, etc., a priest or monk of the belief called **La'ma-ism** (a form of Buddhism); — so called by foreigners.

lamb (lăm), *n.* A young sheep; a person like a lamb in being innocent, gentle, weak, or the like; lamb's flesh.

lamb'ent (lăm'bënt), *a.* Playing or touching lightly, as over a surface; softly bright or radiant. — **lamb'ben-cy** (-bënsī), *n.* — **lamb'ent-ly**, *adv.*

lamb'kin (lăm'kin), *n.* See **KIN**.

lamb're-quin (lăm'brë-kin; lăm'bër-), *n.* A drapery pendent from a shelf or window casing. *U. S.*

lamb'skin' (lăm'skin'), *n.* A lamb's skin, or leather made from it; esp., a skin dressed with the wool on.

lamb's wool. A drink made of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced.

lame (lăm), *a.* Disabled physically, esp. so that the power of walking is impaired; crippled; halting; inefficient; defective. — *v. t.* To cripple; disable.

la-mel'la (lă-měl'ă), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-ë), E. -LAS (-ăz). A thin plate, leaf, or layer; a platelike organ, process, or part. — **la-mel'lar** (lă-měl'ăr; lăm'ë-lăr), *a.*

lam'el-late (lăm'ë-lăt; lă-měl'ăt), *a.* Composed of, or furnished with, thin plates, or lamellæ; composed of a flat plate or leaf.

lame'ly, *adv.*, **lame'ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.

la-ment' (lă-mënt'), *v. i.* To express or feel sorrow; weep; wail; mourn greatly. — *v. t.* To express deep sorrow for or about; mourn for; bemoan; bewail. — *n.* A lamenting; lamentation; weeping.

lam'en-ta-ble (lăm'ën-tă-b'l), *a.* Mournful; expressing grief; doleful; fitted to awaken lament; pitiable; deplorable. — **lam'en-ta-bly**, *adv.*

lam'en-ta'tion (-tă'shŭn), *n.* Act of lamenting; audible expression of sorrow; [*cap.*] *pl.*, a book of the Old Testament, ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah.

la'mi-a (lă'mī-ă), *n.*; *pl.* L. LA'MI-Æ (-ë). In classical myth, one of a class of man-devouring monsters, commonly represented with the head and breast of a woman and body of serpent; a vampire; witch; sorceress.

lam'i-na (lăm'ī-nă), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-në), E. -NAS (-năz). A thin plate; scale; layer; leaf; flake. — **lam'i-nar** (-năr), *a.*

lam'i-nate (-năt), *a.* Shaped like, or made up of, a lamina or laminæ. —

ûrn, ūp, circûs, mentû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure: k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

(-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To divide into laminae; form into a thin plate, as by rolling; cover or construct with laminae; plate.

lam'i-na'tion (lām'i-nā'shūn), *n.* Process of laminating; state of being laminated; a laminated structure; a lamina.

Lam'mas (lām'ās), *n.* The first day of August (**Lammás Day**); time of year (**Lammastide**) about Lammás Day.

lam'mer-gei'er (-ēr-gī'ēr), *n.* The largest European bird of prey, found in mountain regions.

lamp (lāmp), *n.* A vessel with a wick for burning oil or the like to produce artificial light; any of various devices for producing light or heat; as, an arc lamp, incandescent lamp, etc.

lamp'black' (-blāk'), *n.* Fine soot from the smoke of carbonaceous substances.

lam'per eel (lām'pēr), *n.* A lamprey.

lam-poon' (lām-pōōn'), *n.* A personal satire in writing, usually malicious or abusive. — *v. t.* To make the subject of a lampoon. — **Syn.** Libel, defame, satirize, lash. — **lam-poon'er**, *n.*

lam'prey (lām'prī), *n.*; *pl.* -PREYS (-prīz). Any of certain eel-like vertebrates with a jawless, suctorial mouth.

la'nate (lā'nāt), *a.* Woolly.

Lan-cas'tri-an (lān-kās'trī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the English royal house of Lancaster. — *n.* A member or supporter of the house of Lancaster, esp. in the Wars of the Roses, in which its symbol was the red rose. Its reigning members were Henry IV., V., and VI.

lance (lāns), *n.* A weapon with a long shaft and a sharp steel head, carried by light cavalry; a soldier armed with a lance; a lancer. — *v. t.* To pierce, open, or cut with or as with a lancet.

lance'let, *n.* Any of certain small transparent marine animals, the lowest existing vertebrates.

lan'ce-o-late (lān'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Lance-shaped; narrow, tapering to a point.

lanc'er (lān'sēr), *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance; a light cavalry soldier armed with the lance; *pl.*, a set of quadrilles of a certain arrangement, or the music for these dances.

lan'cet (lān'sēt), *n.* A surgical instrument, commonly pointed and two-edged, used in opening abscesses, etc.

lance'wood' (lāns'wōōd'), *n.* A tough, elastic wood, used for bows, cabinet-work, etc.; a tree yielding it.

lan'ci-nate (lān'sī-nāt), *v. t.* To tear; pierce; stab.

land (lānd), *n.* The solid part of the surface of the earth; any part of the surface of the earth, as a country, estate, etc.;

a nation; a people; ground, esp. as to its situation, nature, or quality; soil. — *v. t.* To put on shore from a vessel; disembark; catch and bring to shore or into a boat or the like; capture; set down after conveying; cause to reach, or come to rest (in a particular place, position, or condition). — *v. i.* To disembark; of a vessel, to come to shore; come to the end of a course, or to a particular stage or position, as in a journey; arrive; alight.

lan'dau (lān'dō; -dou), *n.* A four-wheeled covered vehicle with the top divided so that the vehicle can be used open or closed.

lan'dau-let' (-dō-lēt'), *n.* Small landau.

land'ed (lān'dēd), *a.* Owning land; consisting in land.

land'er (-dēr), *n.* One who lands, or makes a landing.

land'grave (lānd'grāv'), *n.* A German count having a certain territorial jurisdiction; later, the title of certain German princes.

land'gra-vine (-grā-vēn), *n.* The wife of a landgrave, or a woman holding the rank of a landgrave.

land'ing, *n.* Act of one that lands; a place for landing, as from a ship, a carriage, etc.; the level part of a staircase, at the end of a flight of stairs.

land'la'dy (lānd'lā'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). A woman who holds and leases land; mistress of an inn, lodging house, or boarding house.

land'locked' (-lōkt'), *a.* Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, by land; confined to fresh water by some barrier.

land'lord' (-lōrd'), *n.* The lord of land; one who lets land to another; master of an inn or lodging house.

land'loup'er (-loup'ēr; -lōōp'ēr), *n.* A vagabond.

land'lub'ber (-lūb'ēr), *n.* One who passes his life on land; any one who is clumsy on shipboard.

land'mark' (-mārk'), *n.* A boundary mark of land; any conspicuous object on land that marks a locality or serves as a guide, esp. to navigation.

land'scape (-skāp), *n.* A portion of land included in one view, esp. in its pictorial aspect; a picture of natural scenery.

land'slide' (-slīd'), *n.* The slipping down of a considerable mass of earth or rock on any steep slope; the mass which slips down.

lands'man (lāndz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One who lives on the land; a sailor on his first voyage.

Land'sturm' (lānt'stōōrm'; -shtōōrm'), *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

In various countries, esp. Germany: A general levy in time of war; the forces called out on such a levy, composed of men not in the army, navy, or Landwehr, and supposed to be called out only in case of grave emergency.

Land'tag' (lǎnt'tǎk'), *n.* The Prussian legislature.

land'ward (lǎnd'wěrd), *adv.* Toward the land. — *a.* Lying or being toward the land.

Land'wehr' (lǎnt'vār'), *n.* That part of the army, in various countries, which has (usually) completed the required service with the colors and is exempt from duty during peace, except for occasional drill.

lane (lān), *n.* A narrow passageway between fences or hedges, not traveled as a highroad; an alley between buildings; any narrow passageway or track.

lang'syne' (lǎng'sin'), *adv. & n.* Long since; long ago. *Scot.*

lan'guage (lǎn'gwāj), *n.* The body of words and forms of speech used by a considerable community, esp. when established by long usage; a tongue; any means of expressing feeling or thought, as human speech or a system of symbols or gestures; form, manner, or style of expression, esp. verbal expression; the vocabulary and phraseology pertaining to an art or to a department of knowledge; ability to speak or understand foreign languages.

lan'guid (-gwīd), *a.* Drooping or flagging, as from exhaustion; weak; sluggish; apathetic; listless; slow; without force. — *Syn.* Feeble, faint, heavy, torpid, sluggish; spiritless, supine, listless. — **lan'guid-ly**, *adv.* — **-guid-ness**, *n.*

lan'guish (-gwīsh), *v. i.* To become languid; lose strength or animation; droop or pine with longing; assume an appealing expression of weariness or emotion. — *Syn.* Fade, droop, faint. — *n.* Act or state of languishing; a languishing look.

lan'guish-ing, *p. a.* Becoming languid; amorously pensive; slow.

lan'guish-ment (-mént), *n.* Act or state of languishing; tenderness of look or mien; amorous pensiveness.

lan'guor (-gēr; -gwēr), *n.* A languid state due to exhaustion; lassitude; listless indolence; dullness; stagnation. — **lan'guor-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

lan'iard (lǎn'yārd), *n.* Var. of LANYARD. **lank** (lǎnk), *a.* Slender and thin; lean; shrunken; of hair, without curl or wave. — **lank'ness**, *n.*

lank'y (lǎnk'ī), *a.*; -I-ER; -I-EST. Lank;

esp., of a person, tall, spare, and, usually, loose-jointed. — **lank'i-ness**, *n.*

lan'o-lin (lǎn'ō-lin), *n.* Wool fat or wool grease, esp. in a purified condition.

lan'tern (lǎn'tēr), *n.* Something inclosing and protecting a light, either portable or fixed; an open structure of light material on a roof, to give light and air to the interior; a cupola or towerlike member crowning a larger one; in French history, a street lamp.

lan'tha-num (-thā-nŭm), *n.* A rare element (Symbol, *La*) allied to aluminium.

la-nu'gi-nous (lā-nŭ'jī-nŭs), *a.* Downy.

lan'yard (lǎn'yārd), *n.* A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships, esp. a piece passing through dead-eyes and used to extend shrouds, stays, etc.; a strong cord, with a hook at one end, used in firing certain cannon.

lap (lǎp), *n.* A loose or lower part of a garment, that may be folded over; a skirt of a coat or of a gown; the part of the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, and lower part of the body as one sits; that part of the person so covered; place of rearing and fostering.

lap, *v. t. & i.* To fold; bend and lay (over or on something); wrap or wind (around something); infold; hold as in the lap; cuddle; lay or lie over or by the side of anything so as partly or wholly to cover it; be partly over, or by the side of (something); project (over, beyond, or into something). — *n.* That part of a thing that overlaps another; state or extent of the overlapping; one circuit around a race track, esp. when that is a fraction of the distance to be traversed.

lap, *v. i.* To make a sound as of taking up drink with the tongue. — *v. t.* To lick up with a quick motion of the tongue; of water, to wash with a sound as of licking up liquid; splash gently; plash. — *n.* Act or sound of lapping.

lap dog. A small pet dog which may be held in the lap.

la-pel' (lā-pēl'), *n.* That part of a garment which is turned back; the fold of the front of a coat continuing the collar; — usually in *pl.*

lap'i-da-ry (lǎp'ī-dā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones; a connoisseur of gems or precious stones, or of lapidary work. — *a.* Of or pert. to the art of cutting or engraving stones; pert. to monumental inscriptions.

la'pis laz'u-li (lā'pīs, or lǎp'īs, lǎz'ū-lī). [*L.*] A stone of a rich azure blue (probably the sapphire of the ancients); also, its color.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Lap'land-er (lăp'lăn-dēr), *n.* A Lapp.
Lapp (lăp), *n.* One of a race having Mongolian traits, of northern Scandinavia and parts of Russia, of very short stature and with short, broad heads; the language of the Lapps.

lap'pet (lăp'ět), *n.* A loose fold or flap of a garment or headdress; anything hanging or lying in a fold or loosely pendent, as a flap of flesh; a fold.

lapse (lăps), *n.* A slip, as of tongue or pen; a fault; a slight deviation from truth, accuracy, etc.; termination or failure of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it or failure of contingency; a gliding or slipping; a gradual passing; a falling into ruin or disuse. — *v. i.* To pass, fall, or slip by lapse; fall into disuse or ruin. — **lapsed** (lăpst), *p. a.*

lap'streak' (lăp'strēk'), *a.* Clinker-built; — said of certain boats.

lap'wing' (-wīng'), *n.* An Old World plover, with slow flight and wailing cry.

lar'board (lăr'bōrd; -bērd), *n.* The left-hand side of a ship to one on board facing the bow; port; — now superseded by *port*, because of confusion with *star-board*. — **lar'board**, *adv.*

lar'ce-ny (lăr'sē-nī), *n.; pl. -NIES* (-nīz). The unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it; theft. — **lar'ce-nous** (-nūs), *a.*

larch (lărĉ), *n.* Any of a genus (*Larix*) of trees, of the pine family, having fascicles of short, deciduous leaves; the, usually tough and durable, wood of such a tree; any of several related conifers.

lard (lărd), *n.* The rendered fat of swine, esp. the internal abdominal fat. — *v. t.* To stuff or enrich with pork or bacon; fatten; enrich or smear with lard, fat, or grease; garnish; interlard.

lard'er (lăr'dēr), *n.* A place where meat and other articles of food are kept before being cooked.

large (lărj), *a.* Having more than usual power, capacity, or scope; comprehensive; capacious (as, a *large* mind, heart, sympathy); exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk, capacity, quantity, etc.; big; great; — opposed to *small*. — **large'ness**, *n.*

large'ly, *adv.* In a large manner; extensively; generally; pompously.

lar'gess (lăr'jēs), *n.* Liberal giving; a liberal gift; a bounty bestowed.

lar'i-at (lăr'i-ăt), *n.* A long, small rope of hemp or hide with a running noose, for catching cattle, horses, etc.; a lasso.

lark (lărk), *n.* Any of numerous species of singing birds; esp., the skylark; any

of various other more or less similar birds, as the meadow larks, titlarks, etc.
lark, *v. i.* To sport; frolic. — *v. t.* To make sport of. — *n.* A frolic; a merry adventure. *All Colloq.*

lark'spur (lărk'spūr), *n.* Any of a genus of plants of the crowfoot family, many species of which are cultivated for their showy flowers with spurred calyx.

lar'ri-kin (lăr'i-kīn), *n.* A rowdy street loafer; a rowdy. *Australia & Eng.*

lar'rup (lăr'ŭp), *v. t.* To beat or flog soundly. *Colloq.*

lar'um (lăr'ŭm; lăr'rŭm), *n.* Short for ALARUM. *Archaic.*

lar'va (lăr'vā), *n.; L. pl. -væ* (-vē). The immature, wingless, often wormlike form (as the caterpillar, grub, etc.) in which insects that undergo metamorphosis hatch from the egg, and in which they remain prior to the pupa or chrysalis stage; the early form of any animal which must pass through a metamorphosis, as the tadpole of a frog. — **lar'val** (-vdl), *a.*

la-ryn'ge-al (lă-rīn'jē-əl; lăr'īn-jē-əl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or used on, the larynx.

lar'yn-gi'tis (lăr'īn-jī-tis), *n.* Inflammation of the larynx.

la-ryn'go-scope (lă-rīn'gō-skōp), *n.* An apparatus for examining the interior of the larynx.

lar'yn-got'o-my (lăr'īn-gōt'ō-mī), *n.* Operation of cutting into the larynx.

lar'ynx (lăr'īnks), *n.; pl. LARYNGES* (lă-rīn'jēz). The modified upper part of the trachea, or windpipe, constituting in man and other mammals, and in amphibians, the organ of voice.

las'car (lăs'kăr; lăs-kăr'), *n.* An East Indian native sailor; an East Indian native army servant; also, a native artilleryman of a low grade in the British army. *Anglo-Indian.*

las-civ'i-ous (lă-sīv'ī-ūs), *a.* Wanton; lewd; lustful; tending to produce voluptuous or lewd emotions. — **las-civ'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **las-civ'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

lash (lăsh), *n.* A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; a sweeping stroke; thong or cord of a whip; anything used for whipping; a stroke of satire, sarcasm, or the like; a cut; an eyelash. — *v. t.* To whip, scourge, strike, drive, or impel, with or as with a lash; belabor with words; berate. — *v. i.* To rush; dash; of rain, tears, etc., to pour; of light, to flash; ply the whip; strike; direct censure or sarcasm.

lash (lăsh), *v. t.* To bind fast with a cord, thong, or chain.

lash'er, *n.* One that lashes.

ăle, senâte, căre, âm, đccount, ecēnt, makěr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey

ărm, âsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

lash'ing, *vb. n.* Act of one that lashes; thing used in lashing, or binding.

lass (lās), *n.* A young woman; girl; sweetheart.

lass'ie (lās'ī), *n.* A young girl; lass. *Chiefly Scot.*

lass'i-tude (lās'ī-tūd), *n.* Debility; weariness; languor.

las'so (-ō), *n.; pl. -sos* (-ōz). A rope or long thong with a running noose, used to catch horses, etc. *Chiefly Sp. Amer. or Southwestern U. S.* — *v. t.* To catch with a lasso. — **las'so-er**, *n.*

last (lāst), *n.* A certain obsolescent, (varying) weight or measure, often estimated at 4,000 lbs.

last (lāst), *n.* A wooden block shaped like the human foot, on which boots or shoes are formed.

last, *a.* Being or remaining after all others; final; hindmost; farthest; most recent; lowest in rank or degree; furthest from a given quality, character, or condition; most unlikely; least fit; conclusive; final; supreme; utmost. — **Syn.** Latest, ultimate, eventual, extreme. — *adv.* After all others; at the end; at a time or on an occasion which is last; in conclusion; lastly; in the end; finally. — *n.* That which is last; end.

last, *v. i.* To continue; endure. — *n.* Endurance.

last'ing, *n.* Continuance; endurance; a durable woollen stuff used in women's shoes, etc.

last'ing, *p. a.* Existing or continuing a long while; enduring; durable; stable. — **last'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **last'ing-ness**, *n.*

Last Judgment. God's or Christ's final judgment of mankind; time of it.

last'ly, *adv.* In conclusion; at last.

latch (läch), *n.* A movable piece which holds anything in place by entering a notch or cavity; esp., the catch which holds a door or gate closed, though it be not bolted. — *v. t. & i.* To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

latch'et (läch'ët), *n.* A string fastening a shoe; shoe lace.

late (lāt), *a.; LAT'ER* (lāt'ër), or **LAT'TER** (lāt'tër); **LAT'EST** (lāt'ëst), or **LAST** (lāst). Coming or doing after the usual or proper time; tardy; far advanced toward the end or close; existing, or holding some position or relationship, recently, but not now; lately deceased, or gone out of office; recent (as, the *late* rains); continuing or doing until an advanced hour. — *adv.* After the usual, proper, or appointed time; after delay; far into the night, day, week, etc.; not long ago; recently.

la-teen' (lā-tën'), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a peculiar rig of vessels common in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters. — **lateen sail**, a triangular sail extended by a long yard slung to the mast, which is usually low.

late'ly (lāt'li), *adv.* Not long ago; recently; of late.

la'ten-ey (lā'tën-sī), *n.* State or quality of being latent.

late'ness (lāt'nës), *n.* See **-NESS**.

la'tent (lā'tënt), *a.* Not visible or apparent; hidden. — **Syn.** Dormant, quiescent, potential. — **la'tent-ly**, *adv.*

lat'er-al (lāt'ër-äl), *a.* Of or pert. to the side; situated at, directed toward, or coming from, the side. — *n.* Anything having a lateral situation, growth, or extension. — **lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

lat'est (lāt'ëst), *a.* Superlative of **LATE**.

lath (lāth), *n.; pl. LATHS* (lāthz). A narrow strip of wood used as a groundwork to support plastering, etc.; sheet metal, wire cloth, etc., used for the same purpose; laths collectively; lath work. — *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.

lathe (lāth), *n.* A machine by which a piece of hard material is held and rotated while being shaped by a tool.

lath'er (lāth'ër), *n.* Foam or froth such as is made with soap and water; foam from profuse sweating. — *v. t.* To spread over with lather. — *v. i.* To form lather or a froth like lather.

lath'ing (lāth'ing), *vb. n.* Laths collectively; lath work.

lath'y (lāth'ī), *a.* Like a lath; long and slender; thin.

Lat'in (lāt'in), *a.* Of or pert. to Latium, a country of ancient Italy, or its people, the Latins, or the language used by the Romans or Latins; designating, or pert. to, the peoples (French, Italian, Spanish, etc.) whose languages are descended from the Latin. — *n.* The language of ancient Latium and Rome, and until the 17th c. the general language of learning and diplomacy in western Europe; one of the people of ancient Latium or Rome.

Lat'in-ism (-iz'm), *n.* A Latin idiom or mode of speech.

Lat'in-ist, *n.* A Latin scholar.

La-tin'i-ty (lā-tin'ī-tī), *n.* The use of the Latin tongue, style, or idiom; style in writing or speaking Latin.

lat'ish (lāt'ish), *a.* Somewhat late.

lat'i-tude (lāt'ī-tūd), *n.* Freedom; independence; angular distance on a meridian; now, distance, north or south, from the equator; a region or locality as marked by its latitude.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŷk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (-tū/dī-nā'rī-ăn), *a.* Indifferent or opposed to a strict application of any particular standard of belief or opinion, esp. in religion. — *n.* A free-thinker, esp. in religious matters, and caring little about the externals of religion. — **lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

la-trine' (lā-trēn'), *n.* A privy, as in a camp.

lat'ten (lăt'ēn), *n.* A kind of brass or brasslike alloy hammered into thin sheets; sheet tin; iron plate covered with tin; any metal in thin sheets.

lat'ter (-ēr), *a.* More recent; later; esp., being, or of or pert. to, the end of a period; of two things, being the one mentioned second, last, or final (now chiefly in *latter days*).

Latter-day Saint. A Mormon.

lat'ter-ly, *adv.* Lately; recently; at a later period.

lat'tice (lăt'is), *n.* A kind of wood or metal network of strips; any window, gate, or the like, having a lattice. — *v. t.* To make a lattice of; furnish with a lattice.

lat'tice-work' (lăt'is-wŭrk'), *n.* A lattice; lattices collectively.

laud (lôd), *n.* High commendation; praise; exaltation; *pl.*, *Eccl.*, a religious service, chiefly of praise, and usually at daybreak; an ascription or hymn of praise to God; a song of praise. — *v. t.* To praise; celebrate; extol.

laud'a-ble (lôd'ā-b'l), *a.* Praiseworthy; commendable.

lau'da-num (lô'dā-nŭm), *n.* Tincture of opium.

lau-da'tion (lô-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of lauding; praise.

laud'a-to-ry (lôd'ā-tô-rī), *a.* Pert. to, or expressing, praise.

laugh (lăf), *v. i.* To show mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by laughter. — *v. t.* To affect, influence (in a specified manner), or to effect or express or utter, by means of laughter or ridicule. — *n.* Act of laughing; expression of mirth, gayety, ridicule, etc., peculiar to man; sound heard in laughing. — **laugh'er**, *n.*

laugh'a-ble (lăf'ā-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite laughter. — **Syn.** Amusing, humorous, witty, merry, facetious, wag-gish, sportive, ludicrous, ridiculous, comical, comic, droll, funny. — **laugh'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **laugh'a-bly**, *adv.*

laugh'ing, *p. a.* Fit to be treated or accompanied with laughter; as, this is no laughing matter.

laughing gas. Nitrous oxide, a gas much used as an anæsthetic. It some-

times produces exhilaration and laughter.

laugh'ing-stock' (-stŏk'), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt.

laugh'ter (-tēr), *n.* The movement of the muscles of the face, esp. of the lips, with interrupted (often noisy) expulsion of air from the lungs, indicating merriment, satisfaction, or derision; an expression of the eyes or countenance indicative of merriment or keen amusement; cause of, or subject for, laughter.

launch (lănch; lŏnch), *v. t.* To throw, as a lance; hurl; cause to slide into the water; set afloat; send out; start (one) on a career; set going. — *v. i.* To move with force and swiftness like a ship sliding into the water; plunge; set out, as on the sea (often with *forth* or *out*). — *n.* The movement of a vessel from the land into the water, esp. by sliding from the stocks; act or process causing this movement; the largest boat of a ship of war; any open, or largely undecked, power-driven boat.

laun'der (lăn'dēr; lŏn'-), *v. t.* To wash, as clothes; wash and iron. — **laun'der-er**, *n.* — **laun'dress** (-drēs), *n. fem.*

laun'dry (-dri), *n.*; *pl.* -DRIES (-driz). Act of laundering; a washing; place where laundering is done; *Colloq.*, articles sent to a laundry to be washed.

lau're-ate (lô'rē-ăt), *a.* Crowned with laurel as a mark of honor; distinguished; worthy of honor, esp. for poetic excellence; composed of laurel. — *n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate. — **lau're-ate-ship'**, *n.*

lau'rel (lô'rēl; lŏr'ēl), *n.* Either of two species of trees or shrubs constituting a genus (*Laurus*); esp., the bay laurel, or bay tree, of southern Europe, the foliage of which was used by the ancient Greeks as a mark of distinction or later to indicate academic honors; any of various trees or shrubs resembling the true laurel; a crown of laurel; honor; distinction (esp. in the *pl.*; as, to win laurels). — **lau'reled** (lô'rēld; lŏr'ēld), *a.*

lau'wine (lô'win), *n.* An avalanche.

la'va (lă'vā), *n.* Fluid rock such as issues from a volcano, or such rock solidified.

lav'a-to-ry (lăv'ā-tô-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIES (-rīz). A basin or other vessel for washing; a place for washing, as in hotels, schools, etc.

lave (lāv), *v. t.* To lade or pour, as with a ladle.

lave, *v. t.* To wash; bathe; wash or flow along or against. — *v. i.* To bathe; wash one's self.

lav'en-der (lăv'ēn-dēr), *n.* A mint bear-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ing spikes of lilac-purple flowers; the fragrant dried leaves and flowers of this plant; the color of lavender flowers.

la'ver (lā'vēr), *n.* A vessel for washing; basin or bowl for water. *Now Poetic.*

lav'ish (lāv'ish), *a.* Expending or bestowing profusely; prodigal; expended or produced profusely; excessive. — **Syn.** Wasteful, extravagant, exuberant, unstinted. — *v. t.* To use lavishly; squander. — **lav'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lav'ish-ment**, *n.* — **lav'ish-ness**, *n.*

law (lō), *n.* Binding custom or rule of conduct, or the whole body of such customs and rules; also, the regulation or state of society brought about by their existence and enforcement; legal science; jurisprudence; litigation; the legal profession as a whole; the Jewish or Mosaic law, contained in the Pentateuch, Joshua, and Ezekiel xl-xlviii.; this part of the Scriptures; the Old Testament; a divine commandment; God's will; a principle, maxim, or usage; a statement of an order or relation of phenomena invariable under the given conditions; the mathematical rule or formula according to which anything, as the terms of a series, proceeds or comes into being.

law'ful (-fōol), *a.* Conformable to law; legal; legitimate; constituted, authorized, or established, by law; rightful. — **law'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **law'ful-ness**, *n.*

law'giver (-gīv'ēr), *n.* Legislator.

law'less (lō'lēs), *a.* Without law; not regulated by law; not restrained or controlled by the law of morality or society; unruly; disorderly; licentious. — **law'less-ly**, *adv.* — **law'less-ness**, *n.*

lawn (lōn), *n.* A very fine linen (or sometimes cotton) fabric with a rather open texture.

lawn, *n.* Grass land; esp., ground covered with fine grass kept closely mown.

lawn tennis. A variety of the game of tennis, played in the open air on a court of turf or some even surface.

law'suit (lō'sūt'), *n.* A suit in law; a case before a court.

law'yer (lō'yēr), *n.* One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law, as an attorney, counselor, solicitor, barrister.

lax (lāks), *a.* Of the bowels, loose; open; having the bowels loose; not tense, firm, or rigid; slack; not strict or stringent; vague. — **Syn.** Relaxed; unrestrained, dissolute, licentious, free, slack.

lax'a-tive (lāk'sā-tīv), *a.* Relieving from constipation. — *n.* A laxative medicine.

lax'i-ty (-sī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being lax, or loose.

lax'ly, *adv.*, **lax'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

lay (lā), *pret.* of LIE. To recline.

lay, *n.* A song; a simple lyric or short narrative poem; a ballad; a melody; any musical utterance.

lay, *a.* Of or pert. to the laity, as distinct from the clergy; not of or from a particular profession.

lay, *v. t.*; LAID (lād); **LAY'ING**. To bring down, as with force; calm; allay; suppress; put or set down in a recumbent position; deposit; bring forth and deposit (an egg or eggs); wager; bet; impose as a duty, burden, punishment, or the like; impute; charge; place; put; coat; cover; spread; cause to be in, or to place in, a given position or state; present or offer as true or valid, or for consideration; state, allege, submit, prefer, or assert; prepare; arrange. — *v. i.* To lay eggs; wager; bet; apply one's self vigorously. — *n.* The way in which a thing lies or is laid in relation to something else; as, the *lay* of the land.

lay'er (lā'ēr), *n.* One that lays; that which is laid; a stratum; bed; one thickness, course, or fold laid; shoot or branch of a plant, which for propagation is usually bent down to the ground, a portion being covered with earth. — **lay'er-ing**, *n.*

lay-ette' (lā-ēt'), *n.* A complete outfit of clothing, blankets, etc., for a newborn infant.

lay figure. An artist's adjustable model of the human body; a puppet.

lay'man (lā'mán), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One of the laity.

la'zar (lā'zār), *n.* A person infected with a pestilential disease; esp., a leper.

laz'a-ret'to (lāz'ā-rēt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -ros (-ōz). A public hospital, esp. for those having loathsome or contagious diseases, as lepers.

laz'u-lite (lāz'ū-līt), *n.* An azure blue native phosphate of aluminium and magnesium.

la'zy (lā'zī), *a.*; -ZI-ER (-zī-ēr); -ZI-EST. Disinclined to action or labor; indolent; slothful; slow; sluggish. — **la'zi-ly** (-zī-lī), *adv.* — **la'zi-ness**, *n.*

laz'za-ro'ne (lāz'ā-rō'nā; *It.* lād'zā-rō'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NI (-nē). One of the homeless idlers of Naples.

lea (lē), *n.* Pasture land or grassland; meadow.

leach (lēch), *v. t.* To percolate (a liquid) through something, as ashes; subject to the dissolving action of a percolating liquid.

lead (lēd), *n.* A well-known metal, heavy, pliable, and inelastic (Symbol,

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

Pb, for *L. plumbum*); an article made of lead or an alloy of it; a plummet; thin strip of type metal (or brass) to separate lines of type; *pl.*, lead framing for panes, as in windows; a thin cylinder of graphite used in pencils. — *v. t.* To cover or weight with lead; in printing, to place leads between the lines of.

lead (léd), *v. t.*; **LED** (léd); **LEAD'ING**. To guide as with the hand; show the way; direct in action, opinion, etc.; conduct or direct with authority; precede and direct; be chief among; draw or direct by influence; induce; proceed on, along, or in the way of; pass; spend; begin a game, round, or trick, with. — *v. i.* To guide or conduct; be first; be led; admit of being led; tend; reach. — *n.* Action of one that leads; guidance; direction; precedence; measure of precedence; right of playing first; card or piece led; that which leads or acts as a guide; an open channel in an ice field; a lode; an alluvial deposit in an old river bed.

lead'en (léd'n), *a.* Made of lead; like lead; base; cheap; heavy or dull; sluggish; spiritless.

lead'er (léd'ér), *n.* One that leads; guide; chief; commander; a row of dots or hyphens to lead the eye across a space; a chief article of trade, esp. one sold cheap to bring trade; *Chiefly Eng.*, an editorial article. — **lead'er-ship**, *n.*

leaf (lêf), *n.*; *pl.* **LEAVES** (lêvz). One of the lateral outgrowths of a stem; esp., one of the ordinary green expanded organs (**foliage leaves**) of plants; a petal; a part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages, one on each side; a part that slides or is hinged, as of shutters, doors, etc.; a movable part of a table top; metal or other substance in a thin sheet or plate.

leaf'age (lêf'áj), *n.* Foliage.

leaf'let (lêf'lét), *n.* A division of a compound leaf; small foliage leaf; a sheet of small pages folded, but not stitched; a folder.

leaf'stalk' (-stók'), *n.* A petiole.

leaf'y (-í), *a.*; **LEAF'Y-ER** (-í-ēr); **LEAF'Y-EST**. Having, or abounding in, or consisting of, leaves; of the nature of a leaf.

league (lêg), *n.* A measure of distance varying for different times and countries from about 2.4 to 4.6 miles; — in English usage chiefly rhetorical for a distance of about 3 miles.

league, *n.* A covenant between two or more nations, parties, or persons, as for mutual defense, etc.; the alliance so formed; a confederacy. — *v. i. & t.* To unite in a league; confederate.

leak (lêk), *n.* A crack or hole which (contrary to intention) admits or lets out water or other fluid; act of leaking; leakage; loss of electricity through imperfect insulation. — *v. i.* To let water or other fluid enter or escape (contrary to intention), as through a hole; enter or escape in this manner; be divulged gradually (usually with *in* or *out*). — *v. t.* To permit to enter or escape through a leak.

leak'age (lêk'áj), *n.* A leaking; that which leaks in or out.

leak'y (-í), *a.*; **LEAK'Y-ER** (-í-ēr); **-I-EST**. Permitting water or other fluid to leak in or out; *Colloq.*, tattling.

leal (lêl), *a.* Faithful; loyal; true. *Now Poetic or Dial.*

lean (lên), *v. i.* To incline or bend, as in order to receive support; incline in opinion or desire; tend (with *to*, *toward*, etc.); rely for support, comfort, etc. (with *on*, *upon*, or *against*). — *v. t.* To cause to lean; incline; support or rest.

lean (lên), *a.* Wanting flesh or fat; thin; scant. — **Syn.** Spare, meager, lank. — *n.* That part of flesh which is chiefly muscle without fat. — **lean'ness**, *n.*

lean'-to' (lên'tō'), *a.* Having only one slope or pitch; — of a roof. — *n.* A wing or extension with a lean-to roof.

leap (lêp), *v. i.*; **LEAPED** (lêpt) or, *Chiefly Poet.*, **LEAPT** (lêpt); **LEAP'ING** (lêp'ing). To spring clear of the ground; jump; vault; spring; bound; move swiftly. — *v. t.* To pass over by a leap or jump; cause to leap. — *n.* Act of leaping; jump; spring; bound; place that is, or must be, leaped over. — **leap'er**, *n.*

leap'frog' (lêp'frôg'), *n.* A play, among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him.

leapt (lêpt). See **LEAP**.

leap year. A year of 366 days (with 29 days in February); any fourth year in which any fixed date after February leaps over a day and falls on the next week day but one to that on which it fell the year before. A year, as 1916, exactly divisible by 4 is a leap year unless it be the last year of a century, which, to be a leap year, must be exactly divisible by 400, as 2000.

learn (lûrn), *v. t.*; **LEARNED** (lûrnd) or **LEARNT** (lûrnt); **LEARN'ING**. To gain knowledge or understanding of, or skill in, by study, instruction, or investigation; fix in the mind; ascertain; hear. — *v. i.* To acquire knowledge or skill; receive instruction or information.

learn'ed (lûr'néd), *a.* Erudite.

learn'er, *n.* One who learns.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

learn'ing, *n.* Knowledge or skill got by instruction or study; erudition. — **Syn.** Lore, scholarship.

lease (lēś), *v. t.* To convey by lease; let; demise; hold or take a lease of. — *n.* A contract by which one conveys real estate for life or for a term of years; act or term of such conveyance.

leash (lēsh), *n.* A thong or cord, as for a hawk or dog; in sporting, a brace and a half; hence, three. — *v. t.* To tie together or hold with a leash.

least (lēst), *a.* The superlative for *little*. Smallest; shortest; slightest; lowest. — *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

leath'er (lēth'ēr), *n.* The skin of an animal tanned or dressed for use; material of such skin; something made of leather. — *v. t. & i.* To beat with a thong; thrash. *Colloq. or Slang.*

leath'er-back' (-bāk'), *n.* The largest existing sea turtle. It has a carapace of small bones in a leathery skin.

leath'er-et (-ēt), or **leath'er-ette'** (-ēt'), *n.* A paper imitation of leather.

leath'ern (lēth'ēr'n), *a.* Of or like leather.

leath'er-y (-ī), *a.* Like leather; tough.

leave (lēv), *n.* Liberty granted; permission; allowance; leave of absence, as from military duty; formal parting; farewell.

leave (lēv), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* LEFT (lēft); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEAV'ING (lēv'ing). To allow or cause to remain; have remaining at death; bequeath; devise; let remain; let be without interference; permit to be done, controlled, or the like, by another; commit; refer; put or place so as to allow to remain; depart from; desert; forsake; relinquish; cease from; desist from; stop.  The use of *leave* for *let*, in to *leave* (one) *be*, to *leave* *go* (of), etc., is contrary to good usage. — **Syn.** Resign, surrender, forego, quit. — *v. i.* To depart; set out. *Colloq.*

leave (lēv), *v. i.*; LEAVED (lēvd); LEAV'ING. To send out leaves; leaf; — often with *out*.

leav'en (lēv'n), *n.* Any substance, esp. a portion of fermenting dough, used to produce fermentation, as in dough; yeast; an admixture or element that tempers the whole. — *v. t.* To make light with leaven; ferment; imbue; impregnate.

leaves (lēvz), *n., pl.* of LEAF.

leav'ing (lēv'ing), *vb. n.* Remnant; residue; — usually in *pl.*

lech'er (lēch'ēr), *n.* A lewd man; a debauchee. — **lech'er-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

lech'er-y (lēch'ēr-ī), *n.* Lewdness.

lee'tern (lēk'tēr'n), *n.* A reading desk in a church.

lec'tion (-shūn), *n.* A lesson or selection, esp. of Scripture, read in divine service.

lec'tion-a-ry (lēk'shūn-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A book, or a list, of lections.

lec'tor (-tōr), *n.* A reader.

lec'ture (-tūr), *n.* A discourse, esp. for instruction; a reprimand from one in authority. — *v. i. & t.* To deliver a lecture or lectures; instruct by lectures; reprove formally; reprimand. — **lec'tur-er** (-tūr-ēr), *n.*

led (lēd), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAD.

ledge (lēj), *n.* A projecting ridge or raised edge; a narrow shelf; a mineral lode or vein.

ledg'er (lēj'ēr), *n.* A book in which the final summary of accounts is preserved; in business transactions.

ledg'er (lēj'ēr), *a.* Remaining in a place. *Obs., exc. in ledger line* (a line added above or below the musical staff to extend its compass) and **ledger space** (a space next to a ledger line).

lee (lē), *n.* Shelter; sheltered place; esp., a place or side protected from the wind; quarter toward which the wind blows; that side, as of a ship, farthest from the point from which the wind blows. — *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the lee.

lee, *n.*; *pl.* LEES (lēz). Sediment of liquor (esp. wine); dregs; — used now only in *pl.*

leech (lēch), *n.* Either edge of a square sail; after edge of a fore-and-aft sail.

leech, *n.* A physician (*Archaic*); any of numerous bloodsucking worms, as one used for bleeding patients; one who clings to another to draw gain from him. — *v. t.* To bleed with leeches.

leek (lēk), *n.* A plant of the same genus as the onion, but with a smaller bulb and edible succulent leaves.

leer (lēr), *v. i.* To look askance or obliquely, esp. lustfully or malignly. — *n.* A look or cast of the eye conveying a sly, sinister, or immodest suggestion.

lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs. See 2d LEE.

lee'ward (lē'wērd; *naut.* lū'ērd), *a.* Pert. to, or in the direction of, the lee. — *n.* The lee side; the lee. — *adv.* Toward the lee.

lee'way' (lē'wā'), *n.* The movement of a ship to leeward; *colloq.*, margin or room for action or the like.

left (lēft), *pret. & p. p.* of LEAVE.

left, *a.* Designating, or pert. to, that side of the body on which, in man, muscular action is generally weaker than on the other side; situated to the left. — *n.* The space or part on the left side;

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

[often *cap.*] in a European legislature, those (usually the liberals, radicals, or democrats) having seats to the left side (see *RIGHT*); the liberal, radical, or democratic party.

left-handed (-hănd'ăd), *a.* Using the left hand more dexterously than, or in preference to, the right; done or made with the left hand; clumsy; awkward; unlucky; insincere; having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch.

leg (lĕg), *n.* A limb of an animal supporting the body; that part of the limb between the knee and foot; object suggestive of a leg; one of the supports of a piece of furniture; one of the sides of a pair of compasses; the part of a garment covering the leg; course and distance made by a vessel on one tack; either side of a triangle as disting. from the *base* or, in a right triangle, from the *hypotenuse*. — *v. i. & t.* To use the legs, as in walking, etc.; — usually with *it*.

leg'a-cy (lĕg'ă-si), *n.; pl. -cies* (-siz). A gift of property, esp. personal property, by will; bequest.

leg'al (lĕ'găl), *a.* Of, pert. to, based on, or in conformity with, law; lawful; enforced or protected by law. — **leg'al-ly**, *adv.*

leg'al-i-ty (lĕ-găl'i-ti), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tiz). Quality or state of being legal.

leg'al-ize (lĕ'găl-iz), *v. t.* To make legal.

legal tender. That currency, or money, which the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive in payment of money obligations.

leg'ate (lĕg'ăt), *n.* An ecclesiastic representing the Pope; ambassador, envoy, or delegate. — **leg'a-tine** (-tin; -tĭn), *a.*

leg'a-tee' (-ă-tĕ'), *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

leg'a'tion (lĕ-gă'shŭn), *n.* A legate or envoy and his associates; embassy; deputation; place of business or official residence of a diplomatic minister; office and dignity of a legate.

leg'end (lĕj'ĕnd; lĕj'ĕnd), *n.* Any story coming down from the past, esp. one popularly taken as historical though not verifiable; a tradition; an inscription, motto, or title, as on a coin.

leg'end-a-ry (lĕj'ĕn-dă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a legend; fabulous.

leg'er (lĕj'ĕr), *a.* Var. of *LEDGER*, *a.*

leg'er-de-main' (-dĕ-măn'), *n.* Sleight of hand; artful deception or trick.

leg'ging (lĕg'ĭng), *n.* A cover for the leg, like a long gaiter; — chiefly in *pl.*

leg'horn (lĕg'hörn), *n.* A plaiting made from a straw grown in Tuscany, Italy; also, a hat or bonnet of it; one of a rather small, hardy breed of domestic fowls.

leg'i-ble (lĕj'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being read or deciphered; plain. — **leg'i-bil'i-ty** (lĕj'i-bil'i-ti), — **leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

le'gion (lĕj'jŭn), *n.* A body of soldiers forming the chief army unit of the ancient Romans, varying from 3,000 foot soldiers and 300 knights, or cavalrymen, in early times, to 6,000 foot soldiers under the empire; an army; a multitude.

le'gion-a-ry (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Of a legion or legions. — *n.; pl. -ries* (-riz). A member of a legion.

leg'is-late (lĕj'is-lăt), *v. i.* To make or enact a law or laws. — *v. t.* To cause to be, become, pass, or the like, by legislation. — **leg'is-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.*

leg'is-la-tive (lĕj'is-lă-tiv), *a.* Making laws; of or pert. to, or suitable to, legislation or the legislature.

leg'is-la'tor (lĕj'is-lă'tĕr), *n.* One who makes laws; a member of a legislature.

leg'is-la'ture (-tjŭr), *n.* The body in a state invested with power to make laws.

le-git'i-ma-cy (lĕ-jit'i-mă-si), *n.* State or quality of being legitimate.

le-git'i-mate (-măt), *a.* Lawfully begotten; real; genuine; lawful; existing or ruling by hereditary right, as a monarch; conforming to accepted principles or standards; reasonable. — (-măt), *v. t.* To make legitimate in fact or status; to authorize or justify. — **le-git'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **-ma'tion** (-mă'shŭn), *n.*

Le-git'i-mist (-mist), *n.* A supporter of legitimate authority, esp. of a monarchy, on the ground of hereditary right; specif. [*cap.*] a supporter of the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon dynasty to the crown of France.

leg'-of-mut'ton, *a.* Having the general shape or outline of a leg of mutton.

leg-of-mutton sail. A triangular sail with its apex at the masthead, much used on small boats.

leg'ume (lĕg'ŭm; lĕ-gŭm'), *n.* The fruit or seed of a leguminous plant, as the pea, bean, etc., used for food; a leguminous plant; a pod usually dehiscent into two parts, having seeds attached along the ventral suture, as in the bean, etc.

le-gu'mi-nous (lĕ-gŭ'mi-nŭs), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, legumes (peas, beans, vetch, clover, alfalfa, etc.).

lei'sure (lĕzhjŭr; lĕzhj'ŭr), *n.* Freedom, or time free, from engagement or occupation; convenience; ease.

lei'sure-ly, *a.* Characterized by leisure; not hurried. — *adv.* In a leisurely way.

lem'ma (lĕm'ă), *n.; pl. L. -mata* (-ă-tă), *E. -mas* (-ăz). A preliminary or auxiliary proposition used in a demonstration of some other proposition.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recănt, makĕr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

lem'on (lēm'ŭn), *n.* A well-known, light-yellow, acid fruit related to the orange; the tree which bears this fruit. — *a.* Lemon-colored.

lem'on-ade' (-ād'), *n.* A sweetened beverage of lemon juice mixed with water.

le'mur (lē'mūr), *n.* Any of numerous arboreal, chiefly nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, mostly native to Madagascar and adjacent islands. Nearly all have a foxlike muzzle, large eyes, and soft woolly fur.

lem'u-res (lēm'ŭ-rēz), *n. pl.* In the ancient Roman religion, the spirits of the dead; ghosts.

lend (lēnd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LENT (lēnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* LEND'ING. To allow the use of, on condition of the return of the same or an equivalent in kind; afford; grant; furnish; let for hire (*Rare*, exc. of money); devote (one's self or itself) to. — *v. i.* To make a loan or loans. — **lend'er**, *n.*

length (lēnth), *n.* The longest, or longer, dimension of any object; extent from end to end; extent in time, number, or quantity; a space or time considered as a measure; of a vowel or syllable, quantity as long or short; a single piece or subdivision of a series.

length'en (lēnth'ŭn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become longer.

length'wise' (lēnth'wīz'), *adv. & a.* In the direction of the length; longitudinally.

length'y (lēnth'ŭ), *a.*; **LENGTH'IER** (-thī-ēr), *n.*; **-I-EST**. Having length; of discourse, long; prolix; of persons (*Chiefly colloq.*), tall. — **length'i-ly**, *adv.*

le'ni-ence (lē'nī-ēns; lēn'yēns), **le'ni-en-cy** (-ēn-sī; -yēn-sī), *n.* Quality of being lenient; lenity.

le'ni-ent (lē'nī-ēnt; lēn'yēnt), *a.* Relaxing; clement; merciful. — **-ent-ly**, *adv.*

len'i-tive (lēn'ī-tīv), *a.* Assuasive; emollient. — *n.* A lenitive medicine or application; a laxative; a palliative.

len'i-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State or quality of being lenient; mildness; tenderness; clemency; a lenient act or action. — **Syn.** Gentleness, kindness, softness, humanity.

lens (lēnz), *n.* A piece of transparent substance having two opposite regular surfaces, both curved, or one curved and one plane, used for changing the direction of rays of light; a combination of two or more simple lenses; in the eyes of animals with well-developed visual organs, a transparent body of double convex form, whose function is to focus the light rays on the retina.

Lent (lēnt), *n.* An annual season of fasting, consisting, in the Western Church, of the 40 week days (Sunday being always a feast) preceding Easter, the first being Ash Wednesday.

lent, *pret. & p. p.* of LEND.

Lent'en (lēn'tēn), *a.* [*Often l. c.*] Of or pert. to, or suitable to, Lent; spare; meager; plain; somber.

len-tic'u-lar (lēn-tīk'ŭ-lār), *a.* Resembling a lentil in size or form; of the form of a double convex lens; of or pert. to a lens.

len'til (lēn'tīl), *n.* A leguminous annual plant widely cultivated for its edible seeds; a seed of this plant.

Le'o (lē'ō), *n.* A northern constellation; the Lion; the fifth sign of the zodiac.

le'o-nine (-ō-nīn), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, the lion.

Le'o-nid (lē'ō-nīd), *n.*; *pl.* E. LEONIDS (-nīdz), L. LEONIDES (lē-ōn'ī-dēz). One of the shooting stars which constitute the star shower that takes place near the 14th of November, esp. at intervals of about 33 years.

leop'ard (lēp'ērd), *n.* A ferocious spotted cat of Asia and Africa, tawny or buff with black spots; the jaguar, or American leopard.

lep'er (lēp'ēr), *n.* A leprous person.

lep'i-dop'ter-ous (-ī-dōp'tēr-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to an order (*Lepidoptera*) of insects including the butterflies and moths, having four broad wings and, usually, a tubular proboscis.

lep'ro-sy (-rō-sī), *n.* A chronic, endemic, infectious disease marked by tubercular nodules, ulcerations, and disturbances of sensation. It is nearly always fatal.

lep'rous (-rŭs), *a.* Infected with, pert. to, or like, leprosy.

lese maj'es-ty (lēz māj'ēs-tī). A crime against the sovereign.

le'sion (lē'zhŭn), *n.* A hurt; injury; any morbid change in exercise of function or in texture of an organ.

less (lēs), *a.* Used as the comparative of *little*. Smaller; not so great; not so much; reduced by subtraction or omission. — *adv.* Not so much; in a less degree; as, *less* bright. — *n.* A lesser amount; the inferior, younger, or smaller.

-less (-lēs). A privative suffix used to form adjectives: (1) From nouns, and denoting: *being without, free from, lacking, destitute of*. Examples: childless, *being without, or destitute of*, a child; seamless, *free from a seam*.

(2) From verbs, and denoting: *exempt from or not subject to* (the action indicated by the verb); *incapable of* (being acted

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

upon in the manner indicated by the verb). Example: resistless, *incapable of being resisted*.

les-see' (lēs-ē'), *n.* One to whom a lease is given.

less'en (lēs'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become less; reduce; shrink; diminish; represent as less; disparage. — **Syn.** Decrease; lower, impair, weaken.

less'er (lēs'ēr), *a.* Smaller; inferior.

Lesser Bear. = URSA MINOR.

Lesser Dog. = CANIS MINOR.

les'son (lēs'n), *n.* A portion of Scripture read at divine service; a reading or exercise assigned to a pupil for study; that which is learned or taught by an express effort; instruction from precept, observation, etc.; rebuke; warning. — *v. t.* To teach; instruct; rebuke; punish as a lesson.

les'sor (lēs'ör; lēs-ör'), *n.* One who leases.

lest (lēst), *conj.* For fear that; that . . . not; in order that . . . not; that (without the negative participle; as, I feared *lest* I might anger him).

let (lēt), *v. t.* Hindrance; obstacle; delay. *Archaic*, exc. in **without let or hindrance**.

let, *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* LET; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LETTING. To leave (*Archaic*, exc. with *alone* or *be*); cause; make (*Obs.*, exc. in **to let** (one) **know**); permit; allow; suffer; make to escape, as a fluid (chiefly *Obs.* or *Dial.*, exc. in **to let blood**, to bleed); lease; rent; hire out; give or assign, as a contract (often with *out*). — *v. i.* To be let or leased.

-let (-lēt). A suffix with a diminutive force, forming nouns, and meaning *little*; as in *kinglet*, *little king*.

le'thal (lē'thāl), *a.* Deadly; mortal; fatal.

le-thar'gic (lē-thär'jĭk), *a.* Pert. to, affected with, causing, or resembling, lethargy; dull; heavy.

leth'ar-gy (lēth'är-jĭ), *n.* Morbid drowsiness; profound sleep from which one can scarcely be awakened; a state of inaction or apathy. — **Syn.** Torpor, stupor.

Le'the (lē'thē), *n.* In classical myth, a river of Hades whose water when drunk caused forgetfulness; oblivion.

let'ter (lēt'ēr), *n.* One who lets or permits.

let'ter, *n.* An alphabetic symbol; character used to represent speech sounds; a written or printed communication of a direct or personal nature; *pl.*, literature; belles-lettres; erudition; exact signification or requirement; a single

type; type collectively; a style of type. — *v. t.* To mark with letters or words. **let'tered** (-ērd), *p. a.* Literate; educated; of or pert. to learning or literature; inscribed, stamped, or marked with or as with letters.

let'ter-gram (-ēr-grām), *n.* A long telegram transmitted, under certain conditions, at a reduced rate.

let'ter-head' (-ēr-hēd'), *n.* A heading printed or engraved on letter paper; paper having such heading.

let'ter-press' (-prēs'), *n.* Print; — often as *disting.* from illustrations.

let'tuce (lēt'is), *n.* A garden plant of the chicory family.

leu'cor-rhe'a (lū'kō-rē'ā), *n.* A discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish, viscid mucus from the genital organs of the female.

Le-vant' (lē-vānt'), *n.* Formerly, the East or Orient; now, specif., the countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters; [*l. c.*] a levanter. — *a.* [*Often l. c.*] Oriental; Eastern. — **Le-vant'ine** (lē-vān'tin; lēv'an-tin), *a.*

le-vant', *v. i.* To run away from debts; decamp. *Cant or Colloq., Eng.*

le-vant'er (lē-vān'tēr), *n.* [*Sometimes cap.*] A strong easterly wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.

lev'ee (lēv'ē; lēv-ē'), *n.* An embankment to prevent inundation; a landing place; quay. *Southern & Western U. S.*

lev-ee' (lēv-ē'; lēv'ē), *n.* A morning reception or assembly; in Great Britain and Ireland, a court assembly (held in the early afternoon) for men only; any miscellaneous gathering of guests; *U. S.*, esp., a reception held by the President.

lev'el (lēv'ēl), *n.* An instrument for finding, or adjusting by, a horizontal line or plane; a measurement, with a level, of difference of altitude; horizontal condition; uniform altitude; horizontal surface; a horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude; a certain position, rank, etc., conceived of as in one of several planes of different elevation; a horizontal passage in a mine or the horizontal plane containing a main level and other workings. — *a.* Having no part higher than another; having, or conforming to, the surface of the undisturbed liquid parts of the earth's surface; horizontal; even with anything else; on the same footing; of equal importance; *Colloq.*, well balanced, or steady; straightforward; plain. — **Syn.** Flat, even, smooth. — *adv.* In a straight or level line; directly. — *v. t.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

To make level; bring to a horizontal position, as a gun; aim; bring to a common level or plane; bring to a level with; overthrow; lower. — *v. i.* To aim a gun, etc.; direct the eye, mind, or effort to an object; bring persons or things to a level. — **lev'el-er**, *n.* — **lev'el-ness**, *n.*

le'ver (lē'vēr; lēv'ēr), *n.* A rigid piece capable of turning about one point, or axis (the fulcrum), and having two or more other points where forces are applied (used for transmitting and modifying force and motion); specif., a bar used to exert force at one point of its length, by application of a force at a second, and turning at a third (fixed) point called a *fulcrum*. — *v. t.* To raise, move, etc., with a lever.

le'ver-age (-āj), *n.* Action of a lever, or mechanical advantage gained by the lever.

lev'er-et (lēv'ēr-ēt), *n.* A hare in its first year.

lev'i-a-ble (lēv'ī-ā-b'l), *a.* That may be levied or levied on.

le-vi'a-than (lē-vī-ā-thān), *n.* An aquatic animal mentioned in the Old Testament, the Hebrew word being now interpreted as denoting a crocodile, whale, or dragon; something, esp. a ship, huge and formidable of its kind.

lev'i-gate (lēv'ī-gāt), *v. t.* To make smooth; free from grit; reduce to an impalpable powder or paste. — **lev'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.*

lev'i-tate (-ī-tāt), *v. i.* To rise by or as if by lightness or buoyancy. — **lev'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*

lev'i-ty (lēv'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Lightness; buoyancy; lack of gravity in deportment or character; instability; fickleness. — **Syn.** Thoughtlessness, unsteadiness, inconsideration, volatility, flightiness.

lev'y (lēv'ī), *n.* Act or process of levying or that which is levied. — *v. t.*; **LEV'IED** (-īd); **LEV'Y-ING** (-ī-ing). To raise or collect, as by assessment or execution; raise or collect (as troops) for service; wage (war). — *v. i.* To make a levy, as on property.

lewd (lūd), *a.* Lustful; unchaste. — **Syn.** Libidinous, licentious, sensual, impure, lascivious, lecherous. — **lewd'-ly**, *adv.* — **lewd'-ness**, *n.*

lew'is (lū'is), *n.* An iron tenon in sections which fit into a dovetail mortise, — to hoist stones, etc.

lex'i-cog'ra-pher (lēk'sī-kōg'rā-fēr), *n.* An author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

lex'i-cog'ra-phy (lēk'sī-kōg'rā-fī), *n.* Art, process, or work of making a lexicon or dictionary.

lex'i-con (lēk'sī-kōn), *n.* A dictionary, esp. one of Greek, Hebrew, or Latin.

Ley'den jar (lī'dēn). A glass jar coated inside and out with tinfoil, for about three-fourths of its height, and usually surmounted by a brass knob communicating with the inside coating, used to accumulate electricity.

li'a-bil'i-ty (lī'ā-bil'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being liable; obligation for which one is liable; *pl.*, one's debts collectively.

li'a-ble (lī'ā-b'l), *a.* Bound in law or equity; responsible; answerable; exposed to a certain undesirable contingency or casualty (with *to*).

li'ai'son' (lē'ā/zōn'), *n.* [F.] An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

li'ar (lī'ēr), *n.* A person who knowingly utters a falsehood; one who lies; an untruthful person.

li-ba'tion (lī-bā'shūn), *n.* Act of pouring out a liquid, as wine, in honor of a deity; the liquid poured; a drink offering; *Affected or Humorous*, a potation.

li'bel (lī'bél), *n.* Any representation wrongfully published and tending to expose another to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule; the act, tort, or crime of so publishing it; a written complaint beginning an action in court, and demanding relief; any defamatory or unjustly unfavorable statement or representation. — *v. t.* To make or publish a libel against. — **li'bel-er**, *n.*

li'bel-ant (-ānt), *n.* One who begins a suit by a libel.

li'bel-ous (-ūs), *a.* Including or involving a libel; defamatory. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.*

lib'er-al (līb'ēr-āl), *a.* Befitting a man of free birth; not servile or mean; esp., not narrowly restricted by pecuniary or utilitarian considerations; bestowing, or bestowed, in a large and noble way; generous; ample; not strict or rigorous; free; broad-minded; catholic; independent in opinion; often, specif., having tendency toward democratic or republican forms. — *n.* One liberal, or favoring liberality, in thought or principles.

liberal arts. In the Middle Ages, grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy; now, the subjects (sciences, philosophy, history, etc.) which compose the course of academic or collegiate education.

lib'er-al-ism (-īz'm), *n.* Liberal principles and theories.

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

lib'er-al'i-ty (lib'ēr-āl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being liberal; gift; gratuity.

lib'er-al-ize (lib'ēr-āl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make, or become, liberal.

lib'er-al-ly, *adv.* See -LY.

lib'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To release from restraint; free; disengage; to free from combination, as gases. — **Syn.** Deliver, emancipate. — **lib'er-a'tion** (-ā'-'shūn), *n.* — **lib'er-a'tor** (lib'ēr-ā'tēr), *n.*

Li-be-ri-an (lī-bē'rī-ān), *a.* See -AN.

lib'er-tine (lib'ēr-tīn), *n.* A Roman freedman; one free from restraint; specific, a rake; debauchee. — **a.** Dissolute; profligate. — **lib'er-tin-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

lib'er-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Freedom; state, or sum of the rights and immunities, of those whose rights and privileges are protected by an organized civil community (**civil liberty**), or of those who share effectually in their government (**political liberty**), or of those who are free to exercise their individual rights (**individual liberty**); freedom from external restraint or compulsion; power of choice; a privilege or license in violation of propriety; place in which certain immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised; privilege; franchise; right or immunity.

li-bid'i-nous (lī-bīd'ī-nūs), *a.* Lustful; lascivious. — **Syn.** Lecherous, salacious.

Li'bra (lī'brā), *n.* A southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio; the Balance; the seventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September.

li-bra'ri-an (lī-brā'rī-ān), *n.* One in charge of a library.

li'bra-ry (lī'brā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). An apartment or building devoted to books, or an establishment for their custody and control; a collection of books for study or reading.

li'brate (-brāt), *v. i. & t.* To vibrate as a balance does. — **li-bra'tion** (lī-brā-'shūn), *n.*

li'bra-to-ry (lī'brā-tō-rī), *a.* Balancing; librating.

li-bret'tist (lī-brēt'īst), *n.* A libretto writer.

li-bret'to (-ō), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TOS (-ōz), It. -TI (-tē). The text of an opera or for an extended piece of music.

Lib'y-an (līb'ī-ān), *a.* See -AN.

lice (līs), *n.*, *pl.* of LOUSE.

li'cense (lī'sēns), *n.* Permission given to do or forbear any act; document embodying it; any permitted unusual freedom of action; excess of liberty; deviation from strict fact, form, or rule by an

artist or writer for effect. — *v. t.* To permit or authorize, esp. by formal license; give license to. — **li'cens-er**, *n.*

li'cen-see' (-sēn-sē'), *n.* Person licensed.

li-cen'ti-ate (lī-sēn'shī-āt), *n.* One licensed, as by a university, to exercise a profession or calling, as medicine.

li-cen'tious (-shūs), *a.* Characterized by license; lawless; immoral; lewd; lascivious. — **Syn.** Uncurbed, uncontrolled, unruly, wanton, profligate, dissolute, lax, loose, sensual, impure, unchaste, immoral. — **li-cen'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **li-cen'tious-ness**, *n.*

lich (lich), *n.* Corpse. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

li'chen (lī'kēn), *n.* A composite organism, consisting of a fungus and alga living together, growing as an epiphyte, on rocks, bark, etc.; an eruptive skin disease. — **li'chen-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

lich gate (lich). A covered gate through which the corpse is carried to the church or burial place, and where the bier is placed to await the clergyman. *Archaic.*

lic'it (lis'īt), *a.* Lawful.

lick (lik), *n.* A stroke of the tongue in licking; small quantity such as might be taken upon the tongue; *Colloq.*, a quick careless application of anything; a place where natural salt is found and where wild animals resort to lick it up; *Colloq.*, a slap; a burst of energy or spell (of work). — *v. t.* To draw or pass the tongue over; pass or play over or about, like a tongue; *Colloq.*, strike repeatedly for punishment; *Colloq.*, conquer, as in a fight.

lick'er-ish (līk'ēr-īsh), *a.* Eager; craving; lustful. — **lick'er-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **lick'er-ish-ness**, *n.*

lic'o-rice (līk'ō-rīs), *n.* A European fabaceous plant with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers; the dried root of this plant or an extract from it.

lic'tor (līk'tōr), *n.* An officer (attendant on ancient Roman chief magistrates) who bore the fasces as insignia.

lid (līd), *n.* That which covers the opening of a vessel, box, etc.; a movable cover; eyelid; *Colloq.*, either of the covers of a book.

lie (lī), *n.* A falsehood uttered or acted to deceive; anything which misleads or deceives; a charge of lying. — *v. i.*; **LIED** (līd); **LY'ING** (lī'ing). To utter falsehood with intent to deceive; tell or act a lie; create a false or misleading impression (esp. of inanimate objects).

lie, *v. i.*; *pret.* **LAY** (lā); *p. p.* **LAIN** (lān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **LY'ING**. To have or assume a recumbent position on a support, as the ground or a bed; be stretched

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

out; be in a helpless position, as if recumbent; of inanimate things, to rest unattached in a flat or horizontal position; be, or remain for a time, in a condition, esp. of inactivity, concealment, disuse, etc.; be situated; have direction; extend; sojourn; lodge; be; consist (with *in*; as, remedy *lies* in rest); be sustainable, as an action.  The forms of *lie* are often ignorantly or carelessly confounded with those of the transitive verb *lay*. — *n.* The *lay*, as of land; an animal's haunt; covert.

lief (lēf), *adv.* Gladly; willingly; freely; — now only in, *had*, or *would*, as *lief*, or, archaically, *had* or *would* *liefer*, etc.

liege (lēj), *a.* Entitled to, or pert. to, feudal allegiance and service; bound to service and allegiance; bound to loyalty or fidelity; loyal; faithful. — *n.* A liege lord; a liege subject.

li'en (lē'en; lēn), *n.* A legal claim; a charge on property for satisfaction of a debt or duty.

lieu (lū), *n.* Place; stead; — chiefly in *in lieu of*.

lieu-ten'an-cy (lū-tēn'ān-sī; see LIEUTENANT), *n.* Office, rank, or commission, of a lieutenant.

lieu-ten'ant (lū-tēn'ānt; in *British usage usually, in the U. S. occas., lē-tēn'ānt*), *n.* An officer who acts in place of an absent superior; a commissioned officer in an army (see ARMY); a commissioned officer in the British navy, ranking next below a commander; a commissioned officer in the United States navy (see NAVY).

Lieutenant governor. A deputy governor; specif.: An officer of a State, next in rank to the governor. *U. S.*

life (lif), *n.*; *pl.* LIVES (livz). The quality or character which distinguishes an animal or a plant from inorganic, or dead organic, bodies; state, quality, or fact of being alive; exercise of vital activities; a living being; esp., a person; living beings collectively; the vital force distinguishing organic from inorganic matter; existence, esp. conscious existence, as a quality of the soul; the series of experiences, of body and mind, in the life history of an animal; duration of a life; way or manner of living; human affairs; living form or semblance; animation; spirit; that which imparts or excites spirit or vigor; period of active or effective duration of anything.

life'boat (-bōt), *n.* A strong, buoyant boat for rescuing shipwrecked persons.

life'less, *a.* Destitute of life; dead, or apparently so; not giving or sustaining

life; spiritless; dull. — **Syn.** Inert, inactive, torpid.

life'like (lif'lik'), *a.* Like a living being or a real object.

life preserver. An apparatus, as a cork-filled jacket, for saving one from drowning by buoying up the body.

life'time (lif'tim'), *n.* The time that life continues; life; *Rare*, the course or current of life.

lift (lift), *v. t.* To raise; elevate; exalt in rank, condition, spirits, etc.; puff up; *Colloq.*, to steal; remove or take away rightfully; pay and so take up, as a mortgage. *U. S.*—*v. i.* To try to raise something; rise. — *n.* Act of lifting, or raising; act of rising as if lifting something; upward movement; elevated carriage, as of the head; assistance, as by lifting; help; lifting force; elevating power or effect; a load; a layer of leather in the heel of a shoe; *Chiefly Eng.*, hoisting machine; an elevator; distance through which something is lifted; degree of elevation; rise. — **lift'er** (lif'tēr), *n.*

lig'a-ment (lig'ā-mēnt), *n.* Anything that binds one thing to another; bandage; a tough band of tissue serving to connect parts in an animal organism. — **lig'a-men'tous** (-mēn'tūs), *a.*

li'gan (li'gān), *n.* Goods sunk in the sea with a buoy attached.

lig'a-ture (lig'ā-tūr), *n.* Act of binding; anything that binds; bandage; thread or string for tying blood vessels to prevent hemorrhage; in music, a tie or slur; a group of notes connected by a slur; a double character (as *æ*) or a connecting stroke; tie. — *v. t.* To bind or furnish with a ligature.

li'geance (li'jāns; lē'-), *n.* Allegiance.

light (lit), *n.* The essential condition of vision; an emanation from a light-giving body; the sensation aroused in visual centers by light; that form of energy which, by its action upon the organs of vision, produces sight; radiation or radiant energy incapable of affecting the retina, but resembling true light in other respects; the sun's light; daylight; day; esp., dawn; a radiance; brightness; glowing; that which furnishes light, as the sun, a candle, a firework, etc.; mental or spiritual enlightenment, or its source; one noteworthy; a model or example; visible state; state of exposure to public observation; *Poetic*, power of vision; eyesight; medium through which light is admitted, as a window pane; appearance due to the particular facts presented to view; the more illuminated part of a scene. — *a.* Having light; not

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

dark or obscure; bright; white or whitish; blond. — *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **LIGHT'ED** (-əd) or **LIT** (līt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **LIGHT'ING**. To ignite; kindle; give light to; illuminate; cause to glow; animate; brighten; attend or conduct with a light. — *v. i.* To become ignited; be illuminated; brighten (usually with *up*).

light, *a.* Having little, or comparatively little, weight; below the legal, standard, or usual weight; not massive in construction or appearance; slight; not important; easy; easy to be digested; well leavened; of wines, beers, etc., not heavy or strong; not heavily burdened; not burdened by care; happy; not heavy or violent in movement or pressure; active; nimble; swift; indulging in, or inclined to, levity; trifling; frivolous; volatile; fickle; wanton; unchaste; not copious or heavy; loose; easily pulverized, as soil; dizzy; giddy; delirious. — *adv.* Lightly; cheaply; easily. — *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **LIGHT'ED** (līt'əd) or **LIT** (līt); **LIGHT'ING** (līt'ing). To alight (with *from*, *off*, *on*, *at*, *in*); descend and rest, perch, or settle, as a bird; come down suddenly and forcibly; fall; come by chance; happen (with *on* or *upon*).

light'en (līt'n), *v. t.* To relieve of a load in whole or in part; make light, or less heavy; make less burdensome, as cares or grief; cheer; gladden.

light'en (līt'n), *v. i.* To flash or shine brightly; grow lighter; brighten; shine with or like lightning. — *v. t.* To make light or clear; illuminate; brighten; enlighten.

light'er (-ēr), *n.* One that lights.

light'er, *n.* A large barge, usually flat-bottomed, used in unloading or loading vessels, etc. — *v. t.* To convey by or as by a lighter. — **light'er-man**, *n.*

light'er-age (-āj), *n.* Price paid for lightering; act of unloading into a lighter, or of conveying by a lighter.

light'-fin'gered (līt'fīp'gērd), *a.* Thievish; pilfering.

light'house (līt'hous'), *n.* A tower or other building with a light at the top, for guiding sailors at night.

light'ly (līt'li), *adv.* In a light manner, way, or degree; gently; moderately; frivolously; thoughtlessly; swiftly; nimbly; indifferently; slightly; cheerfully; gayly; wantonly.

light'ness (līt'nēs), *n.* State, quality, or degree, of being illuminated.

light'ness, *n.* State or quality of being light, or not heavy; buoyancy; levity; fickleness, nimbleness, etc. — **Syn.** Thoughtlessness, inconstancy, unsteadiness,

instability, giddiness, gayety, airiness, frivolity, flippancy, volatility, flightiness.

light'ning (līt'ning), *n.* The flashing of light caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity; the discharge itself.

lightning bug, *A* firefly.

lights (līts), *n. pl.* The lungs. *Obs.* or *Vulgar*, as used of human lungs.

light'ship' (līt'shīp'), *n.* A vessel with a brilliant light or lights, moored off a dangerous place as a guide for sailors.

light'some (-sūm), *a.* Light; bright.

light'some, *a.* Light; airy; cheerful; gay; frivolous.

light'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Pitchy pine wood. *Southern U. S.*

lign'-al'oēs (līn'āl'ōz; lig-nāl'ōz), *n.* A resinous wood burnt as a perfume by the Orientals.

lig'ne-ous (lig'nē-ūs), *a.* Woody.

lig'ni-fy (lig'nī-fī), *v. t. & i.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING** (-fī'ing). To change into wood; make or become woody.

lig'nin (-nīn), *n.* A substance or mixture of substances which, with cellulose, is the essential part of woody tissue.

lig'nite (-nīt), *n.* A variety of coal between peat and bituminous coal, esp. one in which the woody texture is distinct.

lig'num-vi'tē (lig'nūm-vī'tē), *n.* Any of various tropical American trees with hard, heavy wood; also, the wood.

lik'a-ble (lik'ā-b'l), *a.* Such as attracts liking.

like (lik), *a.* Having the same, or nearly the same, appearance, qualities, or characteristics; similar; indicative of; inclined toward.

like (lik), *n.* That which is equal or similar to another; counterpart; copy; equal. — *adv.* or *prep.* In a manner or to an extent like that of; likely (*Rare*, exc. in **like enough**, **very like**, and, *Colloq.* or *Dial.*, as **like as not**). — *conj.* As; like as; as if; as, **do like I do**; — a use provincial and contrary to good usage, though occasionally found in good writers.

like, *v. i.* To be suitable or pleasing (*Archaic*); be pleased; choose. — *v. t.* To have a liking for; enjoy. — *n.* A liking; preference; fancy; — usually in *pl.*

like'li-hood (lik'li-hōōd), *n.* Probability; a probability; a sign; indication.

like'ly (-li), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); **-LI-EST**. Appearing like truth; probable; credible; of such a nature or so circumstanced as to render something probable; suitable (as, a *likely* place to fish); promising; *Rare* or *Dial.*, comely. — *adv.* Probably.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

lik'en (lik'n), *v. t.* To represent as like; compare.

like'ness (lik'nēs), *n.* State or quality of being like; appearance; guise; shape; a copy. — **Syn.** Similarity, representation, effigy.

like'wise (-wīz'), *adv. & conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

lik'ing (-ing), *n.* State of being pleased with a thing or person; inclination; desire.

li'lac (lī'lāk), *n.* A well-known shrub with large panicles of fragrant flowers; a light purplish color like that of the common lilac flower.

lil'i-a'ceous (lil'ī-ā'shūs), *a.* Belonging to a family (*Liliaceæ*) of plants, including the lilies, having a regular perianth, capsular fruit, and, usually, a bulbous base to the stem.

lil'ied (lil'id), *a.* Like a lily; fair as a lily; covered with lilies.

Lil'i-pu'tian (-i-pū'shān), *a.* Of or pert. to Lilliput, the island in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" inhabited by tiny people; tiny. — *n.* One of the people of Lilliput; tiny creature, esp. a pompous one.

lilt (lilt), *n.* A lively, buoyant song or air; rhythmical swing or cadence; a swinging or springy movement. — *v. i. & t.* To sing a lilt; sing merrily.

lil'y (lil'y), *n., pl. -ies* (-īz). Any plant, flower, or bulb of a genus having scaly bulbs, whorled or scattered leaves, and showy flowers; chiefly in *pl.*, the heraldic fleur-de-lis as the symbol of France or its kings. — **lily of the valley**, a low perennial herb bearing fragrant bell-shaped white flowers. — *a.* White, pale, or delicate, as a lily; like a lily.

limb (lim), *n.* A leg, arm, or wing; a large primary branch or bough of a tree; thing suggestive of a leg, arm, or branch.

limb, n. A border or edge.

lim'ber (lim'bēr), *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant; supple; lithe. — *v. t.* To cause to become limber. — **-ber-ness, n.**

lim'ber, n. The detachable forewheels, axle, and pole of a gun carriage. — *v. t. & i.* To attach the limber to (the gun carriage); — often with *up*.

lim'bo (-bō), **lim'bus** (-būs), *n.* A region supposed by some Scholastic theologians to lie on the edge of hell [*often cap.*]; a place or condition of restraint or confinement, or of neglect or oblivion.

lime (lim), *n.* Birdlime; a caustic, highly infusible substance (calcium oxide), white when pure, obtained by calcining limestone, shells, etc.; quicklime. — *v. t.* To cement; smear or entangle as with a viscous substance.

lime, n. The linden tree.

lime, n. A tree related to the lemon and bearing a small greenish yellow very acid fruit.

lime'light (-līt'), *n.* An intense light produced by incandescence of a piece of lime in an intensely hot flame; calcium light.

Lim'er-ick (lim'ēr-īk), *n.* A nonsense poem of five lines of which lines 1, 2, and 5 rime, and also 3 and 4.

lime'stone (lim'stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and yielding lime when burned.

lime'wa'ter (-wō'tēr), *n.* A water solution of slaked lime; a mineral water containing considerable calcium carbonate or sulphate in solution.

lim'it (lim'it), *n.* That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound; border; edge; a period, space, or thing defined by limits. — **Syn.** Boundary, termination, confine. — *v. t.* To assign to limits; set a limit to. — **-it-a-ble, a.**

lim'i-ta'tion (-ī-tā'shān), *n.* Act of limiting; state of being limited; restriction; qualification; a certain statutory period after which a claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit.

lim'it-ed, p. a. Confined within limits; restricted; of a railroad train, accommodating a limited number or class of passengers; designating a government having constitutional limitations placed upon the scope of action of one or more of its branches; as, a *limited* monarchy.

limn (lim), *v. t.* To draw or paint; depict; express. — **lim'ner** (lim'nēr), *n.*

li'mou-sine (lē'mōō-zēn'), *n.* An automobile body with permanent top like a coupé; an automobile with such a body.

limp (limp), *a.* Lacking stiffness; flaccid; flexible; lacking firmness, as of character. — **Syn.** Limber, loose, drooping, soft, inelastic, flabby, flimsy.

limp, v. i. To halt; walk lamely. — *n.* A halt in one's walk; act of limping.

lim'pet (lim'pēt), *n.* A marine gastropod mollusk having a low conical shell, found adhering to rocks or timbers.

lim'pid (-pid), *a.* Clear; translucent. — **Syn.** Pellucid, lucid, crystal.

limp'ly (limp'ly), *adv.*, **limp'ness, n.** See **LY, -NESS**.

lim'y (lim'y), *a.*, **LIM'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Smeared with, consisting of, or like, lime.

linch'pin (linch'pin'), *n.* A pin inserted in an axle-tree to hold the wheel on.

lin'den (līn'dēn), *n.* A large tree, of various species, with cordate leaves and cymose yellow flowers; the basswood.

line, v. t. To cover the inner surface of; put something in the inside of; fill; serve as the lining of.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure

line, *n.* A thread, cord, or rope; esp., a strong slender cord; a threadlike mark, crease, or the like; a mark of division or outline, as on a map; limit; boundary; a circle of latitude or longitude; the equator (called the *line* or *equinoctial line*); that which has length but not breadth or thickness; a straight line; agreement; harmony; lineament; outline; plan; method; *pl.*, fortune or lot; a series, rank, or row of objects; a row of letters, words, etc.; a verse of a poem; a short letter; a note; *pl.*, the spoken words of a play or part in a drama; a number of conveyances plying regularly under one management, or a system of transportation; a trench; rampart; *pl.*, dispositions made to cover extended positions (as, in the enemy's *lines*); a body of troops abreast in extended order; the regular troops of an army; in an army, the purely combatant forces; in the United States navy, the officers who have to do with the fighting of a war vessel and its motive power; a series of ancestors or descendants; course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy; a department of industry or activity; a supply of articles of commerce of the same general class; course or direction; a road; track and roadbed of a railway; connecting wire between telegraph or telephone stations; a measure of length, usually one twelfth of an inch. — *v. t. & i.* To represent by lines; outline; mark with a line or lines; align, as troops; place, be placed, or be, in a line along; place a line along, as of trees along a street; form a line.

lin'e-age (lín'è-áj), *n.* Descent in a line from a common progenitor; race; family.

lin'e-al (-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to a line or lines; linear; in or consisting of a direct line of ancestry. — **lin'e-al-ly**, *adv.*

lin'e-a-ment (-á-mént), *n.* One of the outlines or exterior features of a body or figure, esp. of the face; distinctive feature; — usually in *pl.*

lin'e-ar (-è-ár), *a.* Of or pert. to a line or lines; linear; narrow; threadlike.

lin'en (lín'én), *n.* Thread or cloth of flax or (rarely) hemp; collectively, linen fabrics, or articles of linen; garments usually or chiefly of linen, esp. shirts, collars, and cuffs. — *a.* Of flax or linen.

lin'er (lín'ér), *n.* One who lines; something used as a lining.

lin'er, *n.* A vessel of a regular line of vessels; a ship of the line.

ling (lín), *n.* Heather.

ling, *n.* A marine fish resembling the cod.

-ling. A suffix used to form nouns: (1)

From nouns or adjectives, and denoting *one that belongs to, or is concerned with* (the thing denoted by the noun), or *is* (of the quality denoted by the adjective). Examples: hireling, *one who receives hire or pay*; yearling, *one that is a year old*. (2) In forming diminutives, and denoting *little*. Example: lordling, a *little* (petty or young) lord.

-ling. A suffix used to form adverbs of manner; as, dorkling, flatling.

lin'ger (lín'gér), *v. i.* To delay; loiter; be slow in parting, going, coming, acting, etc.; dawdle. — **lin'ger-er**, *n.*

lin'ge-rie' (lín'zh-ré'), *n.* [F.] Linen goods collectively; linen or muslin underclothes, esp. of women.

lin'go (lín'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz). Language; dialect; — chiefly humorous or contemptuous.

lin'gua fran'ca (-gwá frán'ká). Any language used as a common or commercial language over a wide area among peoples of different speech.

lin'gual (-gwál), *a.* Of or pert. to the tongue or a tongue-like part; formed with the aid of the tongue, as *t, d, n*.

lin'guist (-gwíst), *n.* A person skilled in languages, esp. living languages.

lin-guis'tics (lín'gwís'tiks), *n.* The science of languages, or of the origin, meaning, and application of words. — **lin-guis'tic** (-tik), *a.*

lin'i-ment (lín'i-mént), *n.* Preparation thinner than an ointment, to rub on the skin, esp. as a sedative or a stimulant.

lin'ing (lín'ing), *n.* That which lines anything; contents; act of providing a lining.

link (línk), *n.* A torch, as of tow.

link, *n.* A single ring of a chain; a link of a surveyor's chain used as a measure, 7.92 inches; a tie; bond. — *v. t. & i.* To unite with or as with a link; couple.

link'boy' (línk'boi'), **link'man** (-mán), *n.* A boy or man that carries a link, or torch, to light passengers.

links, *n. pl.* Gently undulating, sandy land (*Scot.*); a golf course [*sometimes construed as sing.*].

lin'net (lín'èt), *n.* A small Old World finch noted for its sweet song.

li-no'le-um (li-nō'lè-ám), *n.* Linseed oil hardened by oxidizing; a floor cloth with a surface of hardened linseed oil and ground cork.

lin'o-type (lín'ō-típ; lín'ō-), *n.* A typesetting machine which casts each line of type in one piece, or slug.

lin'seed' (lín'séd'), *n.* Flaxseed.

lin'sey-wool'sey (lín'zī-wōól'zī or lín'sī-wōól'sī), *n.* Coarse cloth of linen and wool or cotton and wool.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,



Rialto



Memorial Arch of Trajan



Pagoda



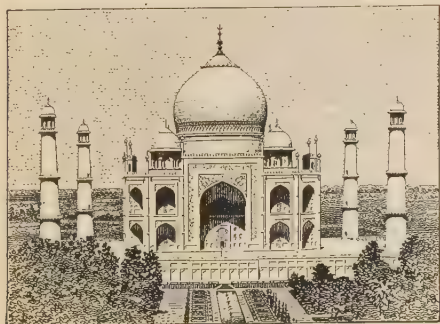
Cathedral (Notre Dame, Paris)



Japanese Sacred Gateway (Torii)



Colosseum



Mausoleum (Taj Mahal), India

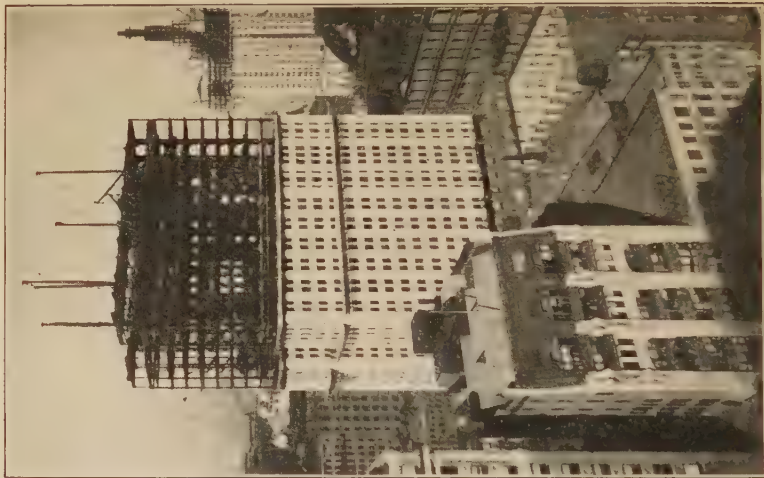


Campanile

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SKYSCRAPER



Steel Structures towering above Roofs of Wood



Masonry Following Steel



The Steel Structure rising above the Ground

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SKYSCRAPER



600 Feet above the Ground



Waiting for a Girder



Catching a Rivet



Throwing a Hot Rivet



Riveting—Automatic Hammer

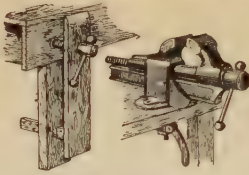


High above the City

TOOLS



Wrenches



Vises



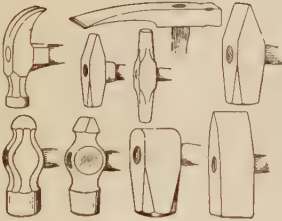
Planes



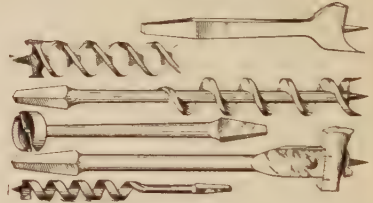
Anvil



Monkey Wrench



Hammers



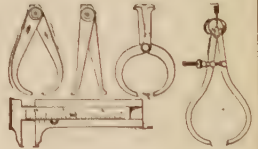
Bits



Glass Cutter



Augers



Calipers



Saws



Pliers



Tripods



Razors

lint (lɪnt), *n.* Linen scraped or otherwise made into a downy or fleecy substance for dressing wounds, etc.; fluff from yarn or fabrics.

lin'tel (lɪn'tɛl), *n.* A horizontal architectural member spanning an opening to carry a superstructure.

lion (li'ʌn), *n.* A large carnivorous mammal, of the cat family, inhabiting sandy or rocky wastes of Africa and southern Asia to western India; [*cap.*] the constellation, or sign, Leo; an object of interest and curiosity, esp. a person so regarded. — **li'on-ess** (li'ʌn-ɛs), *n.*

li'on-heart'ed, *a.* Very brave.

li'on-ize (li'ʌn-ɪz), *v. t.* To treat or regard as a lion, or celebrity.

lip (lɪp), *n.* Either of the two fleshy folds about the orifice of the mouth; an edge, as of a hollow vessel or cavity, esp. when flaring or overlapping. — *a.* Of utterance or expression, coming from the lips only, and hence insincere; as, *lip* service, worship, etc. — *v. t.* To touch with the lips; kiss.

liq'ue-fac'tion (lɪk'wɛ-fāk'shʌn), *n.* Act of liquefying; state of being liquid.

liq'ue-fy (lɪk'wɛ-fi), *v. t. & i.*: -UE-FIED (-fid); -UE-FY'ING. To reduce to a liquid. — **liq'ue-fi'a-ble** (-fi'ā-b'l), *a.*

li-ques'cent (li-kwɛs'ɛnt), *a.* Becoming liquid; melting.

li'queur' (lɛ'kʊr'; li-kʊr'), *n.* Aromatic spirituous liquor, usually sweetened.

liq'uid (lɪk'wɪd), *a.* Flowing freely like water; characterized by free movement of the constituent molecules among themselves, but without the tendency to separation that is characteristic of gases; neither solid nor gaseous; flowing; smooth-sounding; of consonant sounds, flowing; vowel-like, as the sounds of *l* and *r*; of assets, securities, etc., cash or readily convertible into cash. — *n.* A liquid substance.

liq'uid-am'bar (lɪk'wɪd-ām'bār), *n.* Any tree of a genus (*Liquidambar*) of trees related to the hamamelis; also, a yellowish fragrant balsamic liquid exuding from its trunk.

liq'ui-date (lɪk'wi-dāt), *v. t.* To determine, as by agreement, the amount of (indebtedness or damages); discharge; pay off, as a debt; settle the accounts and distribute the assets of (a corporation or estate) in bringing it to an end. — *v. i.* To liquidate one's debts or accounts. — **liq'ui-da'tion** (-dā'shʌn), *n.*

liq'uor (lɪk'ɔr), *n.* Any liquid; an alcoholic beverage, esp. if strong or distilled.

liq'uor-ice, **liq'uor-ish**. Vars. of LICORICE, LICKERISH.

li'ra (lē'rā), *n.*; *pl.* LIBRE (-rā). [It.] A silver coin and monetary unit of Italy, since 1862 equivalent to the franc and worth 19.3 cents.

lisp (lɪsp), *v. i.* To substitute *th* for *s* or *z* in speaking; speak imperfectly or falteringly. — *v. t.* To speak with a lisp or in an imperfect or faltering manner; express in simple, childlike language. — *n.* Habit, act, or sound of lisping.

lis'som (lɪs'ʌm), *a.* Lithe; supple; flexible; hence, nimble; agile.

list (lɪst), *n.* A strip forming the selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth; band of color; a band, strip, or the like, formed by parting the hair or beard; a limit or boundary; inclosure; a roll or catalogue, as of items; a register; inventory. — *v. t.* To put a list, or border, on; cover with list; enroll in a list or catalogue.

list, *v. i.* To like or wish (*Archaic*); of a ship, to careen. — *n.* Inclination or wish (*Archaic*); esp. of a ship, inclination to one side.

list, *v. t. & i.* To hearken. *Archaic.*

lis'tel (lɪs'tɛl), *n.* A list, or narrow fillet.

lis'ten (lɪs'n), *v. i.* To give ear; hearken; give heed or attention; yield to advice. —

lis'ten-er, *n.*

list'less (lɪst'lɛs), *a.* Having no desire or inclination; indifferent; spiritless.

lists (lɪsts), *n. pl.*; *rare in sing.* The barriers of a tilting field; the field itself; place of contest; arena; — esp. in *to enter the lists*, to join in a contest.

lit (lɪt), *pret. & p. p.* of LIGHT.

lit'a-ny (lɪt'ā-nɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nɪz). In liturgical churches, a solemn supplication, usually penitential and responsive.

li'tchi' (lē'chɛ'), *n.* A fruit, of a certain tree of China, having a rough papery shell inclosing an aromatic, sweetish pulp containing one seed.

li'ter (lē'tɛr), *n.* A measure of capacity in the metric system, being a cubic decimeter. It equals 61.022 cubic inches, or .908 U. S. dry quart, or 1.0567 U. S. liquid quarts.

lit'er-a-cy (lɪt'ɛr-ā-sɪ), *n.* State of being literate.

lit'er-al (-əl), *a.* According to the "letter," or the natural or usual construction and implication of a writing or expression; true to fact; not exaggerated; matter-of-fact; following the letter or exact words; not free; of or pert. to letters; written. — **lit'er-al-ism** (-ɪz'm), *n.* — **lit'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

lit'er-a-ry (-ā-rɪ), *a.* Of or pert. to letters, or literature (often esp. belles-lettres); versed in literature; connected with literature or men of letters.

ʌrn, ūp, circʌs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ɪnʔ; then, thin; nature, verdure; ɕ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

lit'er-ate (lĭt'ēr-āt), *a.* Instructed in letters; able to read and write; pert. to, or learned in, literature; literary.

lit'e-ra'ti (lĭt'ē-rā'ti), *n. pl.* [L.] Men of letters.

lit'er-a-ture (lĭt'ēr-ā-tŭr), *n.* Production of literary work, esp. as an occupation; literary productions collectively; the class or total of writings, as of a given country, notable for literary form or expression; belles-lettres; the body of writings having to do with a given subject, as physics.

lith'arge (lĭth'arj), *n.* Lead monoxide, a yellowish red substance, variously obtained.

lithe (lĭth), *a.* Pliant; flexible; limber. — **lithe'ness**, *n.*

lithe'some (lĭth'sŭm), *a.* Limber; lissom; pliant.

lith'i-a (lĭth'ī-ā), *n.* Oxide of lithium.

lith'ic (lĭth'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to stone; of or pert. to uric-acid concretions (stone), esp. in the bladder.

lith'i-um (-i-ŭm), *n.* A soft, silver-white metal, the lightest known (sp. gr., 0.59; symbol, *Li*).

lith'o-graph (-ō-grāf), *v. t.* To produce, copy, or portray by lithography. — *n.* A print made by lithography. — **lithog'ra-pher** (lĭ-thōg'rā-fēr), *n.*

lithog'ra-phy (lĭ-thōg'rā-fi), *n.* Art or process of putting writing or designs on stone with a greasy material, and of producing printed impressions therefrom; any similar process using a substance other than stone, as zinc. — **lith'o-graph'ic** (lĭth'ō-grāf'ik), *a.*

lithot'o-my (lĭ-thōt'ō-mī), *n.* Operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder.

lith'y (lĭth'ī; lĭth'ī), *a.* Pliable; supple.

lit'i-gant (lĭt'ī-gānt), *a.* Disposed to, or engaged in, litigation. — *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.

lit'i-gate (-gāt), *v. t.* To make the subject of a lawsuit; contest at law. — *v. i.* To carry on a legal contest by judicial process. — **lit'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **lit'i-ga'tor** (-gā'tēr), *n.*

li-ti'gious (lĭ-tĭj'ŭs), *a.* Inclined to judicial contest; contentious; involved in a lawsuit; of or pert. to litigation.

lit'mus (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* A dyestuff got from certain lichens, turned red by acids and restored to its blue color by alkalies.

lit'tre (lĕ'tēr). Var. of LITER.

lit'ter (lĭt'ēr), *n.* A couch with shafts, and usually covered and curtained, for carrying passengers; a stretcher to carry a sick or wounded person; straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals;

something like such bedding; things scattered about; disorder; the young brought forth at one time by a sow or other multiparous animal. — *v. t.* To supply with litter, as cattle; put into disorder, as a room; of brutes, give birth to. — *v. i.* To produce a litter, or young.

lit'té-ra'teur' (lĕ'tā'rā'tŭr'), *n.; pl.* -TEURS (*F.* -tŭr'). [F.] A literary man.

lit'tle (lĭt'li), *a.; LESS, or LESS'ER; LEAST, or (chiefly dial. or familiar) LIT'TLER, LIT'TLEST.* Small in size or extent; diminutive; brief; small in quantity or degree; slightly; not at all (before verbs, as *think, imagine, know,* etc.). — *n.* That which is little; a small amount, time, distance, space, etc.; a small degree or scale; miniature; as, in *little*. — **lit'tle-ness**, *n.*

lit'to-ral (-ō-rāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a shore, esp. of the sea. — *n.* A coastal region.

li-tur'gic (lĭ-tŭr'jĭk), **-gi-cal** (-jĭ-kāl), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a liturgy; of or pert. to public prayer and worship.

lit'ur-gy (lĭt'ŭr-jĭ), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A form of public worship; a ritual.

liv'a-ble (lĭv'ā-b'l), *a.* Such as can be lived; such as is suitable or pleasant to live in or with.

live (lĭv), *v. i.* To be alive; continue in life, existence, activity, or memory; get a livelihood; subsist (with *on* or *by*); be nourished; feed; pass life in a certain manner; live a life rich in experience or emotion; dwell; outlast danger (said of a vessel). — *v. t.* To pass, or spend, as one's life.

live (lĭv), *a.* Having, or full of, life; alive; of or pert. to life or living beings; energetic or alert; wide awake; active; burning; glowing; imparting power; having an electric current passing through; of color, bright; vivid.

live'li-hood (lĭv'li-hōōd), *n.* Means of supporting life; subsistence; maintenance.

live'long' (lĭv'lōng'), *a.* Whole; entire; long in passing; — of time.

live'ly (lĭv'li), *a.; -LI-ER* (-lĭ-ēr); **-LI-EST.** Full of life; active; animated; enlivening; vivid; brilliant. — **Syn.** Spirited, brisk, energetic, buoyant, airy, blithe, sportive, frolicsome, vivacious, sprightly, gay. — *adv.* In a lively manner; briskly; vigorously; vividly. — **live'li-ness**, *n.*

live oak. Any of several evergreen oaks having hard heavy wood.

liv'er (lĭv'ēr), *n.* One that lives.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

liv'er, *n.* A large glandular organ which secretes bile and causes important changes in the blood, which passes through it. It was formerly regarded as the seat of passion, and a **white liver** as characteristic of a coward.

liv'er-ied (-id), *a.* Wearing a livery.

liv'er-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Act of delivering legal possession of property; the uniform clothing issued by feudal superiors to their retainers; the peculiar dress often worn by servants of a person of some fashion; the peculiar garb appropriated by any body of persons; persons wearing livery; characteristic dress or appearance; the feeding, stabling, and care of horses for pay; boarding of horses; *U. S.*, a livery stable.

liv'er-y-man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A freeman of the City of London; one who keeps a livery stable.

livery stable. A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

liv'id (liv'īd), *a.* Black and blue; leaden; discolored.

liv'ing (-īng), *n.* State of one that lives; manner of life; possibility of living, esp. comfortably; livelihood; *Eng.*, a benefice. — *p. a.* Alive; active; operative; of or pert. to a living being or group; enlivening; lively; vivid.

liv're (lē'vēr; *F.* lē'vr'), *n.* A former French money of account, orig. the value of a pound of silver (or gold) but finally (1795) worth about one franc.

lix-iv'i-ate (lik-siv'ī-āt), *v. t.* To leach a soluble substance from (an insoluble one). — **lix-iv'i-a'tion** (-ā'shān), *n.*

liz'ard (liz'ārd), *n.* Any of numerous small four-legged, long-bodied reptiles, with tapering tail and scaly or tuberculated skin.

lla'ma (lā'mā; *Sp.* lyā'mā), *n.* A South American ruminant allied to the camel, but smaller and without a hump.

lla'no (lā'nō; *Sp.* lyā'nō), *n.*; *pl.* -NOS (-nōz; *Sp.* -nōs). An extensive plain. *Sp. Amer.*

lo (lō), *interj.* Look! behold!

loach (lōch), *n.* Any of certain small Old World fresh-water fishes of the carp family.

load (lōd), *n.* That which is, or is to be, laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; quantity proper or customary to carry or draw, as in a cart; a cargo; pack; that which is sustained; burden to the mind, as care; charge of a firearm; pressure due to superimposed weight; external resistance overcome by a machine. — *v. t.* To lay or put a load

on or in; place on or in something, as for carriage; supply abundantly; increase in weight, often fraudulently. — *v. i.* To give or receive a load; insert the charge in a firearm. — **load'er**, *n.*

load'star'. Var. of **LODESTAR**.

load'stone' (lōd'stōn'), *n.* A piece of magnetite having polarity like a magnetic needle.

loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* **LOAVES** (lōvz). A regularly shaped or molded mass of bread, cake, or sugar.

loaf, *v. i.* To spend time in idleness.

loaf'er (lōf'ēr), *n.* One who loafs; a lazy lounging; one who has the bad habits typical of street loafers.

loam (lōm), *n.* Earthy matter of clay and sand, esp. containing decomposed organic matter; a mixture of sand, clay, etc., used in making molds for large castings. — *v. t.* To cover, smear, or fill with loam. — **loam'y** (-ī), *a.*

loan (lōn), *n.* Act of lending; permission to use; that which one lends or borrows; esp., money lent at interest. — *v. t. & i.* To lend.

loath (lōth), *a.* Filled with disgust or aversion; averse; unwilling.

loathe (lōth), *v. t.* To have extreme disgust at, or abhorrence for; detest.

loath'ing (-īng), *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence.

loath'some (lōth'sūm), *a.* Fitted to cause loathing; disgusting; detestable.

loaves (lōvz), *n.*, *pl.* of **LOAF**.

lob (lōb), *v. t. & i.* To fall, let fall, toss, throw, or go, heavily or lazily.

lo'bate (lō'bāt), *a.* Having lobes.

lob'by (lōb'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-īz). A passageway, esp. when serving also as a waiting room, etc.; those, collectively, who frequent the lobbies or other parts of a legislative house, esp. to lobby. — *v. i.*; -BIED (-īd); -BY-ING. To address or solicit members of a legislative body, as in the lobby, to influence their votes. — *v. t.* To urge or procure the passage of, as a bill, by lobbying. — **lob'by-ist**, *n.*

lobe (lōb), *n.* A roundish projection or division, esp. of an organ or part.

lo-be'i-a (lō-bē'ī-ā; -bē'yā), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lobelia*) of herbaceous plants having red, blue, or white flowers with a very irregular corolla.

lob'lo'ly (lōb'lō'lī), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-īz). Thick gruel; a kind of pine tree.

lob'ster (-stēr), *n.* Any large long-tailed crustacean used as food, esp. one of certain species having stalked compound eyes and two enormous claws, or pincers.

lob'ule (-ūl), *n.* A small lobe; a division of a lobe. — **lob'u-lar** (-ū-lār), *a.*

ārū, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

lo'cal (lō'kāl), *a.* Characterized by, or relating to, place, or position in space; restricted to a particular place or places; not general or widespread.

lo'cal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* State or quality of being local; a local idiom or habit.

lo-cal'i-ty (lō-kāl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). Fact or state of being local; a place; geographical place.

lo'cal-ize (lō'kāl-iz), *v. t.* To make local; fix in, or assign to, a certain or definite place, or locality. — **lo'cal-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-), *n.*

lo'cal-ly, *adv.* of LOCAL. See -LY.

lo'cate (lō'kāt), *v. t.* To designate the site or place of; establish in a certain place; settle; place; search for and discover the place of; refer to a place as its seat or origin. — *v. i.* To place one's self; settle. *Colloq.*

lo-ca'tion (lō-kā'shūn), *n.* A locating; situation; place; place of residence or settlement; land designated as to place and purpose of use, as a mining claim.

loc'a-tive (lōk'ā-tiv), *a.* In grammar, pert. to or designating a case denoting place, or the place where, or wherein. — *n.* The locative case, or a word in it.

loch (lōk), *n.* A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea, esp. one that is nearly landlocked. *Scot.*

lock (lōk), *n.* A tress, or ringlet of hair; *pl.*, the hair of the head; bunch of wool, cotton, etc.; a tuft.

lock, *n.* A fastening, as for a door, fastened and opened by a key or by a combination; any of various holds in wrestling; apparatus of a firearm by which the charge is exploded; a locking or fastening together; state of being locked or fixed; an inclosure in a canal, river, dock, etc., with gates, used in raising or lowering boats from level to level. — *v. t.* To fasten the lock or locks of; make fast with or as with a lock or locks; confine; shut (in or out); make fast or rigid, as by the engaging of parts. — *v. i.* To become locked; interlock; interlink.

lock'er (-ēr), *n.* A drawer, compartment, chest, or closet, that may be locked.

lock'et (-ēt), *n.* A case for a miniature or lock of hair, as on a necklace.

lock'jaw (-jō'), *n.* A variety of tetanus in which the jaws are locked rigidly together.

lock'out (-out'), *n.* Refusal of an employer to give work to employees, used as a means of coercion.

lock step. A step in marching, in which the leg of each person in a file moves with the corresponding leg of the person ahead.

lock'up (lōk'ŭp'), *n.* State of being locked up; a jail.

lo'co (lō'kō), *v. t.* To poison with loco weed; *Colloq.*, render insane or mad.

Lo'co-lo'co (-fō'kō), *n.*; *pl.* -rocos (-kōz). Orig. (1835), a member of a certain opposing monopolist wing of New York City Democrats; later, a member of the State Equal Rights party, which they organized, or (as used by the Whigs) any Democrat.

lo'co-mo'bile (-mō'bīl), *a.* Having the power to move about.

lo'co-mo'tion (-mō'shūn), *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place.

lo'co-mo'tive (-tiv), *a.* Of or pert. to locomotion, or travel; able to change place; of, pert. to, or designating, a machine, esp. an engine, that moves about by operation of its own mechanism.

—*n.* A locomotive engine; esp., a steam engine, or electric motor, designed to haul cars on a railroad.

lo'co-mo'tor (-mō'tōr), *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion.

locomotor ataxia. A disease of the nervous system attended with peculiar disturbances of gait, etc.

loco weed. Any of several herbs of the western United States causing a chronic nervous affection in cattle, horses, and sheep feeding on them.

lo'cust (lō'küst), *n.* Any grasshopper having short antennæ; any of certain species that often travel in vast swarms and destroy vegetation; an American tree with pinnate leaves and drooping racemes of white flowers; its hard durable wood; the honey locust.

lo-cu'tion (lō-kū'shūn), *n.* A particular or peculiar form of expression.

lode (lōd), *n.* A fissure in the rock, filled with mineral of later deposition; this body of mineral; any ore deposit occurring in its natural place within definite boundaries.

lode'star (lōd'stār'), *n.* A star that leads; the polestar.

lode'stone. Var. of LOADSTONE.

lodge (lōj), *n.* A small or temporary dwelling house; hut; booth; tent; any abode, as for a caretaker on an estate, etc.; in secret societies, the hall or meeting place of a local branch or the members of it; lair. — *v. t.* To provide quarters for, esp. temporarily; shelter; take as a lodger; settle in a place; fix; deposit for preservation; vest, as authority in an agent. — *v. i.* To remain or dwell temporarily; dwell; reside, specif. as a lodger; come to a rest; light; stop and remain.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ěnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĩce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

lodg'er (lŏj'ĕr), *n.* One that lodges; specif., one who occupies a hired room in another's house.

lodg'ing (-ing), *n.* Dwelling; esp., temporary abode; quarters; *pl.*, a room or rooms in another's house as a place of residence.

lodg'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or manner of lodging; state of being lodged; material lodged in a place.

loft (lŏft), *n.* A room or floor above another; esp., an attic; upper floor or a scaffold for hay; *U. S.*, upper floor of a warehouse or business building, esp. when without partitions; a gallery in a church, hall, etc. (as, the organ *loft*).

loft'y (lŏf'tī), *a.*; **LOFT'Y-ER** (-tī-ĕr); **LOFT'Y-EST.** Rising high; high; esp., of imposing height; haughty; proud; exalted. — **Syn.** Dignified, stately, majestic, sublime. — **loft'i-ly** (-tī-lī), *adv.* — **loft'i-ness**, *n.*

log (lŏg), *n.* A bulky piece of unshaped timber; something inert, heavy, or stupid; an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water, orig. a triangular block (the **log chip**) fastened to a line (the **log line**); the record of the rate of a ship's speed or of her daily progress made in a book (**log book**); the nautical record of a ship's voyage. — *v. i.* To engage in cutting or transporting logs.

log'a-rithm (lŏg'-a-rĭth'm; -rĭth'm), *n.* The exponent of that power of a fixed number (*base*) which equals a given number. Thus (since $10^2=100$) 2 is the logarithm of 100 if the base is 10. — **log'a-rith'mic** (-rĭth'mĭk; -rĭth'mĭk), *a.*

log'ger-head' (-ĕr-hĕd'), *n.* A block-head; a very large marine turtle. — **to be at loggerheads**, to contend or quarrel.

log'gia (lŏj'ā; lŏj'ĭ-ā; *It.* lŏd'jā), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* LOGGIAS (-āz), *It.* LOGGE (lŏd'jā). A roofed open gallery.

log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* Science, art, or laws of exact reasoning; science of generalization, judgment, reasoning, and systematic arrangement; reasoning; esp., sound reasoning. — **log'i-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* — **log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

lo-gi'cian (lŏ-jĭsh'ān), *n.* A person who is skilled in logic.

log line. See **LOG.**

lo-gom'a-chy (lŏ-gŏm'-ā-kī), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kīz). A game of word making.

log'roll'ing (lŏg'rŏl'ĭng), *n.* A combining to assist another in consideration of assistance received in return; — used opprobriously. *Chiefly U. S.*

log'wood' (lŏg'wŏod'), *n.* The very hard

brownish heartwood of a Central American tree, used in dyeing.

lo'gy (lŏ'gĭ), *a.*; **LO'GI-ER** (-gĭ-ĕr); **LO'GI-EST.** Heavy or dull in motion or thought.

-logy (-lŏ-jī). A combining form denoting a speaking, or saying, discourse, treatise, doctrine, theory, science.

loin (loin), *n.* That part of the body, on either side, between the hip bone and the false ribs.

loi'ter (loi'tēr), *v. i.* To be slow in moving; be dilatory; saunter.

loll (lŏl), *v. i.* To droop; dangle; of the tongue, to hang out loosely; move or recline in a lax or lazy manner.

Lol'lard (lŏl'ārd), *n.* One of a sect in England and Scotland, in the 14th and 15th centuries, who were religious and economic reformers and followers of Wycliffe.

lol'li-pop (lŏl'ī-pŏp), *n.* A kind of candy, often in the form of a lump on the end of a stick.

lone (lŏn), *a.* Without company; solitary; lonesome; unmarried, or in widowhood; unfrequented; causing loneliness; lonely.

lone'ly (lŏn'li), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lī-ĕr); **-LI-EST.** Without company; alone; lone; solitary; retired; unfrequented; sequestered; lonesome. — **lone'li-ly** (-lī-lī), *adv.* — **lone'li-ness**, *n.*

lone'some (-sŭm), *a.* Secluded from society; unfrequented; solitary; causing loneliness or depression; conscious of, and depressed by, solitude.

long (lŏng), *a.* Of considerable extent from end to end; not short; of considerable extent in time; not brief; tedious; extended to (a specified) measure (as, a mile *long*); directed to what is distant; far-reaching; having a supply of stocks or goods; prepared for, or depending for a profit upon, advance in prices. — *adv.* For or during a long time; throughout an extent of time indicated; at a point of duration far distant.

long, *v. i.* To feel a strong desire or craving. — **Syn.** Yearn, hanker, crave.

long'a-nim'i-ty (lŏng'-ā-nĭm'ī-tī), *n.* Long-suffering; patience.

long'boat' (lŏng'bŏt'), *n.* The largest boat which is carried by a merchant sailing vessel.

long bow, or long'bow' (-bŏ'), *n.* The bow drawn by hand and discharging an arrow.

long'-drawn', *a.* Extended to a great length.

lon-gev'i-ty (lŏn-jĕv'ī-tī), *n.* Long duration of life; length of life.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdŭre; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

long-e'vous (lŏn-jē'vūs), *a.* Long-lived.
long'hand (lŏng'hānd'), *n.* The characters used in ordinary writing; handwriting.
long'-head'ed, *a.* Having unusual foresight or sagacity.
long'ing (lŏng'ing), *n.* An eager desire; craving.
long'ish (lŏng'ish), *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.
lon'gi-tude (lŏn'jī-tūd), *n.* The arc of the equator intercepted between the meridian of a given place and a prime meridian, as that of Greenwich, England; the distance, in degrees, reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinox to the ecliptic meridian of any given point.
lon'gi-tu'di-nal (-tū'dī-nāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to longitude or length; placed or running lengthwise. — **lon'-gi-tu'di-nal-ly**, *adv.*
long prim'er (prim'ēr). A size of type nearly the same as the ten-point size.
long'shore'man (lŏng'shŏr'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One employed about the wharves of a seaport, esp. in loading or unloading vessels.
long'-sight'ed, *a.* Far-sighted; sagacious.
long'-stand'ing, *a.* Of long continuance.
long'-suf'fer-ing, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time with patience. — *n.* Long patience of offense.
long'-wind'ed (-win'dēd), *a.* Able to retain the breath a long time; hence, tediously long in speaking.
loo (lŏo), *n.* A game at cards.
look (lŏok), *v. i.* To have or exercise the visual sense; see; direct the eyes for seeing; give heed; take care; expect; anticipate (that); turn, go, or resort (to); seem; appear; face; front; show a tendency; indicate. — *v. t.* To give a look to; influence or bring by looking; express or manifest by a look. — *n.* Act of looking; glance; expression of countenance; personal aspect; appearance; aspect.
look'ing-glass', *n.* A mirror.
look'out (lŏok'out'), *n.* A watching for an object or event; the place from which such observation is made; one engaged in watching; view; prospect.
loom (lŏom), *v. i.* To appear above the surface of sea or land; appear enlarged, or distorted and indistinct; appear in an exaggerated or an impressively great form. — *n.* A looming appearance, shadow, or reflection.
loom, *n.* A frame or machine for inter-

weaving yarn or threads into a fabric; that part of an oar inboard from the rowlock.
loon (lŏon), *n.* Any of several diving birds of northern regions.
loop (lŏop), *n.* A fold or doubling of a thread, rope, etc.; a ring or fold forming a catch; an eye, staple, etc.; loop-shaped figure, bend, etc. — *v. t.* To make a loop or loops of or in; fasten with a loop or loops (often with *up*). — *v. i.* To make a loop.
loop'hole' (-hŏl'), *n.* A small opening, as in a wall, through which weapons may be discharged; *Chiefly Fig.*, a hole or aperture affording a way of escape evasion, etc.
loose (lŏos), *a.*; **LOOS'ER** (-ēr); **LOOS'EST**. Not fastened so as to be rigid, firm, or tight; free, esp. from confinement; composed of free particles; not dense, close, or compact; lax; dissolute; lewd; not precise, strict, close, or rigid. — *adv.* Loosely; not so as unduly to bind or constrain. — *v. t.* To make loose; release; disengage; remit; relax. — **loose-ly** (lŏos'li), *adv.* — **loose'ness**, *n.*
loos'en (lŏos'n), *v. t.* To set or let loose; release; make loose; relax (the bowels). — *v. i.* To become loose.
loose'strife' (lŏos'strif'), *n.* A plant of the primrose family, having yellow or white flowers; a common plant having a long spike of purple flowers.
loot (lŏot), *n.* Plunder, esp. that taken in war or by official corruption. — *v. t. & i.* To plunder or sack; rob, esp. by corruption.
lop (lŏp), *v. t.* To hew branches or twigs from (a tree, vine, etc.); trim; cut off or remove, as twigs from a tree.
lop, *v. i.* To hang down; droop; flop loosely or limply.
lope (lŏp), *v. i.* To go or move with a lope. — *n.* An easy gait, resembling a canter.
lop'sid'ed (-sīd'ēd), *a.* Leaning to one side; unsymmetrical.
lo-qua'cious (lŏ-kwā'shūs), *a.* Given to talking; garrulous; voluble. — **lo-qua'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **lo-qua'ci-ty** (lŏ-kwās'i-ti), *n.*
lord (lŏrd), *n.* One in authority; a master; ruler; a proprietor; *Eng.*, a titled nobleman; *pl.* [*cap.*; usually **the Lords**], the British House of Lords; *Eng.* [*usually cap.*], a title of reference or address prefixed to the name of a titled nobleman or used in certain official titles; a husband; [*cap.*] the Supreme Being, Jehovah, or Jesus Christ. — **the Lord's Day**, Sunday, — **the Lord's**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Supper, the supper partaken of by Jesus the night before his crucifixion; the sacrament commemorative of this; the Eucharist; Communion — *v. i.* To play the lord; domineer.

lord'ling (lôrd'ling), *n.* A little lord.

lord'ly (lôrd'ly), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-li-ēr); **-LI-EST**. Suitable for, pert. to, or like, a lord; grand; noble; proud; haughty; insolent. — **Syn.** Imperious, overbearing, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, arrogant. — **adv.** In a lordly manner. — **lord'li-ness**, *n.*

lord'ship (lôrd'ship), *n.* Rank or position of a lord; [often *cap.*] in **his**, or **your**, **lordship**, a title applied to a lord (except an archbishop or a duke, who is called *his* or *your grace*) or a judge (in Great Britain), etc.; seignior; dominion; authority.

lore (lôr), *n.* The space between the eye and bill in birds, fishes, etc.

lore, *n.* Knowledge; erudition, esp. as traditional, anecdotal, or miscellaneous.

lor'nette' (lôr'nyët'), *n.* An eyeglass or eyeglasses with a long handle; an opera glass.

lor'i-keet (lôr'î-kēt; lôr'î-kēt'), *n.* Any of numerous lories.

lo'ris (lô'ris), *n.* Either of two small nocturnal slow moving lemurs.

lorn (lôrn), *a.* Forsaken; desolate; forlorn; abandoned.

lor'ry (lôr'î; lôr'î), *n.*; **pl.** **-RIES** (-îz). A large, low truck with small heavy wheels; any of various trucks or other vehicles running on rails.

lo'ry (lô'rî), *n.*; **pl.** **-RIES** (-rîz). Any of numerous parrots.

lose (lôz), *v. t.*; **pret.** & **p. p.** **LOST** (lôst); *p. pr.* & **vb.** **n.** **LOS'ING** (lôz'ing). To bring to destruction (chiefly in passive); suffer the loss of; part with, esp. involuntarily; fail to keep, sustain, or maintain; fail to keep in sight or mind; go astray from; waste; squander; fail to gain or win; prevent from gaining or keeping; cause or suffer to lose the way; suffer loss of (one's, or his, its, etc., identity, self-control, etc.). — *v. i.* To suffer loss. — **los'er** (lôz'ēr), *n.*

loss (lôs), *n.* Destruction; ruin; perdition; act or fact of suffering deprivation; act or fact of failing to win, or utilize, or the resulting state; thing lost; waste; the losing of soldiers or combatants in battle or by surrender, or, chiefly in *pl.*, those so lost. — **Syn.** Privation, detriment, injury, damage. — **at a loss**, puzzled; unable to determine; uncertain.

lost (lôst), *p. a.* Ruined; parted with; astray from, or unable to find, the way;

no longer visible; engrossed, as in thought; not gained or won; wasted.

lot (lôt), *n.* An object used as a counter or check in determining a question by chance; use of lots to decide something; share; allotment; that which comes or happens without human design or forethought; fortune; fate; a portion or plot of land; a number of objects collectively. — *v. t.* To allot; apportion.

loth, loth'some. Vars. of **LOATH**, etc.

lo'tion (lô'shŭn), *n.* A medicinal wash.

lot'ter-y (lôt'ēr-i), *n.*; **pl.** **LOTTERIES** (-îz). A scheme for distributing prizes by lot, esp. such a scheme in which lots, or chances, are sold.

lot'to (-ô), *n.* A game of chance played with numbered cards.

lo'tus (lô'tûs), *n.* In ancient Greek legend, the fruit, usually identified with the jujube, which the Lotophagi (a people visited by Odysseus) ate, or the tree bearing it; any of several flowering water plants represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art; any of a genus (*Lotus*) of plants having pinnate leaves and umbellate flowers.

loud (loud), *a.* Of sound, intense; not low, soft, or subdued; giving or making a loud sound; noisy; outspoken; striking; *Colloq.*, offensively vivid or strong; unrefined. — **Syn.** Noisy, boisterous, clamorous, turbulent, blustering. — **adv.** With loudness; loudly. — **loud'ly**, **adv.** — **loud'ness**, *n.*

lou'is d'or' (lôô'î dôr'). A French gold coin worth from about \$4 to \$4.79, superseded in 1795; a current gold coin of France, the 20-franc piece (\$3.86).

lounge (lounj), *v. i.* & *t.* To move or act in a lazy or listless way; idle; waste by lounging; fritter (with *away*). — *n.* An idle gait or stroll; state of reclining indolently; a piece of furniture resembling a sofa. — **lounge'er** (loun'jēr), *n.*

louse (lous), *n.*; **pl.** **LICE** (lis). Any of certain wingless insects parasitic on animals.

lous'y (louz'î), *a.*; **-I-ER** (-î-ēr); **-I-EST**. Infested with lice; mean; vulgar; vile.

lous'i-ness (-î-nēs), *n.*

lout (lout), *n.* A clownish fellow; bumpkin. — **lout'ish**, *a.*

lou'ver (lôô'ver), *n.* A roof lantern, or turret, to give ventilation or light.

louver boards or **boarding**. The sloping overlapping boards set at intervals in openings, to shed rainwater.

lov'a-ble (lûv'â-b'l), *a.* Exciting, or worthy of, love. — **lov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.* — **lov'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **lov'a-bly**, **adv.**

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menti; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

love (lŭv), *n.* A feeling of strong personal attachment; ardent affection; desire for, and earnest effort to promote, the welfare of another; strong liking; fondness; tender and passionate affection for one of the opposite sex; an instance of love; object of affection; [*cap.*] Cupid, or Eros, as the god of love; sometimes, Venus; in tennis, etc., nothing, or no points scored (in calling the score). — *v. t.* To have or manifest love for; take pleasure in; like. — *v. i.* To be in love.

love bird. Any of numerous small parrots that show great affection for their mates.

love feast. A meal or banquet in token of brotherly love.

love-in-idle-ness, *n.* The heartsease, or wild pansy.

love-lies-bleed'ing, *n.* Any cultivated amaranth, esp. one with spikes of crimson flowers.

love'ly (lĭ), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lĭ-ĕr); **-LI-EST.** Beautiful; esp., having a delicate beauty; beautiful in character; very pleasing. — **Syn.** Charming, delightful, delectable, enchanting. — **love'li-ness**, *n.*

lov'er (lŭv'ĕr), *n.* One who loves; a male lover; *pl.*, a pair in love with each other; a paramour.

love'sick' (lŭv'sĭk'), *a.* Languishing with, or expressing languishing, love.

lov'ing (lŭv'ing), *p. a.* Feeling or expressing love. — **lov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

low (lŏ), *v. i. & t.* To make, or utter with, the calling sound of cattle; moo. — *n.* The calling sound itself.

low (lŏ), *a.* Having small elevation; not high or tall; dead (now only predicatively); below the normal level, surface, intensity, etc.; near the equator; near the horizon; of relatively little importance; of inferior standing; humble; deficient; inferior; not loud; depressed in pitch; grave; deficient in strength, energy, animation, or the like; mean; base; vulgar; not advanced in organization, evolution, civilization, etc. — *adv.* In or to a low position; near the equator; near the horizon; in subjection, poverty, or disgrace; humbly; meanly; cheaply; not loudly; gently.

Low Church. See HIGH CHURCH.

Low Countries. The district forming the present kingdoms of the Netherlands and Belgium and the grand duchy of Luxemburg.

low'er (lou'ĕr), *v. i.* To frown; look sullen; be dark and threatening, as clouds. — *n.* A lowering look.

low'er (lŏ'ĕr), *a.*, *compar.* of *low*.

low'er (lŏ'ĕr), *v. t.* To let descend by its own weight; let down; reduce the height of; depress; reduce in intensity, strength, value, etc. — *v. i.* To become lower or less; diminish.

low'er-case', *a.* *Print.* Pert. to, or kept in, the lower case; small (not capital), as letters.

low'er-ing (lou'-'-), *p. a.* Frowning; gloomy.

low'er-most (lŏ'ĕr-mŏst), *a.* Lowest.

low'er-y (lou'ĕr-l), *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

Low German. The group of Teutonic languages that includes Gothic, Dutch, English, etc.; also, Plattdeutsch.

low'ing (lŏ'ing), *n.* The calling sound of cattle, or the act of uttering it.

low'land (-lānd), *n.* Low country.

low'ly (lŏ'lĭ), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lĭ-ĕr); **-LI-EST.** Belonging to a low rank; modest; humble; meek; low in position or development; inferior; secondary. — *adv.* Meekly; modestly; in a low position, manner, or degree. — **low'li-ness**, *n.*

lox'o-drom'ic (lŏk'sŏ-drŏm'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to sailing on rhumb lines.

loxodromic curve or line. A line on the surface of a sphere making equal oblique angles with all meridians; rhumb line. This curve is the path of a ship sailing always oblique to the meridian in one direction by the compass.

loy'al (loi'dl), *a.* Faithful to law or the lawful government or sovereign; true to one to whom fidelity is due; constant; faithful; of or pert. to loyalty. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

loy'al-ist, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign, or to the lawful authority, esp. in times of revolt or revolution.

loy'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being loyal. — **Syn.** Fidelity, faithfulness, constancy, devotion, fealty, homage.

loz'enge (lŏz'ĕnj), *n.* A figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; diamond; a thing in the form of a lozenge, as a small cake or tablet, flavored, and often medicated.

lub'ber (lŭb'ĕr), *n.* A big, clumsy, awkward fellow; an unskilled seaman. — **lub'ber-ly**, *a. & adv.*

lu'bri-cant (lŭ'bri-kānt), *a.* Lubricating. — *n.* That which lubricates, as oil, grease, etc.

lu'bri-cate (-kā), *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery; apply a lubricant to. — **lu'bri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* — **lu'bri-ca'tor** (lŭ'bri-kā'tĕr), *n.*

lu-bric'i-ty (lŭ-bris'i-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Slipperiness; smoothness; oili-ness; lasciviousness; lewdness.

lu-cern' (lŭ-sŭrn'), *n.* Alfalfa.

lu'cid (lŭ'sĭd), *a.* Shining; bright; clear; pellucid; designating, or characterized

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăř, ice, ĭll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ănite,

by, a sane or normal state of the faculties; easily understood; clear; perspicuous.—**lu-cid'i-ty** (lū-sid'ī-tī), *n.*—**lu'-cid-ly**, *adv.*—**lu'-cid-ness**, *n.*

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sī-fēr), *n.* The planet Venus, when it is the morning star; Satan as identified with the rebel archangel before his fall; [*l. c.*] a friction match.

luck (lūk), *n.* That which happens to one seemingly by chance; chance; hap; fortune; favorable fortune; good luck.

luck'less, *a.* Unfortunate.
luck'y (-ī), *a.*; **LUCK'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Fortunate; producing good, or resulting in good, by chance, or unexpectedly; favorable; happy.—**luck'ly**, *adv.*—**luck'iness**, *n.*

lu'cra-tive (lū'krā-tiv), *a.* Yielding lucre; profitable.—**lu'cra-tive-ly**, *adv.*—**lu'cra-tive-ness**, *n.*

lu'cre (lū'kēr; lōō'-), *n.* Gain in money or goods; profit; riches;—now used in an ill sense.

lu'cu-brate (lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.* To work by artificial light; produce lucubrations.

lu'cu-bra'tion (-brā'shūn), *n.* A lucubrating; thing produced by or as if by study or meditation in retirement.

lu'di-crous (lū'dī-krūs), *a.* Adapted to excite laughter, esp. from incongruity or exaggeration; ridiculous.—**Syn.** Burlesque, comic, droll.—**lu'di-crous-ly**, *adv.*—**lu'di-crous-ness**, *n.*

luff (lūf), *n.* Act of sailing a ship closer to the wind; forward or weather leech of a fore-and-aft sail.—*v. i.* To turn the head of a vessel toward the wind.

lug (lūg), *n.* That which projects like an ear, esp. that by which anything is supported or grasped.

lug, *v. t. & i.* To pull with force; haul or drag, or carry along, esp. with difficulty.

lug'gage (lūg'āj), *n.* A traveler's baggage. *Chiefly Gr. Brit.*

lug'ger (-ēr), *n.* A vessel carrying a lug-sail or lugsails.

lug'sail (lūg'sāl'), or **lug**, *n.* A four-sided sail bent to a yard hanging obliquely on the mast.

lu-gu'bri-ous (lū-gū'brī-ūs), *a.* Mournful; doleful.—**lu-gu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**lu-gu'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

lug'worm (lūg'wūrm'), *n.* Any of several large annelids with tufted gills on the back, found in sandy beaches.

luke'warm (lūk'wūrm'), *a.* Moderately warm; tepid; hence, indifferent.

lull (lūl), *v. t.* To cause to rest by soothing influences; calm.—*v. i.* To become gradually calm.—*n.* A brief cessation of storm or confusion.

lull'a-by' (lūl'ā-bī'), *n.*; *pl.* **-IES** (-bīz'). A soothing refrain, as to quiet a baby.

lum-ba'go (lūm-bā'gō), *n.* Rheumatic pain in the loins and lower back.

lum'bar (lūm'bār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or near, the loins.

lum'ber (-bēr), *n.* Old or refuse household stuff; anything superfluous or needlessly cumbrous; timber, esp. that sawed or split into boards, planks, etc.—*v. i.* To move clumsily or as if burdened; *U. S. & Canada*, to cut logs in the forest, or prepare timber for market.—*v. t.* To heap together in disorder; fill or encumber with old furniture or other lumber.

—**lum'ber-er**, *n.*—**lum'ber-man** (-mán), *n.* *U. S. & Canada.*

lu'mi-na-ry (lū'mī-nā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). A body that gives light, esp. a heavenly body; an artificial light.

lu'mi-nif'er-ous (-nīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* Producing light or transmitting light.

lu'mi-nos'i-ty (-nōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). Quality or state of being luminous; a luminous thing.

lu'mi-nous (lū'mī-nūs), *a.* Shining; brilliant; bright; enlightened; intelligent; also, clear; intelligible.—**lu'mi-nous-ly**, *adv.*

lump (lūmp), *n.* A piece or mass of indefinite or irregular shape; a protuberance, as a swelling; a whole aggregation, collection, lot; *Colloq.*, a sluggish or dull person or a heavy-set person.—*v. t.* To make into a lump; make lumps on or in; unite in one body or sum; take in the gross; speak of collectively.—*v. i.* To become a lump or lumpy.

lump'fish' (lūmp'fīsh'), *n.* A soft, clumsy, marine fish, usually translucent sea-green. It has tubercles on the skin.

lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; inert; gross; heavy; dull.

lump'y (lūm'pī), *a.*; **LUMP'Y-ER** (-pī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Covered with, or full of, lumps; of water, rough or choppy.

lu'na-cy (lū'nā-sī), *n.*; *pl.* **-CIES** (-sīz). Any form of unsoundness of mind, except (usually) idiocy; extravagant folly; madness; craziness.

lu'nar (lū'nār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, the moon; round or crescent; measured by the moon's revolutions.

lu'nate (lū'nāt), *a.* Crescent-shaped.

lu'na-tic (-nā-tīk), *a.* Affected with, or evincing, lunacy; crazy; insane; appropriated to, or used by, insane persons.—*n.* An insane person.

lu-na'tion (lū-nā'shūn), *n.* The time between successive new moons, averaging 29d., 12 h., 44 m., 2.9 s.

lunch (lūnch), *n.* A luncheon, or light

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

repast (*Colloq. & Informal*); food prepared for a lunch. — *v. i.* To take lunch.

lunch'oon (lŭn'chŭn), *n.* Food, or a light repast, taken between meals or as an irregular meal; a light repast between breakfast and dinner.

lu-nette' (lŭ-nĕt'), *n.* A crescent-shaped object, as that surface at the upper part of a wall which is partly surrounded by a vault intersected by the wall. This space is often filled by a window or a mural painting.

lung (lŭng), *n.* One of the (usually two) compound saclike organs forming the respiratory organ of air-breathing vertebrates.

lunge (lŭnj), *n.* A sudden thrust, as with a sword; act of plunging forward; a leap. — *v. i. & t.* To make, cause to make, or move with, a lunge.

lung'wort' (lŭng'wŭrt'), *n.* A European plant, of the borage family, with small blue flowers, and white-spotted leaves likened to a diseased lung.

lu'pine (lŭ'pin), *n.* Any of various leguminous plants with handsome long racemes; also, its seed.

lu'pine (lŭ'pin), *a.* Wolfish.

lu'pus (lŭ'pŭs), *n.* A certain cutaneous disease of a tuberculous nature.

lurch (lŭrch), *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; a swaying or staggering movement. — *v. i.* To move with a lurch or lurches.

lurch, *n.* A conclusion of a game or games with one player far ahead or with one failing to score; discomfiture (*Obs.*, except in *to leave in the lurch*).

lure (lŭr), *n.* A bunch of feathers on a long cord, often baited with raw meat, used by falconers in recalling hawks; an allurement; an enticement; decoy or bait for animals or fish. — *v. t.* To draw to the lure; allure; entice.

lu'rid (lŭ'rid), *a.* Pale yellow; ghastly pale; wan; dismal; appearing like glowing fire seen through, or combined with, cloud or smoke; brown tinged with red. — **lu'rid-ly**, *adv.* — **lu'rid-ness**, *n.*

lurk (lŭrk), *v. i.* To lie hidden, as in ambush; escape notice or exist secretly; move, stay, or go furtively (with *along*, *away*, *about*, etc.); sneak. — **Syn.** Skulk, slink.

lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* Grateful to taste or smell, esp. from sweetness; delicious; deliciously sensuous; often, cloying; honeyed. — **lus'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **lus'cious-ness**, *n.*

lush (lŭsh), *a.* Full of juice or succulence; luxuriant, as grass; characterized by lush growth.

lust (lŭst), *n.* Sensuous, esp. sexual, desire; longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; — usually in a bad sense. — *v. i.* To have lust (often with *after*).

lus'ter (lŭs'tĕr), *n.* Fact or quality of shining with reflected light; shine or sheen; gloss; brilliancy; splendor; glitter; radiance of beauty or renown; splendor. — **Syn.** Polish, brightness, brilliancy. — **lus'ter-less**, *a.*

lust'ful (lŭst'fŭl), *a.* Full of, or excited by, lust; characterized by lust. — **Syn.** Sensual, fleshly, carnal, licentious, lewd, unchaste, impure.

lust'ily (lŭs'ti-lĭ), *adv.*, **lust'i-ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.

lus'tral (lŭs'trāl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or used for, purification.

lus'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* To make clear or pure by a propitiatory offering; purify. — **lus-tra'tion** (lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.*

lus'tring (lŭs'tring), *n.* A kind of glossy silk fabric.

lus'trous (-trŭs), *a.* Having luster or sheen; shining; radiant; illustrious.

lust'y (lŭs'ti), *a.*; **lust'ier** (-tĭ-ĕr); **-I-EST**. Full of life and vigor; vigorous; robust.

lute (lŭt), *n.* A cement of tenacious infusible substance. — *v. t.* To close or cover with lute.

lute, *n.* A stringed instrument having a large pear-shaped body and played by plucking. — *v. t. & i.* To play on the lute.

lu-te'ci-um (lŭ-tĕ'shĭ-ŭm; -sĭ-ŭm), *n.* A metallic element separated from ytterbium in 1907 (Symbol, *Lu*).

Lu'ther-an (lŭ'thĕr-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Luther; adhering to the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. — *n.* One who accepts, or adheres to, the doctrines of Luther or the Lutheran Church. The cardinal doctrine is that of justification by faith alone. — **Lu'ther-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

lux-u'ri-ance (lŭks-ŭ'rĭ-ăns; lŭg-zhŏŏ'rĭ-ăns), *n.* State or quality of being luxuriant; exuberance.

lux-u'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* Exceedingly fertile, as soil; exuberant in growth; rank; abundant; profuse and intricate in design, fertile in invention, or florid in device. — **lux-u'ri-ant-ly**, *adv.*

lux-u'ri-ate (-ăt), *v. i.* To grow exuberantly; feed or live luxuriously.

lux-u'ri-ous (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or ministering to, luxury. — **Syn.** Luxuriant, rank. — **lux-u'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **lux-u'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

lux'u-ry (lŭk'shŏŏ-rĭ), *n.*; **pl. -RIES** (-rĭz). A free indulgence in costly gratifications

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sŏft. cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

of the appetites or tastes, as in food, dress, etc.; a mode of life characterized by this; anything which pleases the senses, and is also costly, or difficult to obtain.

-ly (-lī). A suffix forming adjectives, now mostly from nouns, and denoting: (1) *Like in appearance, manner, or nature; characteristic of; befitting; becoming*. Examples: queenly, *like* or *becoming* a queen; cowardly, *befitting*, or *characteristic of*, a coward.

(2) With nouns of time, *every* (so often). Examples: daily, *every* day; monthly, *every* month.

-ly. A suffix forming adverbs, esp. from adjectives and participles. Most English adverbs are formed by its use. They may be classified as adverbs:

(1) Of time, meaning: *in, at, or during a . . . time or period; specif., every* (so often), *by the . . . ; once a . . .*. Examples: lately, recently, frequently, etc., *in, at, or during* a late, recent, etc., *time or period*; weekly, yearly, monthly, *every* week, etc., *by the* week, etc., *once a* week, etc.

(2) Of place, meaning: *in, at, through, or the like, a place, part, region, direction, or the like*. Examples: lowly, easterly, inwardly, etc., *in or at* a low, etc., *place, part, region, direction, or the like*; widely, *in or through* a wide region.

(3) Of manner, meaning: *in a . . . manner, way, method, fashion, mode, or the like*. Examples: slowly, badly, wisely, *in* a slow, bad, etc., *manner, way, method, fashion*.

(4) Of degree, number, or quantity, meaning: *in or to a . . . degree, number, measure, extent, amount, quantity, or the like*. Examples: greatly, entirely, intolerably, *in or to* a great, etc., *degree, number, measure, extent, amount, quantity, or the like*.

ly-can'thro-py (lī-kān'thrō-pī), *n.* A form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf (or some other animal) and imitates its actions; in folklore, the assumption of the form and traits of a wolf by witchcraft or magic.

ly-ce'um (lī-sē'ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -ums (-ūmz), L. -cea (-ā). A place of exercise with covered walks, in the suburbs of ancient Athens, where Aristotle taught [*cap.*]; a house or apartment used for a place of instruction by lectures; an association for debate and literary improvement.

lych'nis (līk'nīs), *n.* Any of a genus (*Lychnis*) of plants, of the pink family, with cymes of showy, mostly white or red, flowers; a campion.

ly'co-po'di-um (lī'kō-pō'dī-ūm), *n.* Any of various evergreen plants (genus *Lycopodium*), erect or creeping, including the ground pine, ground fir, etc.

lydd'ite (līd'it), *n.* A kind of high explosive, chiefly picric acid.

Lyd'i-an (līd'ī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Lydia, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants; in reference to Lydian culture, soft or effeminate; voluptuous.

lye (lī), *n.* A strong caustic alkaline solution, esp. that made by leaching wood ashes, used in making soap, in washing, etc.

ly'ing (lī'ing), *p. a.* Supported horizontally; recumbent.

lymph (līmf), *n.* A nearly colorless coagulable fluid contained in certain vessels of the body; a fibrinous material exuded from inflamed blood vessels; a fluid containing products resulting from the growth of specific microorganisms on a culture medium, and supposed to have curative properties.

lym-phat'ic (līm-fāt'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, containing, or conveying, lymph; designating or having a temperament lacking energy or animation. — *n.* Any of the vessels, the larger ones resembling veins in structure, containing or conveying lymph.

lynch (līnch), *v. t.* To inflict punishment, esp. death, upon, without the forms of law, as when a mob hangs a suspect.

lynch law. Act or practice by private persons of inflicting punishment for crimes or offenses, without due process of law.

lynx (līnks), *n.* Any of certain wild cats of Europe and America, having relatively long legs, a short stubby tail, and often tufted ears.

ly'rate (lī'rāt), *a.* Lyre-shaped, as a leaf or the tail of certain birds.

lyre (līr), *n.* A stringed instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks, esp. in accompanying song and recitation.

lyre bird. Any of three Australian passerine birds the males of which have long tail feathers which are lyrate when spread.

lyr'ic (līr'ik), **lyr'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a lyre or harp; suited to be sung to the lyre (used of poetry, generally in stanzas, expressive of the poet's feeling rather than of incident or events).

lyr'ic, *n.* A lyric poem; a lyrical composition; a verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry.

lyr'ist (līr'ist; līr'-), *n.* A player on the lyre; a composer or singer of lyrical poetry.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

M

M (ém); *pl.* m's, ms (émz). The thirteenth letter of the English alphabet; in printing, an em.

ma (mä), *n.* Mamma. *Colloq. or Childish.*

ma'am (mäm; mäm; *unaccented* mäm; 'm), *n.* Madam. *Colloq. for Madam*, and now used only parenthetically or at end of a sentence, and rarely among equals.

ma-ca'co (mä-kä'kō), *n.* Any of several lemurs.

mac-ad'am (mäk-äd'äm), *n.* Macadamized roadway or pavement; broken stone used in macadamizing.

mac-ad'am-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To construct or finish (a road) by compacting a layer of small broken stone on a convex well-drained earth roadbed. — **mac-ad'-am-i-za'tion** (-i-zä'shün; -i-zä'shün), *n.*

ma-caque' (mä-käk'), *n.* Any of certain short-tailed monkeys of the East.

mac'a-ro'ni (mäk'-ä-rō'nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIS (-niz), or -NIES (-niz). A paste, chiefly of wheat flour dried in slender tubes, to be cooked as food. Spaghetti is smaller and solid and vermicelli is solid and smaller still.

mac-a-ron'ic (-rōn'ik), *a.* Confused; jumbled; of or pert. to a kind of burlesque composition, in which the vernacular words of one or more modern languages are intermixed with Latin words, and with hybrids formed by adding Latin terminations to other roots.

mac-a-roon' (-rōōn'), *n.* A small cake, chiefly of white of eggs, sugar, and pounded almonds.

ma-caw' (mä-kō'), *n.* Any of many very large, long-tailed, brilliant-colored parrots of America.

mac'ca-boy (mäk'-ä-boi), *n.* A kind of snuff.

mace (mäs), *n.* A heavy club, often spiked, used esp. in the Middle Ages for breaking armor; any club used as a weapon; a staff borne by, or carried before, a dignitary as an ensign of authority.

mace, *n.* A kind of fragrant aromatic spice consisting of the dried outer fibrous covering of the nutmeg.

Mae'e-do'ni-an (mä's-ē-dō'ni-än), *a. & n.* See -AN.

mac'er-ate (mä's-ēr-ät), *v. t.* To make lean; waste away; soften by steeping in a liquid. — **mac'er-a'tion** (-ä'shün), *n.*

ma-che'te (mä-chä'tä), *n.* A very large heavy knife, variously used. *Sp. America.*

Mach'i-a-vel'li-an (mäk'-i-ä-vē'l'i-än);

-yän), *a.* Of or pert. to the Florentine Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527), or esp. his doctrine that a ruler may use any means, however unscrupulous, to maintain a strong central government; resembling such principles; characterized by political cunning. — **Mach'i-a-vel'li-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

ma-chic'o-la'tion (mä-chik'ō-lä'shün; mäch'ī-kō), *n.* An opening between the corbels of a parapet, or in a gallery floor or the roof of a portal, through which missiles can be shot or dropped; the gallery or parapet.

mach'i-nate (mäk'ī-nät), *v. i. & t.* To plan; contrive; scheme to do harm; plot.

mach'i-na'tion (-nä'shün), *n.* Act of machinating; a hostile scheme or plan; an artful plot.

ma-chine' (mä-shēn'), *n.* A mechanical contrivance, the work of human hands; formerly, often, a vehicle of any kind, as a coach; now, often, a bicycle, tricycle, motor cycle, or automobile; a combination of mechanical parts serving to transmit and modify force and motion so as to do work; a person or organization that acts like a machine; the body or leaders in a political party or other association, through which its activities are largely controlled. — *v. t.* To shape or finish by the action of machinery.

machine gun. A cannon, usually of small-arm caliber, for rapid, continuous firing, and operated by mechanism.

ma-chin'er-y (mä-shēn'ēr-ī), *n.* The agencies in the development of a plot, as of a poem, esp. supernatural agencies; machines in general or collectively; the working parts of a machine; agencies by which any action or result is obtained.

ma-chin'ist (-ist), *n.* A constructor of, or one versed in, machines.

mack'er-el (mäk'ēr-ēl), *n.* A food fish of the North Atlantic; any of various related fishes.

mackerel sky. A sky flecked with small white clouds.

mack'in-tosh (-in-tōsh), *n.* A kind of waterproof outer garment; the cloth from which mackintoshes are made.

mac'ro-cosm (mäk'rō-kōz'm), *n.* The universe.

ma-crom'e-ter (mä-krōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for determining size or distance of objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

ma'cron (mā'krōn; mǎk'rōn), *n.* A short, straight, horizontal mark [-] placed over vowels to denote long quantity. [F.] In this book the macron indicates the name sounds of vowels: ā in dāme, ē in ēve, ī in ice, ō in ōld, ū in ūse.

mad (mǎd), *a.* Disordered in intellect; insane; due to, or marked by, delusion or want of reason; rashly foolish; furious; enraged; *Colloq.*, angry or vexed; carried away by desire or passion; infatuated; extravagant; extravagantly gay; rabid.

mad'am (mǎd'ām), *n.* A form of polite address to a lady; — for the plural the French *mesdames*.

ma'dame' (mǎ'dām'; mā-dām'; often Anglicized, mǎd'ām), *n.*; *pl.* MESDAMES (mǎ'dām'). My lady; — a French title of courtesy for married women, often applied in English to any foreign married women; a French married woman.

mad'cap' (mǎd'kǎp'), *a.* Wild; reckless. — *n.* A madcap person.

mad'den (mǎd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become mad.

mad'der (-ēr), *n.* A European herb with small yellowish flowers; the root of this plant, used in dyeing; a coloring matter prepared from it.

made (mǎd), *pret. & p. p.* of MAKE.

Ma-dei'ra (mǎ-dē'rǎ; mā-dā'rǎ), *n.* Wine made in Madeira.

ma-de-moi'selle' (mǎd'mwǎ'zēl'; mǎd'-ē-mō-zēl'; *Colloq.*; mām'zēl'), *n.*; *pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (mǎ'd'-mwǎ'zēl'). [F.] A French title of courtesy given to a girl or an unmarried lady, equivalent to the English *Miss*; — abbr. *Mlle.*

mad'house' (mǎd'hous'), *n.* An insane asylum.

mad'ly (mǎd'li), *adv.*, **mad'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

mad'man (mǎd'mǎn), *n.* A lunatic.

ma-don'na (mǎ-dōn'ā), *n.* My lady; — Italian term of address; [*cap.*] the Virgin Mary (an Italian designation); a picture or a statue of the Virgin Mary.

ma-dras' (mǎ-drās'), *n.* A kind of fine cotton fabric, usually corded or figured.

mad're-pore (mǎd'rē-pōr), *n.* Any of certain stony corals.

mad'ri-gal (-rī-gāl), *n.* A lyric, usually amorous; an unaccompanied musical setting of such a poem in (usually) five or six parts; any part song or glee.

Mael'strom (mǎl'strōm), *n.* A celebrated whirlpool off the northwest coast of Norway; [*l. c.*] any destructive or wide-reaching noxious influence.

mæ'nad (mē'nād), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NADS (-nādz), L. MÆNADES (mēn'ā-dēz). A

nymph attendant on Dionysus; a bacchante; any frenzied woman.

maf'fi-a (mǎf'fē-ā), *n.* In Sicily, the popular sentiment of hostility to the law, or those imbued with this sentiment; a supposed organization of Sicilians or Italians in foreign countries, formed for perpetrating unlawful acts, as murder and blackmail.

mag'a-zine' (mǎg'ā-zēn'), *n.* A storehouse or repository, as for military stores; powder room in a fort or a ship; reservoir or supply chamber for a stove, camera, etc.; a chamber in a gun for holding cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece; contents of a magazine; a pamphlet published periodically and containing miscellaneous articles, stories, poems, etc.; a store or shop.

Mag'da-len (mǎg'dā-lēn), **Mag'da-lene** (-lēn), *n.* Mary Magdalene, by tradition the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ (*Luke* vi. 36); [*l. c.*] a reformed prostitute.

ma-gen'ta (mǎ-jēn'tā), *n.* An aniline dyestuff yielding a brilliant dark red; also, the color.

mag'got (mǎg'ōt), *n.* A grublike, footless larva of an insect; esp., a form living in decaying matter, flesh, etc.; a fantastic notion or caprice. — **mag'got-y** (-i), *a.*

Ma'gi (mǎ'ji), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MAGUS (mǎ'gūs). A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia, in later times supposed to be sorcerers. — **Ma'gi-an** (mǎ'jī-ān), *n. & a.*

mag'ic (mǎj'ik), *n.* The art which pretends to produce effects by the aid of supernatural beings or by a mastery of secret forces in nature; power brought into play by magic; any seemingly occult power. — **Syn.** Sorcery, necromancy, conjuration, enchantment.

mag'ic (mǎj'ik), **mag'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, magic; characterized by magic; seemingly due to, or having the power of, magic; enchanting. — **mag'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ma-gi'cian (mǎ-jish'ān), *n.* One skilled in magic; a necromancer; sorcerer; conjurer.

magic lantern. An optical instrument for throwing upon a screen greatly magnified pictures from slides placed in the focus of the outer lens.

magic square. Numbers so disposed, in the form of a square, that each row, taken vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, shall give the same sum.

mag'is-te'ri-al (mǎj'is-tē'ri-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a master; authoritative; over-

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdûre; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

bearing; imperious; of or pert. to a magistrate, his office, or his duties.

mag'is-tra-cy (măj'is-tră-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). State, office, or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

mag'is-trate (-trăt), *n.* A person having power as a public civil officer.

mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'i-măs), *a.* Great of mind; elevated; noble. — **mag-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **mag'na-nim'i-ty** (măg'nă-nim'i-ti), *n.*

mag'nate (măg'năt), *n.* A person of rank, influence, or distinction.

mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhī-ă, -zhă; -shī-ă, -shă), *n.* Magnesium oxide, a light earthy white substance, slightly alkaline, used as a laxative. — **magnesia alba**, a white, hydrous carbonate of magnesium, similarly used.

mag-ne'si-um (-nē'zhī-ăm; -shī-ăm), *n.* A silver-white metal, malleable, ductile, and light (Symbol, *Mg*). It burns with a dazzling, strongly actinic light.

mag'net (măg'nět), *n.* Loadstone; any body having the properties characteristic of loadstone, or polarity and the power of strongly attracting iron and some other substances; a mass of iron or steel having such properties artificially imparted.

mag-net'ic (măg-nět'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the magnet; endowed with great personal attractiveness; having or induced by magnetism.

magnetic needle. A slender bar of magnetized steel which, when free to swing, as in a compass, indicates the direction of the earth's magnetism, and so approximately the north and south line.

magnetic poles. The poles of a magnet; specif., the magnetic poles of the earth.

mag'net-ism (măg'nět-iz'm), *n.* Property, quality, or state, of being magnetic; science of magnetic phenomena; power to attract; power to excite the feelings and gain the affections; mesmerism.

mag'net-ite (-it), *n.* A native oxide of iron, strongly attracted by a magnet, and sometimes having magnetic polarity.

mag'net-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to; convert into a magnet; attract by magnetism; hypnotize. — **mag'net-i-za'tion** (-i-ză'shăn; -i-ză'-), *n.*

mag-ne'to (măg-nē'tō; măg'nět-ō), *n.* A magneto-electric machine; esp., a magneto-dynamo used to generate the current for the electric ignition in some internal-combustion engines, being operated by the engine itself.

mag'net-o-dy'na-mo (măg'nět-ō-dī'nă-mō; măg-nět-ō-), *n.* A dynamo with permanent field magnets.

mag'net-o-e-lec'tric, *a.* Pert. to, or characterized by, electricity developed by magnets.

mag'net-om'e-ter (măg'nět-ôm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic forces.

Mag-nif'i-cat (măg-nif'i-kăt), *n.* The song of the Virgin Mary (*Luke* i. 46-55).

mag'ni-fi-ca'tion (măg'nī-fi-kă'shăn), *n.* A magnifying; state or fact of being magnified.

mag-nif'i-cence (-nif'i-sěns), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being magnificent.

mag-nif'i-cent (-sěnt), *a.* Characterized by sensuous splendor or sumptuous adornment; characterized by grandeur or majestic beauty; as applied to ideas, languages, etc., exalted or noble. — **Syn.** Glorious, majestic, sublime. — **mag-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

mag-nif'i-co (-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES (-kōz). A magnate.

mag'ni-fy (măg'nī-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To extol (*Archaic*); increase the importance or estimation of; amplify; enlarge, actually or in apparent dimensions, as by a microscope; exaggerate. — *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects, as a lens does.

mag-nil'o-quent (măg-nīl'ō-kwěnt), *a.* Speaking pompously; bombastic; grandiloquent. — **mag-nil'o-quence** (-kwěns), *n.* — **mag-nil'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

mag'ni-tude (măg'nī-tūd), *n.* Greatness, as in size, character, position, fame, importance, etc.; size; spatial quality; a degree of brightness, as of a fixed star.

mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'li-ă), *n.* Any of various trees (genus *Magnolia*) having aromatic bark and large fragrant white, pink, or purple flowers.

mag'num (măg'nŭm), *n.* A two-quart bottle for wine.

mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* A bird allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail; a chatterer.

Mag'yar (mōd'yōr), *n.* One of the dominant people of Hungary; their language.

ma-ha-ra'ja (mă-hă-ră'jă), *n.* A sovereign prince. *India*.

Mah'dī (mă'dē), *n.* Among Mohammedans, the last spiritual leader of the faithful. — **Mah'dism** (-diz'm), *n.*

ma-hog'a-ny (mă-hōg'ă-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). A tropical American tree with handsome hard, dark wood; also, the wood, much used in cabinet work.

Ma-hom'et-an (mă-hōm'ēt-ăn), **Ma-hom'ed-an** (-ēd-ăn), *Vars.* of **MOHAMMEDAN**.

ma-hout' (mă-hout'), *n.* The keeper and driver of an elephant. *East Indies*.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ëve, ăvent, ănd, ōrb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

maid (mād), *n.* An unmarried girl or woman; a maiden; esp., a virgin; a female servant. — **maid of honor**, an unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, whose duty it is to attend a queen or a princess; the principal (unmarried) attendant on a bride at the wedding.

maid'en (mād'n), *n.* A maid. — *a.* Of or pert. to a maiden or maidens; innocent; pure; fresh; untried; unused; first; earliest.

maid'en-hair' (-hār'), *n.* Variety of fern with slender stipes and delicate fronds.

maid'en-hood (-hōöd), *n.* Virginity.

maid'en-ly, *a.* Of or pert. to a maiden or maidenhood; gentle; modest. — **maid'en-ly**, *adv.*

maid'serv'ant (-sûr'vânt), *n.* A female servant.

mai'gre (mā'gēr; mā'gr'), *a.* Designating articles of diet free from flesh or the juices of flesh.

mail (māl), *n.* A flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings for defensive armor; any defensive or protective covering. — *v. t.* To arm with mail.

mail, *n.* The bag or bags, with the letters, papers, etc., conveyed from one post office to another; the system of appliances used in the postal service; that which comes in the mail; letters; that which conveys mail, as a vehicle or person. — *v. t.* To deliver into the custody of the post office for transmission; post.

mail'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Lawful to mail.

maim (mām), *v. t.* To deprive of the use of a member so as to incapacitate a person for fighting; mutilate; cripple.

main (mān), *n.* In the game of hazard, a number which the caster calls before throwing; a match at dice, a stake played for, etc.; a match at cockfighting.

main, *n.* Strength; power (*Archaic*, exc. in "with might and main"); broad stretch; expanse; mainland; main or high sea; chief part; essential point; a principal line or conduit; a trunk line of a railroad. — *a.* Powerful; mighty; designating a great stretch of land or of sea or of space; chief; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; sheer; utter; connected with the mainmast.

main'land (mān'lānd), *n.* The continent; the principal land.

main'ly, *adv.* Principally; chiefly.

main'mast (-māst), *n.* The mast regarded as the principal mast in a vessel.

main'sail' (mān'sāl'; *naut.* mān's'l), *n.* The principal sail on the mainmast.

main'sheet' (-shēt'), *n.* One of the sheets of the mainsail.

main'spring' (-spring'), *n.* The most important spring in a mechanism, as in a watch.

main'stay' (-stā'), *n.* The stay from the maintop forward; main support.

main-tain' (mān-tān'; mēn-), *v. t.* To hold or keep in any state, esp. in efficiency or validity; support, sustain, or uphold; keep up; continue in or with, carry on; bear the expense of; support; uphold and defend (a person); keep possession of; hold; affirm; esp., to assert as true or as subject to proof; support or defend by argument. — **main-tain'a-ble**, *a.*

main'te-nance (mān'tē-nāns), *n.* Support, sustenance, defense, etc.; means of sustenance.

main'top' (mān'tōp'), *n.* A platform at the head of the mainmast.

maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn.

ma-jes'tic (mā-jēs'tik), *a.* Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity; noble; grand. — **Syn.** Splendid, sublime, magnificent; regal, royal; stately, lofty, exalted, elevated. — **ma-jes'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

maj'es-ty (māj'ēs-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Sovereign dignity or authority; grandeur; exalted dignity; [*cap.*] in **His (Her, Your, etc.) Majesty**, a title applied to a sovereign.

ma-jol'i-ca (mā-jōl'i-kā; mā-yōl'-), *n.* A kind of pottery with opaque glazing and showy decoration.

ma'jor (mā'jēr), *a.* Greater in number, quantity, rank, importance, etc.; of full legal age; greater by a half step than the minor; designating the term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion, or the premise containing that term. — *n.* An officer of a certain rank (See **ARMY**).

ma'jor-do'mo (mā'jēr-dō'mō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOMOS (-mōz). A man having charge of a great household, esp. of a royal establishment; a head steward.

major general. An officer of a certain rank, properly commanding a division (See **ARMY**).

ma-jor'i-ty (mā-jōr'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Status of being of full legal age; the greater of two numbers regarded as parts of a whole; more than half of any total; also, the excess of this greater number over the remainder.

make (māk), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* MADE (mād); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* *n.* MAK'ING (māk'-ing). To form or constitute, or cause to be, in external nature; frame, fashion, prepare, construct, fabricate, manufacture, compose, etc.; form mentally or

ideally; formulate; design; compute to be; consider; signify; cause to exist, appear, or occur; create; establish; prepare; cause to be; assure the success or prosperity of; cause (to act in a certain way); arrange; gain; acquire; attain; accomplish by going; traverse, etc.; arrive at. — *v. i.* To engage in forming or constructing something, or to cause something to be formed or constructed; cause something (understood) to assume a designated condition or to perform a designated action; have effect; act (in a certain manner); be active; proceed; go; extend; increase; grow. — *n.* Structure; form; constitution; character; kind; production; output.

make'-be-lieve', *n.* A feigning to believe, as in children's play; a fiction; invention. — *a.* Feigned; insincere.

mak'er (māk'ēr), *n.* One that makes; [*cap.*] the Creator.

make'shift' (māk'shift'), *n.* That with which one makes shift; temporary expedient.

make'-up', *n.* The way in which anything is made up or put together; constitution; composition.

mal- (māl-). A prefix denoting *ill* or *evil*.
mal'a-chite (māl'ā-kit), *n.* A native green basic carbonate of copper.

mal'ad-min'is-ter (ā-d-min'is-tēr), *v. t.* To administer badly.

mal'a-droit' (māl'ā-droit'), *a.* Clumsy; awkward; unskillful. — **mal'a-droit'-ly**, *adv.* — **mal'a-droit'-ness**, *n.*

mal'a-dy (māl'ā-dī), *n.*; *pl.* -**DIES** (-dīz). Any disease of the human body; esp., a lingering or deep-seated disorder.

Mal'a-ga (-gā), *n.* Wine from the province of Málaga, Spain; also, a sweet, white grape much cultivated in Spain.

mal'aise' (māl'āz'; māl'āz), *n.* [F.] An indefinite feeling of bodily uneasiness.

mal'a-pert (māl'ā-pūrt), *a.* Bold; impudent; saucy; pert. — *n.* A malapert person.

mal'a-prop-ism (māl'ā-prōp-īz'm), *n.* A grotesque misuse of a word; a word so used.

mal-ap'ro-pos' (māl-āp'rō-pō'), *a.* Unseasonable; inopportune. — *adv.* Unseasonably; inappropriately.

mal'lar (māl'lār), *a.* Pert. to the cheek or the sides of the head.

ma-la'ri-a (mā-lā'ri-ā), *n.* An unhealthy exhalation from certain soils; miasma; a febrile disease formerly supposed to be due to poisonous exhalations, but now known to be due to blood parasites from infected mosquitoes. — **ma-la'ri-al** (-āl), *a.*

Ma-lay' (mā-lā'; mā'lā), *a.* Of or pert. to the Malay Peninsula or its inhabitants. — *n.* A member of the dominant brown race of the region including the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands; the language of the Malays. — **Ma-lay'-an** (mā-lā'ān), *a. & n.*

mal'con-tent' (māl'kōn-tēnt'), *a.* Discontented, esp. with the government. — *n.* One who is discontent.

male (māl), *a.* Designating, or of or pert. to, a human being or animal of the sex which begets young; pert. to or designating any plant organ or reproductive body which accomplishes fertilization, or the plant which bears such organs; masculine; in machinery, etc., adapted for fitting into a corresponding hollow piece. — **Syn.** Manly, mannish, manful, virile. — *n.* A male human being, animal, or plant.

mal'e-dic'tion (māl'ē-dīk'shūn), *n.* A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; a curse; act of speaking evil; slander; state of being slandered.

mal'e-fac'tion (-fāk'shūn), *n.* An evil deed; offense.

mal'e-fac'tor (-fāk'tēr), *n.* One guilty of a malefaction; esp., a criminal. — **Syn.** Evil doer, culprit, felon.

ma-lef'i-cent (mā-lēf'ī-sēnt), *a.* Doing evil to others.

ma-lev'o-lence (-lēv'ō-lēns), *n.* Quality of being malevolent.

ma-lev'o-lent (-lēnt), *a.* Wishing evil; disposed to injure others; due to or showing ill will. — **Syn.** Ill-disposed, spiteful, malignant. — **-lent-ly**, *adv.*

mal-fea'sance (māl-fē'zāns), *n.* Wrongdoing; esp., official misconduct.

mal'for-ma'tion (māl-fōr-mā'shūn), *n.* Irregular, abnormal, or wrong formation.

mal'ice (māl'is), *n.* Enmity of heart; malevolence; state of mind shown by intent to commit an unlawful act. — **Syn.** Spite, animosity, malignity, rancor, virulence, venom.

ma-li'cious (mā-līsh'ūs), *a.* Indulging or exercising malice; characterized by, or involving, malice; arising from ill will. — **Syn.** Ill-disposed, mischievous, invidious, spiteful, resentful, rancorous, virulent, venomous, malevolent, malignant, malign. — **ma-li'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **ma-li'cious-ness**, *n.*

ma-lign' (-līn'), *a.* Having an evil disposition; malevolent; malignant; evil; pernicious; baleful; sinister. — *v. t.* To traduce; slander.

ma-lig-nan-cy (-līg'nān-sī), *n.* State or quality of being malignant.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recēnt, makēr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,



The Imperator



An Electric Locomotive



The Monorail

THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE



The Cantilever in Construction



The "Eye"



Swinging a Two Ton Hammer



Driving a Pin through the "Eye"

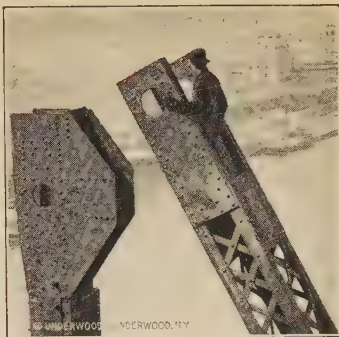


Drilling

THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE



Swinging a Girder



Placing a Girder



The Meeting of Two Cantilevers



The Finished Structure



Transatlantic Wireless Station,
South Wellfleet, Mass.



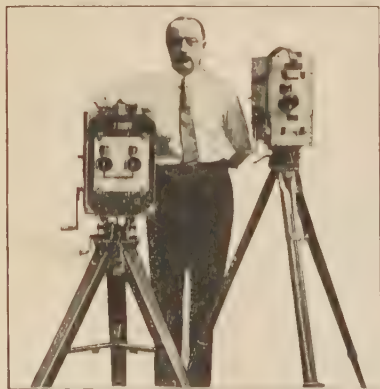
Wireless Room of an Ocean Liner



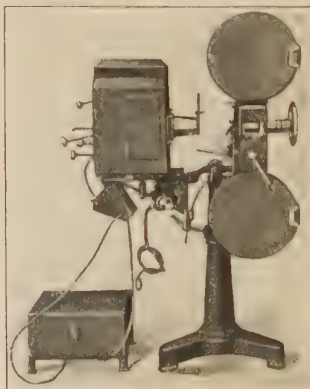
Photographing a Picture Play in the Studio



Negative Positive



Double and Single Cameras



Moving-Picture Machine

ma-lig'nant (-nănt), *a.* Of disease, etc., tending or threatening to produce death; malign; virulently inimical; malicious. — **ma-lig'nant-ly**, *adv.*

ma-lign'er (mă-lin'ēr), *n.* One who maligns.

ma-lig'ni-ty (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Malignant state or quality; malignancy.

ma-lign'ly (mă-lin'li), *adv.* of MALIGN.

ma-lin'ger (-lin'gēr), *v. i.* To feign illness or inability in order to avoid one's duty, as a soldier; shirk by pretending illness or inability. — **ma-lin'ger-er**, *n.*

mal'i-son (măl'i-z'n; -s'n), *n.* Malediction; curse.

mail (môl), *n.* The mallet used in pall-mall; also, the game, or a place for playing it; a public walk; shaded walk.

mal'lard (măl'ărd), *n.* The male of the common wild duck, from which the domestic ducks have descended; any wild duck (of either sex) of this species.

mal'le-a-ble (-ê-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer, or by pressure of rollers. — **mal'le-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tĭ), *n.*

mal'let (măl'ēt), *n.* A small short-handled maul, used esp. for driving a tool, as a chisel; the wooden hammerlike implement used to drive the balls in playing croquet; a polo stick.

mal'low (-ô), *n.* Any of a genus (*Malva*) or family (*Malvaceæ*) of plants, many very mucilaginous, with palmately lobed or dissected leaves.

mal'm'sey (măm'zĭ), *n.* A kind of rich, sweet, aromatic wine.

mal-o'dor-ous (măl-ô'dēr-ŭs), *a.* Ill-smelling.

mal-prac'tice (-prăk'tis), *n.* Wrongful or negligent practice or action, esp. in professional or fiduciary conduct.

malt (môlt; mōlt), *n.* Grain, esp. barley, steeped in water until it has sprouted; *Colloq.*, malt liquor; beer. — *v. t.* To change into malt or maltlike material.

Mal-tese' (môl-tēz'; -tēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Malta or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Malta.

Maltese cat. A bluish gray variety of the domestic cat.

malt'ose (môl'tôs; mōl'-), *n.* A crystalline sugar formed from starch by the action of diastase.

mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.* To abuse.

malt'y (môl'tĭ; mōl'tĭ), *a.* Containing or like malt; also, addicted to drinking malt liquor; *Slang*, drunk.

mal-ver-sa'tion (măl'ver-să'shănz), *n.* Evil conduct, esp. in office.

Mam'e-luke (măm'ē-lŭk), *n.* One of a body of soldiers (recruited from slaves)

who, for several centuries, had great political power in Egypt, until exterminated or dispersed by Mehemet Ali in 1811; [*l. c.*] a fighting slave.

mam-ma' (mă-mă'; mă'mă'), *n.* Mother; — now usually a child's word.

mam'ma (măm'ă), *n.*; *pl.* -MÆ (-ē). A glandular organ for secreting milk, characteristic of all mammals, but normally rudimentary in the male.

mam'mal (-ăl), *n.* One of the Mam-malia.

Mam-ma'li-a (mă-mă'li-ă), *n. pl.* The highest class of vertebrates, including man and all other animals that suckle their young. — **mam-ma'li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

mam'ma-ry (măm'ă-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the mammæ.

mam'mon (-ăn), *n.* In the Scriptures, riches; hence [*cap.*], the demon of cupidity; riches personified.

mam'moth (-ôth), *n.* A huge, extinct elephant with long, thick hair, and with very long, upwardly curving tusks. — *a.* Very large; gigantic.

mam'my (măm'i), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-ĭz). Mother (a child's word); in the southern United States, a negress employed as a nurse or old family servant.

man (mănz), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (mēnz). A human being; the human race; mankind; the male human being; esp., an adult male person; with *a*, one or any one, indefinitely; one having in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood; manly character; manliness; a husband (*Obs. or Dial. exc. in man and wife*); a vassal; an adult male servant or employee; one of the pieces in certain games, as chess or checkers. — *v. t.* To supply with men, as for service, etc.; fortify; brace; take hold of and exert strength upon.

man'a-cle (mănz'ă-k'l), *n.* A handcuff; fetter; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* To shackle; fetter.

man'age (-ăj), *v. t.* To have under control and direction; administer; treat; control; carry on; guide by careful treatment; bring around cunningly to one's plans; treat with care; husband; bring about by contriving; contrive. — **Syn.** Direct, govern, wield, order, contrive. — *v. i.* To direct affairs; administer.

man'age-a-ble (-ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

man'age-ment (-mēnt), *n.* Act or art of managing; administration; guidance; control; judicious use of means to accomplish an end; skillful treatment; cunning practice; those collectively who manage any enterprise or interest. — **Syn.** Conduct, government, direction, care, charge, contrivance.

ărĭn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

man'ag-er (măn'ă-jēr), *n.* One who manages; conductor; director; one who conducts business or household affairs with economy.

man'a-tee' (măn'ă-tē'), *n.* Any of several aquatic herbivorous mammals differing from the dugong in having the tail broad and rounded.

Man-chu' (măn-chōō'), *a.* Of or pert. to Manchuria or its inhabitants. — *n.* One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria, which conquered China (ab. 1644); language of the Manchus. —

Man-chu'ri-an (-chōō'rī-ăn), *a. & n.*

man-da'mus (măn-dă'mūs), *n.* Orig., in England, any of various ancient prerogative writs issued by the sovereign; the prerogative writ issued to enforce performance of a public duty; *U. S.*, a common-law writ similarly used; by extension, any of various statutory proceedings similarly used.

man'da-rin (măn'dă-rin; măn'dă-rēn'), *n.* A Chinese public officer of one of the nine grades entitled to wear a button on the hat; [*cap.*] the dialect of Chinese used at court and by the official classes, the chief dialect of the empire; a small Chinese species of orange.

man'date (-dăt), *n.* An authoritative command; order; injunction; charge.

man'da-to-ry (măn'dă-tō-rī), *a.* Containing, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a mandate; obligatory.

man'di-ble (-di'b'l), *n.* A jaw, esp. of a beaked animal, as a bird; the bony or cartilaginous skeleton of the lower jaw, esp. when composed of one bone or piece; in arthropods, either one of the anterior pair of mouth appendages which often form strong biting jaws.

man'do-lin (măn'dō-lin), *n.* An instrument of the lute kind, having a deep pear-shaped body and fretted neck.

man'drake (măn'drăk), *n.* A narcotic European herb of the nightshade family, with whitish or violet-purple flowers; *U. S.*, the common May apple.

man'drel (-drél), *n.* An axis, spindle, or arbor, used to support work which is being operated on; a short live spindle, as of a lathe; a kind of watchmaker's lathe; a steel core around which metal, etc., may be cast or shaped.

man'drill (-drill), *n.* A ferocious West African baboon.

mane (măn), *n.* The long heavy hair on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, lion, etc. — **maned** (mănd), *a.*

ma'nège' (mă'nēzh'), *n.* [*F.*] A school for teaching horsemanship, and for

training horses; a riding academy; art of riding, driving, or training horses; the movements or paces of a trained horse.

ma'nēs (mă'nēz), *n. pl.* [*Often cap.*] Among the ancient Romans, the spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world; [*l. c.*] ancestral spirits worshiped as gods.

ma-neu'ver (mă-nōō'vēr; -nū'vēr), *n.* A military or naval evolution; act of man-aging or moving with artful design; a stratagem or artifice. — *v. i.* To execute a maneuver; manage with address or art; scheme. — *v. t.* To cause to maneuver, as troops or ships; put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering; manage, or bring about, with skill; manipulate. — **ma-neu'ver-er** (-vēr-ēr), *n.*

man'ful (măn'fōōl), *a.* Manly; brave; resolute; noble. — **man'ful-ly**, *adv.*

man'ga-nese' (măŋ'gă-nēs'; măn'gă-nēz), *n.* A hard, brittle metal having a grayish white color tinged with red (Symbol, Mn).

mange (mănj), *n.* Any of various forms of persistent contagious skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, esp. one of those forms caused by certain parasitic mites.

man'gel-wur-zel (măŋ'g'l-wūr'z'l), *n.* A large coarse variety of beet grown as fodder.

man'ger (măn'jēr), *n.* A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle.

man'gle (măŋ'g'l), *v. t.* To cut or bruise with repeated strokes; lacerate; mutilate; spoil, mutilate, or injure in making, doing, or performing. — **man'gler** (măŋ'glēr), *n.*

man'gle, *n.* A machine for smoothing cloth, as sheets, etc., by roller pressure. — *v. t.* To smooth with a mangle. — **man'gler** (-glēr), *n.*

man'go (măŋ'gō), *n.; pl. -GOES or -GOS (-gōz).* An oblong yellowish tropical fruit, widely cultivated; the tree that bears it.

man'go-steen (-stēn), *n.* A well-known East Indian tropical fruit, or the tree that bears it.

man'grove (-grōv), *n.* A tropical tree or shrub which emits numerous aerial prop roots, that ultimately form an impenetrable mass.

man'gy (măn'jī), *a.; MAN'GI-ER* (-jī-ēr); -GI-EST. Infected with, of the nature of, or caused by, the mange; shabby; squalid; *Collog.*, mean.

man-han'dle (măn-hăn'd'l), *v. t.* To move or manage by human force without mechanical aid; handle roughly.

ăle, senâte, căre, âm, account, arm, ask, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recēt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ûnite,

man'hole' (mǎn'hōl'), *n.* A hole for a man to go through or into, as into a drain, etc.

man'hood (-hōod), *n.* State of being man (i. e. human), or of being a man as distinguished from a child or a woman; manly quality; courage; men collectively.

ma'ni-a (mǎ'ní-á), *n.* Violent derangement of mind; insanity; excessive excitement or enthusiasm; a craze; a rage; a furor.

ma'ni-ac (-ák), *a.* Raving with madness; mad; frantic; violent. — *n.* A raving lunatic; madman. — **ma'ni'-acal** (mǎ-ní'-á-kál), *a.*

man'i-cure (mǎn'í-kūr), *n.* One who makes a business of taking care of people's hands, esp. their nails; care of the hands and nails. — *v. t. & i.* To care for (the hands and nails); care for the hands and nails of. — **man'i-cur'ist** (-kūr'íst), *n.*

man'i-fest (-fěst), *a.* Evident to the senses, esp. the sight; obvious to the understanding; plain. — **Syn.** Open, apparent, visible, unmistakable, indubitable, indisputable, obvious, patent, palpable. — *n.* A list or invoice of a ship's cargo for the customhouse. — *v. t.* To make appear distinctly; display; evidence; evince. — **Syn.** Reveal, declare, disclose, discover, show. — **man'i-fest-ly**, *adv.*

man'i-fes-ta'tion (-fěs-tǎ'shŭn), *n.* Act of manifesting; state of being manifested; that which manifests; display; revelation; disclosure.

man'i-fes'to (-fěs'tō), *n.; pl. -TOES* (-tōz). A public declaration, usually of a sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions, motives, etc.

man'i-fold (mǎn'í-fōld), *a.* Numerous and varied; comprehending various features; multifarious; being so in many ways or respects; consisting of many of one kind combined. — *n.* A copy made by manifolding. — *v. t.* To make many or several copies of, esp. by the use of carbon paper. — **man'i-fold'ly** (mǎn'í-fōld'li), *adv.* — **man'i-fold'ness**, *n.*

man'i-kin (-kín), *n.* A little man; dwarf; a model of the human body, showing the tissues, organs, etc., commonly in detachable pieces.

Ma-nil'a (mǎ-níl'á), *n.* [Often *l. c.*] Short for **Manila hemp**, the fiber of a Philippine species of banana, used for ropes, textiles, paper, etc.

man'i-oc (mǎn'í-ók; mǎ'ní-), *n.* Cassava.

man'i-ple (mǎn'í-p'l), *n.* A subdivision of the Roman legion, of 120 or 60 men; a band or scarf worn on the left arm as part of the eucharistic vestments.

ma-nip'u-late (mǎ-níp'ú-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To treat, work, or operate with the hands, or by mechanical means, esp. with skill; treat or manage with the mind, esp. skillfully; control by management; manage or treat artfully or fraudulently. — **ma-nip'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* — **ma-nip'u-la-tive** (-lā-tív), *a.* — **ma-nip'u-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.* — **ma-nip'u-la-to-ry** (-lā-tō-rí), *a.*

man'i-to (mǎn'í-tō), *n.* Among the Algonquian Indians, one of the spirits controlling natural phenomena; spirit.

man'kind' (mǎn'kínd'), *n.* The human race; (*pron.* mǎn'kínd') men, as disting. from women.

man'ly (mǎn'li), *a.; -LI-ER* (-lí-ēr); **-LI-EST.** Having qualities becoming to a man; brave or noble; of or becoming to a man; masculine. — *adv.* In a manly manner. — **man'li-ness** (-lí-něs), *n.*

man'na (mǎn'á), *n.* The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness (*Ex.* xvi.); divinely supplied food; sweetish matter exuded by the European flowering ash or other related species.

man'ner (mǎn'ēr), *n.* Kind; sort; a way of acting; mode of procedure or execution; habit; custom; behavior; conduct; *pl.*, social conduct or rules of conduct, as of a people or class; behavior; good or polite department.

man'ner-ism (-ēr-iz'm), *n.* Excessive adherence to a peculiar style or manner, esp. in art. — **man'ner-ist** (-íst), *n.*

man'ner-ly, *a.* Showing good manners; civil. — *adv.* With good manners; politely.

man'nish (mǎn'ish), *a.* Resembling, or characteristic of, a man; masculine.

ma-nœu'vere, **ma-nœu'vrer**, etc. Vars. of MANEUVER, etc.

man'-of-war', *n.; pl. MEN-OF-WAR.* A war vessel of a recognized navy, esp. one armed for active hostilities.

man'-of-war' bird. A frigate bird.

ma-nom'e-ter (mǎ-nóm'ē-tēr), *n.* A pressure gauge or vacuum gauge. — **man'o-met'ric** (mǎn'ō-mēt'rik), *a.*

man'or (mǎn'ēr), *n.* In England, an amount of land, orig. a feudal lordship, treated as a unit for certain administrative purposes; *U. S.*, formerly a tract of land held by tenants in fee simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent. — **ma-no'ri-al** (mǎ-nō'ri-ál), *a.*

man'sard roof (mǎn'särd). A kind of

urn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower steeper than the upper.

manse (mäns), *n.* The residence of an ecclesiastic; specif., a parsonage.

man'sion (män'shün), *n.* Formerly, a manor house; hence, any house of some size or pretension.

man'slaugh'ter (-slô'tër), *n.* The killing of a human being, specif., unlawfully but without malice.

man'teau (män'tô; *F.* män'tô'), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TEAUX (män'tôz), *F.* -TEAUX (män'tô'). A mantle or cloak; a kind of loose gown formerly worn by women.

man'tel (män'tl) or **man'tel-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* The beam, stone, or arch, or a shelf, above a fireplace.

man'tel-et (män'tl-ët; män'tl'ët), *n.* A short mantle or cape; a movable shelter formerly used by besiegers.

man-til'la (män-til'ä), *n.* A woman's light cloak or cape; a kind of long veil.

man'tis (män'tis), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TES (-têz). Any of certain insects, allied to the grasshoppers, with stout anterior legs, which are commonly held in a way suggestive of hands folded in prayer.

man'tle (-tl), *n.* A cloak; something that envelops or infolds; a lacelike hood of some refractory material which, placed over a flame, gives light by incandescence. — *v. t.* To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; cloak. — *v. i.*

To gather or take on, or form, a covering, as of froth or scum; cream; be or become suffused with blood; of the blood, to gather so as to produce a flush; blush.

man'tu-a (män'tû-ä), *n.* A woman's cloak or kind of loose gown.

man'tu-a-mak'er (-mäk'ër), *n.* One who makes dresses, cloaks, etc., for women. — **man'tu-a-mak'ing**, *n.*

man'u-al (-û-dl), *a.* Of or pert. to the hand or hands; done or operated by the hand or hands; of the nature of, or designed for, a manual, as a text of a literary work. — *n.* A small book; handbook; a prescribed military exercise in the handling of a weapon; an organ keyboard for the fingers. — **man'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

man'u-fac'to-ry (-fäkt'ô-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A factory.

man'u-fac'ture (-tûr), *n.* The making of wares or material products by hand or machinery, often carried on systematically with division of labor; anything manufactured. — *v. t.* To make (products); produce by labor, esp., now, with division of labor and with machinery; work into suitable forms for use (as, to manufacture wool); fabricate or invent

(chiefly disparaging). — **man'u-fac'tur-er** (män'û-fäkt'ûr-ër), *n.*

man'u-mit' (-mît'), *v. t.* To release from slavery; free. — **man'u-mis'sion** (-mish'ün), *n.*

ma-nure' (mä-nûr'), *v. t.* To apply manure to; enrich by a fertilizer. — *n.* A fertilizer; refuse of stables and barnyards, dung of birds, etc.

man'u-script (män'û-skript), *a.* Written with or by the hand. — *n.* A composition written with the hand; an author's copy of his work in handwriting or typewriting; writing, as opposed to print. Abbr. *MS.*, *pl.* *MSS.*

Manx (mäpk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants. — *n.* The native Celtic language of the Manxmen; *pl.*, Manx people.

man'y (mën'î), *a.*; *compar.* MORE (môr), *superl.* MOST (möst). Consisting of a great number; numerous; not few. — **Syn.** Multiplied, manifold, various, sundry. — *n. & pron.* A large number; many persons.

Ma'o-ri (mä'ô-rî; *colloq.* mou'rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rîz). One of the aborigines of New Zealand, a Polynesian people, tall and brave; the language of the Maoris.

map (mäp), *n.* A representation (usually flat) of the earth's surface, or of a part of it; such a representation of the celestial sphere or a part of it; something suggestive of a map. — *v. t.* To represent by or on a map; indicate or delineate as on a map; sketch.

ma'ple (mä'pl), *n.* Any of various well-known trees, or their wood, which is close-grained and hard. The watery sap is often sweet and yields, by evaporation, a sirup and a sugar.

mar (mär), *v. t.* To damage greatly; impair; disfigure; deface.

mar'a-bou (mär'ä-bōō), *n.* A kind of largestork, esp. a certain African species; one of the soft elongated tail coverts or wing coverts of a marabou; a kind of thrown raw silk, or a fabric or scarf made of it.

Mar'a-bout (mär'ä-bōōt), *n.* A Mohammedan hermit or saint.

mar-a-schi'no (mär'ä-skë'nō), *n.* A liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of a certain cherry.

Mar'a-thon race (mär'ä-thōn). A long-distance race; esp., a foot race of about 26 miles.

ma-raud' (mä-rôd'), *v. i.* To rove in quest of plunder; plunder. — **ma-raud'er** (-ër), *n.*

mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* Any limestone more or less crystallized by metamor-

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, recënt, makër; ïce, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ärm, äsk, sofä; êve, èvent, ènd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnect; üse, ûnite,

phism and capable of taking a polish or of being used for fine architectural work; a piece, slab, etc., of marble; a work of art, a record, etc., of marble; *pl.*, a collection of marble sculptures, etc.; something suggestive of marble in coldness, smoothness, hardness, etc.; a little ball, orig. of marble, used as a plaything; *pl.*, a child's game played with marbles. — *a.* Resembling or imitating marble; variegated or mottled; like marble in being cold, hard, smooth, white, unfeeling, etc. — *v. t.* To stain or variegate like marble.

mar'bl'y (mār'blī), *a.* Like marble; cold, rigid, etc.

march (mārch), *n.* A border or frontier, as between England and Scotland.

march, *v. i.* To advance in step or in military order, or in regular formation, or in an organized body, as soldiers; walk in a grave or stately manner; proceed; progress. — *v. t.* To cause to march; cause to go by command or force. — *n.* A marching, esp. of soldiers; stately or deliberate walk; steady progress; distance passed over in marching; a regular, uniform step, used esp. by soldiers; a drumbeat or a piece of music suited to accompany marching. — **march'er**, *n.*

March, *n.* Third month of the year.

mar'chion-ess (mār'shūn-ēs), *n.* Wife or widow of a marquis; a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis.

march'pane' (mārch'pān'), *n.* A kind of sweetmeat.

Mar-co'ni (mār-kō'nī), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the system of wireless telegraphy used by Guglielmo Marconi (b. 1874).

mar-co'ni-gram (-grām), *n.* A Marconi wireless message.

mar-co'ni-graph (-grāf), *n.* The apparatus used in Marconi wireless telegraphy.

Mar'di gras' (mār'dē grā'), *n.* [F.] Shrove Tuesday; — in some cities a day of merrymaking.

mare (mār), *n.* The female horse.

mare's'-nest' (mār'z'nēst'), *n.* Something believed to be wonderful, but turning out to be imaginary or a hoax.

mare's'-tail', *n.* A spreading cirrus cloud.

mar'ga-rin (mār'gā-rīn), *n.* A fatty substance got from animal fats and vegetable oils; also, oleomargarine.

mar'ga-rine (-rēn), *n.* Oleomargarine.

mar'gin (-jīn), *n.* A border; edge; verge; allowance or reserve, as of money, to meet unforeseen conditions; that part

of a page outside of the main body of text; difference between cost price and selling price; collateral security given to a broker or lender to secure him from loss on contracts. — *v. t.* To enter, summarize, annotate, or indicate, in the margin of a page or pages; form a margin to; border; secure by a margin. — **mar'gin-al** (-jī-nāl), *a.*

mar'grave (-grāv), *n.* Eng. equiv. of G. *Markgraf*, a marquis.

mar'gra-vine (mār'grā-vēn), *n.* The wife of a margrave.

mar'gue-rite (mār'gē-rēt; mār'gē-rēt'), *n.* The daisy.

mar'i-gold (mār'ī-göld), *n.* Any of several plants, of the aster family, having, commonly, large heads of yellow-rayed flowers.

ma-rine' (mā-rēn'), *a.* Of, pert. to, or formed by or in, the sea; of or pert. to navigation of the sea; naval; nautical; of or pert. to the commerce of the sea; maritime; of a certain class of soldiers, serving on shipboard. — *n.* Mercantile and naval shipping collectively; sea-going vessels collectively; one who serves on shipboard; one of a class of soldiers so serving; a picture of some marine subject.

mar'i-ner (mār'ī-nēr), *n.* A seaman or sailor.

mar'i-o-nette' (mār'ī-ō-nēt'), *n.* A puppet moved by strings or by hand.

mar'i-tal (mār'ī-tāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a husband or marriage.

mar'i-time (-tīm; -tīm), *a.* Bordering on, or living near, the ocean; connected with the sea in respect to traffic or commerce, etc.

mar'jo-ram (mār'jō-rām), *n.* Any of various mints, of which the **sweet mar-joram** is very fragrant.

mark (märk), *n.* An old weight, esp. of 8 oz., for gold and silver; a money of account and a coin, orig. of the value of a mark of silver; the gold monetary unit, or a silver coin, of the German Empire, worth 23.8 cents.

mark, *n.* A thing aimed at; a goal or target; symptom; sign; indication; a trait; feature; an affixed, impressed, or assumed distinguishing sign or token, as to indicate ownership, honor, position, etc.; limit or standard of action or fact; a visible sign, impression, or trace; note; importance; distinction. — **Syn.** Impress, stamp, print, vestige, track; proof, badge. — *v. t.* To put a mark on; affix a mark to; bound, designate, indicate, or set apart by or as by a mark; show as by a mark; manifest; notice;

årn, ùp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

observe; heed; consider. — **Syn.** Note, remark, regard; point out, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand. — *v. i.* To notice or observe critically; note. — **mark'er** (mär'kēr), *n.*

marked (märkt), *p. a.* Having a mark; hence, emphasized; conspicuous. — **mark'ed-ly** (märk'ēd-lī), *adv.*

mar'ket (mär'kēt), *n.* A meeting of people for traffic; the people at such a meeting; a place, as an open space in a town, or a large building, where a market is held, esp. where provisions are sold; region in which any commodity can be sold; opportunity for selling or buying commodities, or the price offered for them. — *v. i.* To deal in a market. — *v. t.* To expose for sale, or to sell, in a market; traffic in; sell. — **mar'ket-er**, *n.* **mar'ket-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Fit to be offered for sale in a market.

marks'man (märks'mān), *n.* One who shoots at a mark; one who shoots well. — **marks'man-ship**, *n.*

marl (mär'l), *v. t.* To cover or fasten with marline.

marl, *n.* An earthy crumbly deposit consisting chiefly of clay and calcium carbonate, used as a fertilizer; any of various other deposits.

mar'line (mär'lin), *n.* A small loosely twisted line of two strands, used for seizing ropes.

mar'line-spike (-spik'), *n.* A pointed iron tool used in splicing and marling.

mar'ma-lade (mär'mā-lād), *n.* A preserve or confection of fruit pulp, as of orange, quince, pear, etc.

mar'mo-set (mär'mō-zēt'), *n.* Any of numerous very small South and Central American monkeys having soft fur.

mar'mot (-mōt), *n.* Any of certain rodents having coarse fur.

ma-roon' (mā-rōōn'), *n.* In the West Indies and Dutch Guiana, a fugitive slave, or a free negro descended from fugitive slaves, living in the mountains and forests. — *v. t.* To put (a person) ashore on a desolate island or coast and abandon him.

ma-roon', *n.* A dark brown chestnut color, or, ordinarily, a dull red. — *a.* Of the above-named color.

mar'plot (mär'plōt'), *n.* One who, by officious interference, mars or frustrates a design, plan, or plot.

mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* A large field tent.

mar'quess (mär'kwēs). Var. of **MAR-QUIS**.

mar'quet-ry (-kēt-rī), *n.* Inlaid work, as in furniture.

mar'quis (-kwis), *n.* In European countries, a nobleman of rank next above an earl or count; orig., an officer in charge of the marches or frontier. — **mar'quis-ate** (-āt), *n.*

mar-quis' (mär-kēz'), *n.* A marchioness; — not used as a title of British nobility.

marred (mä'd), *pret. & p. p.* of **MAR**.

mar'riage (mär'ij), *n.* State, status, or mutual relation of husband and wife; wedlock; act of marrying, or rite used in marrying; a wedding. — **mar'riage-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.*

mar'ried (mär'īd), *p. a.* Being in the state of matrimony; wedded; of or pert. to marriage or matrimony.

mar'row (mär'ō), *n.* A soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones; the choicest of food; the source of animal vigor or health; the inmost, best, or essential part; essence.

mar'row-bone' (-bōn'), *n.* A bone containing marrow; *Slang* or *Jocular*, knee bones or knees; *pl.*, crossbones.

mar'row-fat' (-ō-fāt'), *n.* A late large variety of pea.

mar'row-y (-ī), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

mar'ry (mär'ī), *v. t.*; -RIED (-īd); -RY-ING. To unite in wedlock; dispose of in wedlock; take as husband or wife; wed. — *v. i.* To wed.

Mar'se-illaise' (mär'sē-lāz'; *F.* mär'sē-yāz'), *n.* The national song of republican France, sung first by a band of men from Marseilles, in 1792.

mar-seilles' (mär-sälz'), *n.* Any of certain heavy cotton fabrics, usually barred or ribbed.

marsh (märsh), *n.* A tract of soft wet land; fen; swamp; morass.

mar'shal (mär'shāl), *n.* Field marshal; a general officer of the highest rank in various foreign armies; any of various royal household officers of high rank; one who regulates rank and order; any of various officers having police duties. — *v. t.* To dispose in order, esp. ceremonious or due order; usher, direct, guide, or lead.

marsh mallow. A perennial herb of the mallow family. The mucilaginous root is used in confectionery and in medicine.

marsh marigold. A plant of the crow-foot family, with bright yellow flowers.

marsh'y (mär'shī), *a.*; **MARSH'I-ER** (-shī-ēr); -I-EST. Like a marsh; boggy; pert. to, or produced in, marshes. — **marsh'i-ness**, *n.*

mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pī-āl), *n.* Any of an order (*Marsupialia*) comprising the

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnde, ōrb, ōdd, soft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnte,

lowest, existing mammals except the monotremes. It contains the kangaroos, wombats, bandicoots, opossums, etc. Most of them have a pouch, or marsupium, on the abdomen of the female, containing the mammary glands and serving to carry the young, which are born comparatively undeveloped. — *a.* Of or pert. to the marsupials; being a marsupial.

mar-su'pi-um (-ă'm), *n.*; *pl.* -PIA (-ă). The pouch of the female marsupial, or an analogous structure.

mart (mărt), *n.* A market.

mar'ten (mărt'én), *n.* Any of several slender carnivorous mammals larger than the weasels, and of somewhat arboreal habits; the fur of the marten, more often called *sable*.

mar'tial (măr'shăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or suited for, war; pert. to an army (or armed force); military (now only in *court-martial*, etc.); experienced in, or inclined to, war; warlike; brave; [*cap.*] pert. to or like Mars. — **-tial-ly**, *adv.*

Mar'tian (-shăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mars, god of war, or the planet Mars; Martial. — *n.* One of the hypothetical inhabitants of Mars.

mar'tin (mărt'in), *n.* A certain small European swallow; any of various swallows, as the bank swallow.

mar'ti-net' (mărt'ti-nět'), *n.* A strict (orig. military) disciplinarian; — commonly depreciatory.

mar'tin-gale (mărt'in-găl; mărt'tin-j), *n.* A strap connecting a horse's girth to the bit or reins to hold down his head; a lower stay for the jib boom or flying jib boom to sustain the strain of the head stays.

mart'let (mărt'lět), *n.* The common European martin.

mar'tyr (mărt'tēr), *n.* One put to death for his religion; one who sacrifices life, station, etc., for a cause; *Colloq.*, a great sufferer. — *v. t.* To put to death for adhering to some belief or cause; torture. — **mar'tyr-dom** (-dă'm), *n.*

mar'tyr-ol'o-gy (-ăl'ô-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīs). A history, account, or register of martyrs.

mar'vel (măr'vél), *n.* That which causes wonder or astonishment; a wonder; wonder; astonishment. — *v. i.* To be struck with surprise; wonder; have a wondering or perplexed curiosity (about something).

mar'vel-ous (-ă's), *a.* Exciting marvel; astonishing; wonderful. — *Syn.* Surprising, strange; incredible. — **mar'vel-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mar'vel-ous-ness**, *n.*

mas'cot (măs'kôt), *n.* A person, animal, or thing supposed to bring good luck.

mas'cu-line (-kū-lîn), *a.* Having the qualities of a man; virile; strong; robust; of a woman, mannish; in grammar, conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily as denoting males. — **mas'cu-lin'i-ty** (-lîn'ī-tī), *n.*

mash (măsh), *n.* Crushed malt, or meal of grain, steeped and stirred in hot water to form wort; a mixture of grain, meal, bran, or the like, and hot water, fed warm to animals; a soft, pulpy mass. — *v. t.* To subject (crushed malt, etc.) to the action of water, with heating and stirring, to prepare wort; reduce to a pulp by heating or pressure; crush. — **mash'er** (măsh'ēr), *n.*

mask (măsk), *n.* A cover for the face, for disguise, protection, etc.; a sculptured face, or a copy of a face molded in plaster, wax, etc.; that which disguises or conceals; one wearing a mask; a masquerade. — *v. t.* To cover, as the face, for concealment or defense; disguise; hide. — **mask'er** (măs'kēr), *n.*

ma'son (mă's'n), *n.* One who builds with stone, brick, etc.; one who molds plaster, cement, etc., to resemble stonework, or for internal finish; [*cap.*] a Freemason.

Ma-son'ic (mă-sôn'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Freemasons or their craft or mysteries.

ma'son-ry (mă's'n-rī), *n.* Art, trade, occupation, or work of a mason; anything constructed of the materials used by masons, as stone, brick, tiles, or the like; [*cap.*] Freemasonry.

masque (măsk), *n.* A masquerade.

mas'quer-ade' (măs'kēr-ăd'), *n.* An assembly of persons wearing masks, for dancing, etc.; a costume for wear at such an assembly; acting under false pretenses; disguise. — *v. i.* To take part in a masquerade; make a show of being what one is not. — **mas'quer-ad'-er** (-ăd'ēr), *n.*

Mass (măs), *n.* The Eucharist, sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or Holy Communion (chiefly of the Roman Catholic service); the setting of certain portions of the Mass, considered as a musical composition.

mass, *n.* A quantity of matter, or the form of matter, cohering in one body, usually of considerable size; a large quantity or number; a bulk; bulk; size; main body; that property of a body to which its inertia is ascribed and which is commonly taken as the measure of

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŷk; then, thîn; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

the amount of material which it contains. — **the masses**, the populace. — *v. t. & i.* To form or collect into a mass; assemble.

mas'sa-cre (măs'ă-kēr), *n.* The atrocious killing of a considerable number of human beings. — *v. t.* To make a massacre of; slaughter.

mas-sage' (mă-săzh'), *n.* Treatment of the body by rubbing, stroking, kneading, etc., for remedial or hygienic purposes. — *v. t.* To treat by massage.

mas-sé' (mă-să', or, *esp. in British usage*, măs'ă), *n.*, or **massé shot**. A stroke made in billiards by hitting the cue ball vertically or nearly vertically on the side, driving it in a sharp curve.

mas'seur' (măs'sūr'), *n.*; *pl.* -SEURS (-sūr'z; *F.* -sūr'). [*F.*] A man who practices massage. — **mas'seuse'** (măs'sūz'), *n. fem.*; *pl.* -SEUSES (*F.* -sūz').

mass'i-ness (măs'ī-nēs), *n.* See -NESS.

mas'sive (măs'iv), *a.* Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; weighty; bulky; of the forehead, large and bold. — **mas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **-sive-ness**, *n.*

mass meeting. A large or general assembly of people.

mass'y (măs'ī), *a.*; **MASS'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **MASS'I-EST**. Massive.

mast (măst), *n.* Nuts collectively, as acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts, etc., esp. as food for hogs.

mast, *n.* A long pole or spar rising from the keel of a vessel or boat to sustain the yards, booms, sails, and rigging; any upright pole.

mas'ter (măs'tēr), *n.* One who uses or controls at his will a living being or something inanimate, as the commander of a merchant vessel, an employer, a slave owner, a teacher, etc.; a victor; [*as a title, cap.*] a person holding a certain advanced academic degree; a workman who follows his trade independently and teaches apprentices; one, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill; [*cap.*] a title of a man or youth (now restricted to boys; being pronounced mistēr, and spelled only *Mr.* or *Mister*, as applied to men); any of various officers of court appointed to assist the judge. — *a.* Being master; principal; controlling. — *v. t.* To become the master of; conquer; become an adept in; rule; regulate.

mas'ter-dom (-dŭm), *n.* See -DOM.

mas'ter-ful (-fŭl), *a.* Inclined to play the master; domineering; showing mastery. — **Syn.** Authoritative, commanding, imperious, overbearing, self-willed, dictatorial. — **mas'ter-ful-ly**, *adv.*

master key. A key adapted to open several locks differing somewhat from each other.

mas'ter-ly, *a.* Suitable to, or characteristic of, a master.

mas'ter-piece' (măs'tēr-pēs'), *n.* Anything done or made with extraordinary skill; a chef-d'œuvre.

mas'ter-ship, *n.* Status, office, or dignity of a master; mastery; dominion; knowledge or proficiency of a master; mastery.

mas'ter-y (măs'tēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-iz). Position or authority of a master; mastership; victory; skill or knowledge of a master of a subject.

mast'head' (măst'hēd'), *n.* Top of a mast, esp. of the lower mast.

mas'tic (măs'tīk), *n.* An aromatic astringent resin exuding from a certain tree of the cashew family; any of various pasty cements.

mas'ti-cate (-tī-kăt), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth for swallowing; chew. — **mas'ti-ca'tion** (-kă'shŭn), *n.* — **mas'ti-ca'tor** (-kă'tēr), *n.*

mas'tiff (măs'tif), *n.* One of a breed of powerful, smooth-coated dogs.

mas'to-don (măs'tō-dŏn), *n.* Any of various large extinct elephants.

mas'tur-ba'tion (măs tŭr-bă'shŭn), *n.* Self-pollution.

mat (măt), *n.* A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving rushes, straw, etc.; anything of similar form and use; anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven. — *v. t. & i.* To cover or lay with or as with a mat or matting; twine or felt together into, or like, a mat.

mat, *n.* A border with a gold surface, or one of pasteboard, etc., serving as a margin for a picture; a dead or dull finish or surface, as in gilding or painting. — *a.* Having a dull and lusterless but uniform surface.

mat'a-dor (măt'ă-dŏr; -dŏr), *n.* The man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights.

match (măch), *n.* A wick or cord prepared to burn at a uniform rate, as for firing a charge of powder; a short, slender piece tipped with a mixture by which fire may be produced.

match, *n.* A person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to mate or cope with another; exact counterpart; a pair suitably associated; a bringing or coming together of two parties for a contest, or the like; a matrimonial union; a candidate for matrimony; equality of conditions in competition. — *v. t.* To marry, esp. with reference to the

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recănt, makěr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, ăft, cŏnnect; ăse, ănite,

suitability of the parties; encounter successfully as an antagonist; equal; bring a match, or equal, against; set in opposition as equal; make or procure the equal or counterpart of. — *v. i.* To marry; mate; be equal or similar, as in size, figure, color.

match'less (mäch'lës), *a.* Unequaled.

match'lock' (-lök'), *n.* An old form of gunlock in which the priming was fired by a match; a musket with such a lock.

match'mak'er (-māk'ër), *n.* One who schemes to bring about marriages.

match'mak'er, *n.* One who makes matches for burning.

mate (mât), *n. & v. t.* Checkmate.

mate, *n.* A companion; comrade; a match; equal; a husband or wife, esp. one suited to the other spouse; one of a pair of animals associated for breeding; a subordinate officer on board a vessel, in a merchant vessel ranking next below the master.

mate, *v. t.* To marry; of animals, to pair; couple or associate as mate, or equal. — *v. i.* To be or become a mate or mates.

ma'té (mât'tā; mât'ā), *n.* A beverage prepared in South America from the leaves of a certain plant; also, the plant; Paraguay tea.

mat'e-lote (mât'ë-lôt), *n.* A stew, commonly of fish, flavored with wine.

ma-te'ri-al (mā-tē'rī-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to matter; corporeal; bodily; physical; solid or weighty in character; important; essential; sensual or sensuous; bodily. — *n.* The substance or substances, or the parts, goods, etc., composing anything, or necessary for any given purpose or use; data of any sort, as notes, which may be given a more finished form.

ma-te'ri-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Any theory which considers the facts of the universe to be sufficiently explained by the existence and nature of matter; tendency to give undue importance to material interests. — **ma-te'ri-al-ist**, *n.* — **ma-te'ri-al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

ma-te'ri-al-i-ty (-āl'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Quality or state of being material; that which is material.

ma-te'ri-al-ize (mā-tē'rī-āl-iz), *v. t.* To invest with material characteristics; in spiritualism, to make (a spirit) visible in a material form. — *v. i.* To appear as a material form; become a fact. — **ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn), *n.*

ma-te'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In respect to the matter, as distinguished from the form;

with respect to, or in the state of, matter, or physical substance; substantially; essentially.

ma-te'ri-a med'i-ca (mā-tē'rī-ā mēd'i-kā). [L.] Medical science treating of the nature and properties of substances used for curing disease.

ma-ter'nal (mā-tūr'nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or being, a mother; motherly; derived or received from one's mother. — **ma-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

ma-ter'ni-ty (-nī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). State, character, or relation of a mother.

maternity hospital. A lying-in hospital.

math'e-mat'i-cal (māth'ë-māt'i-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or according to, mathematics; theoretically precise; accurate. — **math'e-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

math'e-ma-ti'cian (-mā-tish'ān), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

math'e-mat'ics (-māt'iks), *n.* The science of the relations existing between quantities or magnitudes and operations, and of the methods by which, in accordance with these relations, quantities sought are deducible from others known or supposed.

mat'ins (māt'inz), *n. pl.* A religious service or office for morning, properly said at midnight, sometimes at daybreak; in Anglican churches, the order for, or service of, Morning Prayer.

mat'i-née' (māt'i-nā', or, esp. in British usage, māt'i-nā'), *n.* A reception, or a musical or dramatic entertainment, held in the daytime.

mat'ri-ces, *n., pl.* of MATRIX.

mat'ri-cide (māt'ri-sid; māt'ri-), *n.* The murder of a mother by her child; one who murders one's own mother. — **mat'ri-cid'al** (-sid'āl), *a.*

ma-trie'u-late (mā-trik'û-lāt), *v. t.* To enroll; admit to membership by enrollment, esp. in a college. — *v. i.* To be matriculated. — *n.* One who is matriculated. — **ma-trie'u-la'tion** (mā-trik'û-lā'shūn), *n.*

mat'ri-mo'ni-al (māt'ri-mō'nī-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to marriage; connubial; nuptial. — **Syn.** Conjugal, marital. — **mat'ri-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

mat'ri-mo-ny (māt'ri-mō-nī), *n.; pl. -NIES* (-niz). Marriage; wedlock.

ma'trix (mā'triks), *n.; pl. MATRICES* (māt'ri-sēz; as *Lat. prop. mā-trī'sēz*). That which gives form, origin, or foundation to something inclosed or embedded in it, as a mold for casting.

ma'tron (mā'trān), *n.* A wife or a widow, esp. one who is a mother; a motherly woman; a housekeeper, esp. in a public institution.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ma'tron-age (mā'trŭn-āj; māt'răn-), *n.*

A body of matrons; matronly care or state.

ma'tron-ly (mā'trŭn-lī), *a.* Like or befitting a matron; sedate; grave. — *adv.* Like a matron; in a matronly manner.

matte (māt), *n.* Crude, impure metal smelted from certain sulphide ores; mat, or dull finish.

mat'ted (māt'ĕd), *p. a.* Tangled closely.

mat'ter (-ĕr), *n.* That of which any physical object is composed; material; constituents; a particular kind or portion of material; substance excreted or discharged from living animal bodies; esp., pus; whatever occupies space; concern; affair; indefinitely, a thing or things; subject of action, discussion, feeling, complaint, or the like; subject matter; ground; cause, esp. of anything disagreeable or distressing; difficulty; affair of consequence; moment; amount; quantity; anything to be set in type; copy; type set up; mail matter; mail. — *v. i.* To be of importance; import; sup-purate; mature.

mat'ter-of-fact', *a.* Adhering to facts; not fanciful or imaginative.

mat'ting (māt'ing), *n.* Materials for mats; mats collectively; a kind of carpeting made of straw, etc.

mat'tock (-ŭk), *n.* An implement for digging and grubbing, of which the head has a blade like an adz and another like a narrow ax or a point like a pickax.

mat'tress (māt'rĕs), *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or the like, and tufted or otherwise fastened.

mat'u-rate (māt'ŭ-rāt), *v. i.* To ripen; mature; specif., to suppurate. — **mat'u-ration** (-rā'shŭn), *n.*

ma-ture' (mā-tŭr'), *a.* Full-grown; ripe; completely worked out; ready for action or development; perfected; of or pert. to a condition of full development; having run to the limit of its time; due, as a note. — *v. t. & i.* To bring, hasten, or come to maturity; ripen; perfect; become due, as a note. — **ma-ture'ly**, *adv.*

ma-tu'ri-ty (mā-tŭ'ri-tī), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being mature.

ma-tu'ti-nal (mā-tŭ'tī-nāl; māt'ŭ-tī-nāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the morn-ing; early.

maud'lin (mōd'lin), *a.* Tearfully or weakly emotional; effusively sentimental; drunk enough to be emotion-ally silly.

mau'ger (mō'gĕr), *prep. & adv.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

maul (mōl), *n.* A heavy hammer or beetle, esp. one for driving wedges. —

v. t. To beat and bruise or mangle; handle roughly. — **maul'er**, *n.*

maul'stick' (mōl'stĭk'), *n.* A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working.

maun'der (mōn'dĕr; măn'-), *v. i.* To move languidly; wander idly; speak indistinctly or disconnectedly; mumble.

mau'so-le-um (mō'sō-lĕ'ŭm), *n.; pl. E. -LEUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LEA (-lĕ'ā).* A mag-nificent tomb, or stately sepulcher.

mauve (mōv), *n.* A delicate purple, violet, or lilac color.

mau'er-ick (mäv'ĕr-ĭk), *n.* An un-branded animal, esp. a motherless calf. *Western U. S.*

ma'vis (mā'vis), *n.* The European song thrush. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

ma-vour'nin (mā-vōōr'nĕn), *n.* My darling; — of a girl or woman. *Ir.*

maw (mō), *n.* A stomach; in birds, the craw; the stomach as the seat or sym-bol of voracious appetite; throat, gul-let, or jaws.

mawk'ish (mōk'ish), *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing; disgusting; maudlin. — **mawk'ish-ly**, *adv.*

max-il'la (māk-sĭl'ā), *n.; pl. -LÆ (-ĕ).* A membrane bone on either side of the face, usually bearing most of the upper teeth. — **max'il-la-ry** (māk'sī-lā-rī), *a. & n.*

max'im (māk'sĭm), *n.* A general truth or a sententious rule of conduct or ac-tion; esp., a proverbial saying embody-ing a moral or practical precept.

max'im-ite (māk'sĭm-it), *n.* A high explosive of the picric acid class.

max'i-mum (-sĭ-mŭm), *n.; pl. L. -MA (-mā), E. -MUMS (-mŭmz).* The great-est quantity or value attainable in a given case; greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease; highest point or degree; upper limit allowed by law or other authority. — *a.* Greatest in quantity or highest in degree; pert. to, marking, or determining, a maximum.

may (mā), *v.; pres. sing., 1st & 3d pers. MAY, 2d MAY'EST (mā'ĕst), MAYST (māst), pl. MAY; pret. MIGHT (mīt).* As auxiliary, with the infinitive without *to*, denoting: Ability; competency; liberty; opportunity; permission; possibility; desire; contingency.

May, *n.* The fifth month of the year, having 31 days; the springtime of life; prime; heyday; [*L. c.*] the hawthorn or its blossoms.

Ma'ya (mā'yā), *n.* Any Indian of the most important people of the Mayan stock.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

Ma'yan (mä'yán), *a.* Designating an American Indian linguistic stock of Yucatan and neighboring regions, the peoples of which are dark and short. When discovered, shortly after 1500, they had attained a higher culture than any other American people.

May apple. An American herb of the barberry family or its edible, yellow, egg-shaped fruit, of mawkish flavor.

may'be (mä'bē), *adv.* Perhaps.

May Day. The first day of May.

May'flow'er (-flov'ēr), *n.* In England, any of several plants whose flowers appear in May, as the hawthorn, marsh marigold, etc.; in the United States, the trailing arbutus.

May fly. An ephemera.

may'hem (mä'hēm), *n.* The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members necessary in fighting.

May'ing (mä'ing), *n.* [Often *l. c.*] Celebration of May Day.

may'on-naise' (mä'ō-nāz': *F.* mä'yō'-nāz'), *n.* A sauce of egg yolks beaten up with olive oil and seasoned.

may'or (mä'ēr; mār), *n.* The chief magistrate of a city or borough.

may'or-al-ty (-āl-tī), *n.*

May'pole' (mä'pōl'), *n.* A tall pole erected in an open place and wreathed with flowers as a center for May Day sports.

may'pop' (mä'pōp'), *n.* The edible fruit of a passion flower; also, the plant.

May queen. A girl crowned queen in the sports of May Day.

may'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* A European weed of the aster family, naturalized in the United States.

maze (māz), *n.* Confusion of thought; perplexity; amazement; a confusing and baffling network, as of paths; a labyrinth.

ma-zur'ka (mä-zūr'ká; mä-zōōr'ká), *n.* A certain Polish dance; music for it.

ma'zy (mä'zī), *a.*; -zi-ER (-ēr); -zi-EST. Perplexed with or as with turns and windings; winding; intricate; confusing.

me (mē), *pers. pron.* The objective (dative or accusative) case of *I*.

mead (mēd), *n.* A fermented drink of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc., or one made from manna.

mead, *n.* A meadow. *Poetic.*

mead'ow (mēd'ō), *n.* Grassland, esp. such as yields hay.

meadow lark. Any of several varieties of an American bird about the size of a robin, with yellow breast marked with a black crescent.

mea'ger (mē'gēr), *a.* Destitute of, or having little, flesh; thin; lean; destitute of richness, strength, etc.; poor; barren. — **Syn.** Lank, gaunt, starved, poor, emaciated. — **mea'ger-ly,** *adv.* — **mea'ger-ness,** *n.*

meal (mēl), *n.* Grain (esp. maize, rye, or oats) or pulse coarsely ground and unbolted; any similarly powdery substance.

meal, *n.* The food taken at a particular time to satisfy appetite; repast; act or time of eating a meal.

meal'ies (mēl'iz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MEALIE (-i). Maize, or Indian corn. *South Africa.*

meal'y (mēl'y), *a.*; MEAL'I-ER (-i-ēr); MEAL'I-EST. Having the qualities of meal; soft, dry, and friable; containing meal; farinaceous. — **meal'i-ness,** *n.*

mean (mēn), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* MEANT (mēnt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEAN'ING. To have in the mind, as a purpose; intend; have in mind as the object or signification of any expression or symbol; signify; import; have in mind a particular reference or destination for (a remark, gift, or the like). — *v. i.* To purpose or intend. *Rare, except in to mean well, or mean ill.*

mean, *a.* Without distinction or eminence; common; low; ordinary; of little value or account; shabby; contemptible; wanting dignity of mind; base; penurious; stingy. — **Syn.** Ignoble, abject, wretched, vulgar, servile, menial; spiritless, groveling, slavish; dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, despicable; paltry, sordid.

mean, *a.* Occupying a middle position; intermediate; average. — *n.* The middle point, or that which is at or near it; medium; moderation; measure; a quantity having an intermediate value between several others of which it expresses the mean value; usually, the one simple average (*arithmetical mean*) got by dividing the sum of the quantities by their number; the second or third term in a proportion of four terms; [usually in form **means**, but construed as *sing.*] instrument or intermediate agency; *pl.* resources; property, revenue, or the like.

me-an'der (mē-ān'dēr), *n.* A winding, as of a stream; winding course; — usually in *pl.* — *v. i.* & *t.* To wind or turn in a course; wander aimlessly or listlessly.

mean'ing (mēn'ing), *n.* That which is meant; intent; aim; object; that which is signified; import; sense; significance. — **Syn.** Signification, purport, import. — *p. a.* Intending; expressive; significant. — **mean'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. iŋk; then, thin; natŋre, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

mean'ly, *adv.*, **mean'ness**, *n.* See -LY; -NESS.

meant (mënt), *pret. & p. p.* of MEAN.

mean'time (mēn'tim'), *n.* The intervening time. — *adv.* In the intervening time or interval; at the same time.

mean'while (-hwil'), *n. & adv.* = MEAN-TIME.

mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.; pl.*, but construed as singular. A contagious eruptive febrile disorder; a disease of cattle and swine caused by the presence of the larvæ of tapeworms in the flesh; (construed as *pl.*) these larvæ so situated. — **mea'sly** (-zli), *a.*

meas'ur-a-ble (mězh'ūr-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being measured.

meas'ure (mězh'ūr), *n.* Act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, degree, capacity, or the like, of a thing; measurement; an instrument, as a yardstick, for measuring; dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything, determined by measuring; a unit of measurement; a criterion; gauge; system of measurement: due or given extent, degree, or quantity; often, due restraint or limitation (esp. in *in, with, or beyond measure*, etc.); an extent, degree, or quantity; regulated division of movement, as in music, poetry, etc.; a step or definite part of a progressive course or policy; a legislative enactment. — *v. t.* To compute or ascertain the measure of; estimate; value; allot or distribute by measure (often with *out* or *off*); determine or lay off in measuring; mark the bounds or limits of; bring into comparison or competition (with). — *v. i.* To measure something; result, or turn out, on being measured; admit of being measured; give or allot measure.

meas'ured (-ūrd), *p. a.* Regulated by a standard; uniform; graduated; moderated; calculated; metrical; rhythmical.

meas'ure-ment (-ūr-mënt), *n.* Act or result of measuring; mensuration; extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity ascertained by measuring.

meat (mēt), *n.* Food in general; esp., solid food; edible part; flesh used as food. — **meat'y** (mēt'i), *a.*; MEAT'I-ER (-i-ēr); MEAT'I-EST.

me-chan'ic (mē-kān'ik), *a.* Pert. to manual labor; involving manual skill; of or pert. to a mechanic or artisan, or the artisan class; mechanical. — *n.* One who practices any of the mechanic arts; artisan.

me-chan'i-cal (-i-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, concerned with, or engaged in, manual

labor; of the artisan class; of or pert. to machinery or mechanism; made by a machine or with tools; done as if by a machine; proceeding automatically, or by habit, without special intention or reflection; pert. to, or governed by, mechanics, or the laws of motion. — **me-chan'i-cal-ly** (mē-kān'i-kāl-i), *adv.*

mechanical power. Any of the simple machines.

mech'a-ni'cian (mēk'ā-nish'ān), *n.* One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a machinist.

me-chan'ics (mē-kān'iks), *n.* Applied mathematics treating of the action of forces on bodies.

mech'a-nism (mēk'ā-niz'm), *n.* The arrangement or relation of the parts of a machine; mechanical operation or action.

med'al (mēd'al), *n.* A piece, usually a disk, of metal bearing a device, etc., to commemorate some event or person, or to serve as a reward. — *v. t.* To honor or reward with a medal.

med'al-ist, *n.* A designer, engraver, or maker of medals; one who has gained a medal for merit.

me-dal'li-on (mē-dāl'yūn), *n.* A large medal; something resembling a large medal, as a tablet bearing a figure in relief, a portrait, etc.

med'dle (mēd'l), *v. i.* To interest, engage, or concern one's self unnecessarily or impertinently; interfere; tamper; — often with *with* or *in*. — **med'dler** (-lēr), *n.*

med'dle-some (mēd'l-sūm), *a.* Given to meddling.

me'di-a (mē'di-ā), *n., L. pl.* of MEDIUM.

me'di-a-cy (-sī), *n.* Mediate state or quality.

me'di-æ-val, **me'di-æ-val-ism.** Vars. of MEDIEVAL, MEDIEVALISM.

me'di-al (mē'di-āl), *a.* Middle; median; of or pertaining to a mean or average; ordinary. — **me'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

me'di-an (-ān), *a.* Medial; middle; specif., of unpaired organs and parts, lying in a plane dividing any animal into right and left halves.

me'di-ate (-āt), *a.* Acting by or involving means, or intermediate agency.

— (-āt), *v. i.* To interpose between parties to effect a reconciliation; act as an intermediary. — *v. t.* To effect or settle by mediation; act as the intermediary in effecting, communicating, etc.

— **me'di-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **me'di-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **me'di-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

— **me'di-a-to'ri-al** (-ā-tō'rī-āl), *a.* — **me'di-a-to-ry** (mē'di-ā-tō-rī), *a.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

med'ic (mĕd'ĭk), *n.* Any of several cloverlike herbs.

med'i-ca-ble (-i-kā-b'l), *a.* That may be medicated or cured.

med'i-cal (mĕd'ĭ-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the science or art of medicine. — **med'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

me-dic'a-ment (mĕ-dĭk'ā-mĕnt; mĕd'ĭ-kā-mĕnt), *n.* A medicine; a healing application.

med'i-cate (mĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To treat with medicine; cure. — **med'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shĕn), *n.*

me-dic'i-nal (mĕ-dis'ĭ-nāl), *a.* Curative; alleviative; remedial. — **me-dic'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

med'i-cine (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn; mĕd'ĭ-s'n), *n.* The science and art dealing with the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease; any substance or preparation used in treating disease; medicament; remedy.

medicine man. Among savages, one who professes to cure sickness, drive away evil spirits, and control the weather, by the use of some object supposed to give power over natural or magic forces.

me-di-e'val (mĕ-dĭ-ē'vāl; mĕd'ĭ-), *a.* Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or like that of, the Middle Ages. — **me-di-e'val-ism**, *n.*

me-di-o'cre (mĕ-dĭ-ō'kĕr), *a.* Of a middling quality; of but a moderate excellence; ordinary.

me-di-oc'ri-ty (-ōk'ri-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Quality or state of being mediocre; a mediocre person.

med'i-tate (mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To intend; plan. — *v. i.* To dwell in thought; muse; reflect.

med'i-ta'tion (-tā'shĕn), *n.* Act of meditating; thought; esp., close thought; serious contemplation; reflection. — **med'i-ta-tive** (mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* — **med'i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.*

med'i-ter-ra'ne-an (-tĕ-rā'nĕ-ān), *a.* Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; as, the *Mediterranean Sea*; [*cap.*] of or pert. to the Mediterranean Sea.

me-di-um (mĕ-dĭ-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ūmz), L. -DIA (-ā). That which lies in the middle; middle condition or degree; mean; that through or by which a force acts or anything is done; means; instrumentality; surrounding substance or element; environment; a mixture used to cultivate organisms; a liquid with which pigment is mixed for application; a vehicle; a person supposedly susceptible to supernatural agencies and so capable of imparting knowledge derived from them or of doing things by their aid. — *a.* Having a middle position or degree; medial.

med'lar (mĕd'lār), *n.* A small Asiatic tree of the apple family, widely cultivated; also, its fruit.

med'ley (-lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-lĭz). A mixture; esp., a heterogeneous mixture; a jumble; a composition of passages, esp. disjointed ones, from different pieces of music. — *a.* Mingled; mixed; motley.

me-dul'la (mĕ-dŭl'ā), *n.* The marrow of bones; the medulla oblongata. — **med'-ul-la-ry** (mĕd'ŭ-lā-rĭ; mĕ-dŭl'ā-), *a.*

medulla oblongata (ōb'lōŋ-gā'tā), *The lowest, or posterior, part of the brain.*

Me-du'sa (mĕ-dŭ'sā), *n.* One of the Gorgons of Greek mythology; a jellyfish.

meed (mĕd), *n.* That which is given in consideration of merit.

meek (mĕk), *a.* Mild of temper; patient; forbearing; submissive; humble; spiritless; easily cowed or imposed upon. — *adv.* Meekly. — **meek'ly**, *adv.* — **meek'-ness**, *n.*

meer'schaum (mĕr'shōm; -shŭm), *n.* A white claylike mineral, soft, and light enough when dry to float in water; a tobacco pipe of this mineral.

meet (mĕt), *a.* Suitable; fit.

meet (mĕt), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* MET (mĕt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MEET'ING. To come upon or across; come into proximity with; go to the place of arrival of; come into connection with; join; intersect; come within the perception or recognition of; fight, cope, or grapple with; oppose; experience; suffer; equal; match; discharge or pay, as a debt. — *v. i.* To come into contact or proximity, esp. by mutual approach; join; come into close relationship; assemble; congregate; have an encounter or conflict; agree; unite. — *n.* Act of meeting; those who assemble, or a place of meeting. *Chiefly Sporting.*

meet'ing, *n.* A gathering; assembly; convention; union or place of union; a junction.

meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly.

meg'a-lo-ma'ni-a (mĕg'ā-lō-mā'nĭ-ā), *n.* A mania for great things. — **meg'a-lo-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *n.*

meg'a-phone (mĕg'ā-fōn), *n.* A device to magnify sound, or direct it in a greater volume, as a very large funnel used as a speaking trumpet.

me'grim (mĕ'grĭm), *n.* A kind of sick or nervous headache; fancy; whim; esp., in *pl.*, lowness of spirits; "the blues."

mel'an-cho'li-a (mĕl'ān-kō'li-ā), *n.* A kind of mental unsoundness characterized by extreme depression of spirits and by delusions, or a case of this.

ûrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

mel'an-cho'ic (mĕl'ān-kōl'īk; mĕl'ān-kōl'īk), *a.* Given to or having melancholy; depressed.

mel'an-cho'y (mĕl'ān-kōl'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOLIES (-īz). Black bile (see HUMOR), or a condition marked by irascibility and depression supposedly due to excess of black bile; later, melancholia; depression of spirits; dejection; pensive meditation or sadness. — **Syn.** Despondency, sorrow, low spirits, hypochondria, gloom. — *a.* Characterized or affected by, or expressive of, melancholy. — **Syn.** Mournful, sad; meditative, pensive; depressing, afflictive, lamentable.

Mel'a-ne'sian (mĕl'ā-nē'shān), *a. & n.* See -AN.

mél'lange' (mā'lānz'h'), *n.*; *pl.* MÉLANGES (F. mā'lānz'h'). [F.] A mixture; a medley; hodgepodge.

mē'lē' (mā'lā'), *n.* A fight between combatants mingled in a confused mass; a fray.

mel'i-lot (mĕl'ī-lōt), *n.* A kind of cloverlike plant having yellow or white flowers.

mel'i-nite (mĕl'ī-nīt), *n.* A high explosive similar to lyddite.

mel'io-rate (mĕl'yō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To make or become better; improve; make more tolerable; ameliorate. — **mel'io-ra'tion** (-rā'shān), *n.* — **mel'io-ra-tive** (mĕl'yō-rā-tīv), *a.*

mel-lif'lu-ence (mĕ-līf'lōō-ēns), *n.* Quality or state of being mellifluent; a flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

mel-lif'lu-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Mellifluous.

mel-lif'lu-ous (-ūs), *a.* Flowing or sweetened with honey, or as with honey; smooth; honeyed. — **mel-lif'lu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *a.* Soft or tender from ripeness; of wine, well-matured or not harsh; soft; loamy, as soil; of sound, color, style, etc., not coarse, rough, or harsh; soft; delicate; full and pure; well-matured; made sweet or gentle by maturity. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become mellow. — **mel'low-ness**, *n.*

me-lo-de-on (mĕ-lō-dē-ōn), *n.* A kind of small reed organ, with a suction bellows worked by treadles.

me-lod'ic (mĕ-lōd'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to melody; melodious.

me-lo'di-ous (-lō'dī-ūs), *a.* Containing, producing, characterized by, or of the nature of, melody; having a melody; musical. — **me-lo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **me-lo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

mel'o-dist (mĕl'ō-dīst), *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.

mel'o-dize (-dīz), *v. t.* To make melodious. — *v. i.* To make melody.

mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drā'mā; mĕl'ō-drā'mā), *n.* A kind of drama with music interspersed, esp. one romantic and sensational, and ending happily. — **mel'o-dra-mat'ic** (mĕl'ō-drā-māt'īk), *a.* — **mel'o-dra-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). An agreeable succession of sounds; musical quality; in music, the succession of single tones (melody, harmony, and rhythm being the vital elements of music); a rhythmical succession of single tones, of a given mode or key, expressing a motive or idea; hence, an air; tune; the chief voice part in a harmonic composition; the air.

mel'on (mĕl'ān), *n.* The muskmelon; the watermelon.

melt (mĕlt), *v. i. & t.* To change from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; dissolve; disintegrate; soften; break up; vanish or cause to vanish by being dissipated; soften; become or render tender, mild, or gentle; diminish gradually; waste away; absorb or blend; merge insensibly. — **melt'er**, *n.*

mel'ton (mĕl'tūn), *n.* A kind of stout smooth woolen cloth with very short nap.

mem'ber (mĕm'bĕr), *n.* A part of the animal body, esp., a limb (*Archaic*); one of the persons composing a society, community, or party; a part of a whole; an independent constituent; an organized thing, or a unit in a series. — **mem'ber-ship**, *n.*

mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* Any thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer of animal or vegetable tissue. — **mem'bra-nous** (mĕm'brā-nūs), *a.*

me-men'to (mĕ-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS, TOES (-tōz). A thing to awaken memory; reminder; souvenir.

mem'oir (mĕm'wōr; -wār; mĕm'-), *n.* A memorandum (*Obs*); *pl.*, a history composed from personal experience, or as gathered from particular sources by the writer; *pl.*, an account of one's own life, or of episodes in it; *pl.*, a biography; an account of something noteworthy; a dissertation; a record of investigations, esp., *pl.*, of the transactions or proceedings of a society.

mem'o-ra-bil'i-a (mĕm'ō-rā-bīl'ī-ā), *n. pl.; sing.* MEMORABLE (-rāb'ī-lē). Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record; also, the record of them.

mem'o-ra-ble (mĕm'ō-rā-b'l'), *a.* Worthy of remembrance or note. — **mem'o-ra-bly**, *adv.*

mem'o-ran'dum (-rān'ādm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DUMS (-dūmz), L. -DA (-dā). An in-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, 'sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

formal record of something; a note to help the memory.

me-mo'ri-al (mě-mō'rī-āl), *a.* Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative; of, pert. to, contained in, or aiding, memory. — *n.* Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or an event, as a monument or a practice; a statement of facts addressed to a government, a society, etc., often with a petition or remonstrance. — **-ri-al-ist**, *n.*

Memorial Day. A day (May 30 in the North, and of varying date in the Southern States) appointed for commemorating the dead soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. *U. S.*

me-mo'ri-al-ize (mě-mō'rī-āl-īz), *v. t.* To address or petition by a memorial; commemorate.

mem'o-rize (měm'ō-rīz), *v. t.* To preserve the memory of; learn by heart.

mem'o-ry (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES, (-rīz). The act, capacity, or function of mentally reproducing and recognizing previous experience; sum total of a mind's experiences as actually or possibly remembered; time within which past events can be or are remembered; any particular experience as remembered; the thing which is the subject of remembrance; character, conduct, etc., as preserved in remembrance; commemoration; remembrance. — **Syn.** Recollection, reminiscence.

mem'-sa'hīb (měm'sā'īb), *n.* Lady; mistress; — used by Hindustani-speaking natives in India in addressing European women.

men (měn), *n.*, *pl.* of MAN.

men'ace (měn'ās), *n.* The show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat; that which menaces. — *v. t. & i.* To threaten. — **men'ac-ing-ly**, *adv.*

mē'nage' (mā'nāzh'), **me-nage'** (mě-nāzh'), *n.* A household; domestic management; household.

me-nag'er-ie (mě-nāj'ēr-ī; mē-nāzh'ēr-ī), *n.* A place where animals are kept and trained, esp. for exhibition; a collection of wild or foreign animals in cages, esp. for exhibition.

mend (mënd), *v. t. & i.* To free from faults or defects; alter (anything) for the better; correct; repair, as anything torn, broken, etc.; make amends for (*Obs.*, except in *least said, soonest mended*); in general, to improve, better, or ameliorate. — *n.* Act or fact of mending; a mended place. — **mend'er**, *n.*

men-da'cious (měn-dā'shūs), *a.* Given to deception or falsehood; lying. — **men-da'cious-ly**, *adv.*

men-dac'i-ty (-dās'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being mendacious; also, a lie.

men'di-can-cy (měn'dī-kān-sī), *n.* Condition of being mendicant; beggary; begging.

men'di-cant (-kānt), *a.* Practicing beggary; also, characteristic of a beggar. — *n.* A beggar.

men-dic'i-ty (měn-dīs'ī-tī), *n.* Mendicancy.

men-ha'den (měn-hā'd'n), *n.* A marine fish of the herring family used for bait or for making oil and fertilizer.

me'ni-al (mě'ni-āl; mēn'yāl), *a.* Pert. or appropriate to servants, esp. domestic servants; servile; sordid; low; mean. — *n.* A domestic servant, esp. one of humble rank; a person of servile character. — **me'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

me-nin'ges (mě-nīn'jēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* MENINX (mē'nīŋks). The three membranes (the dura mater and pia mater and a delicate intervening membrane) which envelop the brain and spinal cord.

men'in-gi'tis (měn'in-jī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the meninges.

me-nis'cus (mě-nīs'kūs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NISCI (-nīsī), E. -CUSES (-kūs-ēz). A crescent or crescent-shaped body; a convexo-concave lens; the surface of a liquid column curved by surface tension.

men'o-pause (měn'ō-pōz), *n.* The period of the final natural cessation of menstruation.

men'ses (mēn'sēz), *n. pl.* The monthly discharge of women.

men'stru-al (-strō-āl), *a.* Monthly; of or pert. to the menses.

men'stru-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To discharge the menses, or catamenia. — **men'stru-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*

men'stru-um (měn'strō-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -UMS (-ūmz), L. -STRUA (-ā). Any solvent.

men'su-ra-ble (-shōō-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being measured; measurable. — **men'su-ra-bil'i-ty** (-rā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

men'su-ra'tion (-shōō-rā'shūn), *n.* Act, process, or art, of measuring; the branch of applied geometry concerned with finding lengths, areas, and volumes from certain simple data of lines and angles.

-ment (-mēnt). A suffix forming nouns, mostly from verbs, and meaning: (1) *Act, process, or the like, of* (doing what the verb denotes); as, development, *act* or *process* of developing; achievement, *act* of achieving.

(2) *State or condition of*; as, amazement, *state of being amazed*; bewilderment, *state or condition of being bewildered*.

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

(3) *That which is, or a thing that is* (produced, formed, effected, made, etc., by the action denoted by the root word); *a thing that* (does what the root word denotes); as, development, *that which is* developed; attachment, *a thing that is* attached; amusement, *a thing that* amuses.

men'tal (mĕn'tăl), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the chin.

men'tal, *a.* Of or pert. to the mind; intellectual. — **men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

men-tal'i-ty (mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of mind; mental power; mind considered as a characteristic.

men'thol (mĕn'thōl; -thōl), *n.* A white anodyne substance, a chief constituent of oil of peppermint.

men'tion (-shŭn), *n.* A brief or casual speaking or notice. — *v. t.* To make mention of; refer to casually; specify, esp. by name. — **men'tion-a-ble**, *a.*

men'tor (-tōr), *n.* A wise and faithful counselor or monitor.

men'u (mĕn'ŭ; *F.* mĕ-nŭ'), *n.* A bill of fare; also, the dishes served.

me-phi'tis (mĕ-fĭ'tis), *n.* A noxious or foul exhalation from the earth; any stench. — **me-phit'ic** (-fĭt'ĭk), *a.*

mer'can-tile (mŭr'kăn-tĭl; -tĭl), *a.* Of or pert. to merchants or trade; commercial.

mer'ce-na-ry (mŭr'sĕ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Acting or desirous merely for reward or pecuniary gain; hireling; venal; sordid; selfish; serving for pay or wages; hired; — now only of soldiers serving in a foreign army. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who is hired; now only, a mercenary soldier. — **mer'ce-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ce-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

mer'cer (mŭr'sĕr), *n.* A dealer in textile fabrics, as silks or woolens. *Eng.*

mer'cer-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with caustic alkali, causing the fiber to shrink and become stronger and more receptive of dyes, or, sometimes, to assume a silky luster.

mer'chan-dise (-chăn-dĭz), *n.* Objects of commerce; wares; goods. — *v. i. & t.* To trade; traffic.

mer'chant (-chănt), *n.* Orig., a trafficker; trader; now, one who traffics on a large scale, esp. abroad; *Scot. & U. S.*, a retailer or shopkeeper. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, trade; commercial.

mer'chant-a-ble (mŭr'chăn-tă-b'l), *a.* Marketable.

mer'chant-man (-chănt-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A trading vessel.

mer'ci-ful (-sĭ-fŭl), *a.* Full of mercy; exercising mercy; compassionate. —

Syn. Gracious, mild, clement, lenient, benignant. — **mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'ci-ful-ness**, *n.*

mer'ci-less, *a.* Destitute of mercy; pitiless.

mer-cu'ri-al (mĕr-kŭ'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Having qualities due to being born under the planet Mercury, or belonging to, or inspired by, the god Mercury, or likened to the properties of the metal mercury (as: swift; active; eloquent; clever; crafty; commercial; thievish; fickle, etc.); of or pert. to, or due to the use of, mercury. — *n.* A drug containing mercury.

mer-cu'ric (-rĭk), **mer'cu-rous** (mŭr'-kŭ-rŭs; mĕr-kŭ'-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, mercury (esp. in its valences of two and one respectively).

Mer'cu-ry (mŭr'kŭ-rĭ), *n.* The planet nearest to the sun; a heavy silver-white metallic element, liquid at ordinary temperatures, popularly called *quicksilver* (Symbol, *Hg*, for *hydrargyrum*).

mer'cy (mŭr'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-siz). Forbearance from inflicting harm, esp. in punishment; clemency; compassionate treatment of the unfortunate; disposition to be merciful; a merciful act, as of God. — **Syn.** Pity, mildness, kindness, indulgence, grace, clemency, lenity, leniency.

mere (mĕr), *n.* A lake or pool. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial. Eng.*

mere, *n.* A boundary.

mere, *a.*; *superl.* **MER'EST** (mĕr'ĕst). Only this, and nothing else; such, and no more; simple.

mere'ly, *adv.* Not otherwise than; simply; barely; solely; only.

mer'e-tri'cious (mĕr'ĕ-trĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a prostitute; alluring by false show; tawdry. — **mer'e-tri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **-cious-ness**, *n.*

mer-gan'ser (mĕr-găn'sĕr), *n.* Any of several fish-eating ducks having a slender hooked bill, and the head usually crested.

merge (mŭrj), *v. t. & i.* To be, or to cause to be, swallowed up or absorbed; immerse.

merg'er (mŭr'jĕr), *n.* An absorption of one estate or interest in another, or of a minor in a greater offense; the vesting of the control of different corporations in a single one by the issue of stock of the controlling corporation in place of a majority of the stock of the others.

me-rid'i-an (mĕ-rid'ĭ-ăn), *a.* Being at, or pert. to, midday; belonging to, or passing through, the highest point attained by a heavenly body in its diurnal course; highest; culminating. — *n.*

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

Highest apparent point of a star or of the sun; highest point, as of success; a great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place; a great circle on the earth passing through the poles and any given place, or, now usually, the half of such a circle included between the poles.

me-rid'i-o-nal (-ô-nål), *a.* Southern; southerly; of, pert. to, or resembling, a meridian.

me-ri-ngue' (mě-räng'; *F.* -räng'), *n.* An icing; a small cake chiefly of sugar and beaten whites of eggs.

me-ri-no (mě-rē'nō), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a certain breed of fine-wooled sheep; made of merino. — *n.*; *pl.* -nos (-nōz). A merino sheep; a fine fabric of wool and cotton, orig. of merino wool; a kind of fine woolen yarn.

mer'it (měr'it), *n.* Due punishment or, usually, reward; quality, state, or fact of deserving well or ill; desert; a praiseworthy quality, act, etc. — *v. t.* To earn; deserve.

mer'i-to-ri-ous (-ĩ-tō'rĩ-ūs), *a.* Deserving of reward or honor; well-deserving. — **mer'i-to-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mer'i-to-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

merl (mŭrl), *n.* European blackbird.

mer'lin (mŭr'lin), *n.* A small European falcon closely resembling the American pigeon hawk.

mer'lon (-lôn), *n.* A solid interval of a battlement.

mer'maid (-mād), *n.* A fabled marine creature, typically with a woman's body and a fish's tail; a sea nymph.

mer'man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. The male corresponding to a mermaid.

Mer'o-vin'gi-an (měr'ô-vin'jĩ-ān), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the first Frankish dynasty in Gaul or France, founded by Clovis I. about 500, and succeeded by the Carolingian dynasty.

mer'ri-ment (měr'ĩ-nĕnt), *n.* Act of merrymaking; mirth; hilarity; frolic.

mer'ry (měr'ĩ), *a.*; -RI-ER (-ĩ-ēr); -RI-EST. Laughingly gay; joyous; mirthful; hilarious; sportive. — **mer'ri-ly** (měr'ĩ-lĩ), *adv.* — **mer'ri-ness**, *n.*

mer'ry-an'drew (-ān'drō), *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon; a clown.

mer'ry-go-round, *n.* Any of various revolving contrivances; a rapid round; a whirl.

mer'ry-mak'ing (měr'ĩ-māk'ing), *a.* Festive; jolly. — *n.* Act of making merry; festivity. — **mer'ry-mak'er**, *n.*

mer'ry-thought' (-thōt'), *n.* Wishbone.

me'sa (mā'sā), *n.* A table-land or

plateau with an abrupt or steeply sloping side or sides; a high terrace.

mē'sal'liance' (mā'zāl'yāns'), *n.* [*F.*] A marriage with a person of inferior social position; a misalliance.

mes-cal' (mēs-kāl'), *n.* Either of two plants of the cactus family, used, esp. by the Indians, as a stimulant and antispasmodic; a liquor distilled from agave leaves; any agave that yields mescal.

mes'dames' (mā'dām'), *n., pl.* of MAD-AM, MADAME.

mes'de-moi'selles' (mā'd'-mwā'zēl') *cf.* mesdames, *n., pl.* of MADEMOISELLE.

mes'en-ter-y (mēs'ēn-tēr-ĩ), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-tēr-iz). In vertebrates, the membranes, or one of the membranes, that invest the intestines and their appendages and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity. — **mes'en-ter'ic** (-tēr'ik), *a.*

mesh (mēsh), *n.* One of the openings inclosed by the threads of network, or, *pl.*, the threads inclosing it; network; a net; engagement of gear teeth (chiefly in *in mesh*). — *v. t. & i.* To catch in meshes, as of a net; entangle; insnare; make or provide with or as with meshes; of gear teeth, to engage.

me'si-al (mē'zĩ-āl; mēs'ĩ-āl), *a.* Middle; median.

mes'mer-ism (mēz'mēr-iz'm), *n.* Hypnotism; — an early name. — **mes-mer'ic** (mēz-mēr'ik), *a.*

mes'mer-ize (-iz), *v. t. & i.* To hypnotize. — **mes'mer-ist**, *n.*

mesne (mēn), *n.* Middle; intervening; as, a mesne lord is tenant to a superior.

Mes'o-zo'ic (mēs'ô-zō'ik), *a.* Pert. to or designating an era of geological history following the Paleozoic and preceding the last (*Cenozoic*) era. — *n.* The Mesozoic era or group.

mes-quite' (mēs-kēt'; mēs'kēt), *n.* A tree or shrub of the southwestern United States and Mexico with fragrant flowers, and pods rich in sugar.

mess (mēs), *n.* Food set or provided for a meal; a prepared dish or a portion or kind of soft food, as porridge; *Archaic or Colloq.*, enough of (a specified) food for a dish or meal; a confused or disagreeable mixture; hodgepodge; a muddle; botch; group of persons who regularly eat together; the meal eaten. — *v. t.* To supply with meals; *Colloq.*, make a mess of; muddle. — *v. i.* To take meals with a mess; make a mess; muddle; putter.

mes'sage (mēs'āj), *n.* Any notice or communication sent from one to another; an official communication sent by a messenger.

årn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

mes-sen-ger (mēs'ēn-jēr), *n.* One who bears a message or does an errand; fore-runner; harbinger; herald. — **Syn.** Carrier, courier.

Mes-si'ah (mē-sī'ā), *n.* The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Christ. — **Mes-si-an'ic** (mēs'ī-ān'īk), *a.*

mes-sieurs (mēs'yēr; *F.* mā'syū'), *n., pl.* of MONSIEUR; — used also (usually abbr. *Messrs.*) as *pl.* of *E. Mister (Mr.)*.

mess'mate (mēs'māt'), *n.* An associate in a mess.

messuage (mēs'wāj), *n.* A dwelling house with its outbuildings and the lands appropriated to the household use.

mess'y (mēs'ī), *a.*; **MESS'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Like a mess; disordered; untidy.

mes-tee' (mēs-tē'), *n.* The offspring of a white person and a quadroon. *West Indies.*

mes-ti'zo (mēs-tē'zō), *n.; pl.* -zos (-zōz). In Spanish America and the Philippines, a person of mixed blood, esp. Spanish and Indian.

met (mēt), *pret. & p. p.* of MEET.

me-tab'o-lism (mē-tāb'ō-liz'm), *n.* The sum of the processes in the formation and destruction of protoplasm. — **met'a-bol'ic** (mēt'ā-bōl'īk), *a.*

met'a-car'pus (mēt'ā-kār'pūs), *n.* The part of the hand or forefoot (esp. of its skeleton) that is between the carpus and the phalanges. — **met'a-car'pal** (-pāl), *a. & n.*

met'al (mēt'āl), *n.* Any of a class of substances typically fusible and opaque, good conductors of electricity, and of a peculiar luster; also, the substance composing a metal or metals without reference to specific character; technically, an elementary metal, as distinguished from a mixed metal, or *alloy*; material; substance; disposition; temper; mettle. — **me-tal'lic** (mē-tāl'īk), *a.*

met'al-lif'er-ous (mēt'āl-līf'ēr-ūs), *a.* Yielding or containing metal.

met'al-lur'gy (-ūr'jī), *n.* Science and art of preparing metals for use from their ores. — **met'al-lur'gic** (-ūr'jīk), **-lur'gi-cal** (-jī-kāl), *a.* — **met'al-lur'-gist** (-ūr'jīst), *n.*

met'a-mor'phism (mēt'ā-môr'fīz'm), *n.* Metamorphosis; change in the constitution of a rock, esp. one due to pressure, heat, and water, and resulting in a more compact, more highly crystalline condition. — **met'a-mor'phic**, *a.*

met'a-mor'phose (mēt'ā-môr'fōz; -fōs), *v. t.* To transform; transmute; subject to metamorphism.

met'a-mor'pho-sis (-môr'fō-sīs), *n.; pl.*

-ses (-sēz). Change of form, structure, or substance, esp. by witchcraft; the form resulting from this; a marked and more or less abrupt change in the form or structure of an animal in its development after the embryonic stage, as when a tadpole changes to a frog.

met'a-phor (mēt'ā-fōr), *n.* A figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is applied to another to suggest a likeness between them; as in, "the ship plows the sea," "a volley of oaths." — **met'a-phor'ic** (-fōr'īk), *a.*

met'a-phrase (mēt'ā-frāz), *n.* A literal translation. — **met'a-phras'tic** (-frās'tīk), *a.*

met'a-phys'ic (-fīz'īk), *a.* Metaphysical. — *n.* Metaphysics.

met'a-phys'i-cal (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to metaphysics; hence, abstract or abstruse; pert. to, or having the essential nature of, reality. — **met'a-phys'i-cally**, *adv.*

met'a-phy-si'cian (mēt'ā-fī-zīsh'ān), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

met'a-phys'ics (-fīz'īks), *n.* That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or the science of being, and the theory of knowledge; loosely, all of the more abstruse branches of philosophy; narrowly, ontology alone.

met'a-tar'sus (-tār'sūs), *n.; pl.* -si (-sī). The part of the foot (in quadrupeds, the part of the hind foot) that is between the tarsus and phalanges. — **met'a-tar'sal** (-sāl), *a. & n.*

me-tath'e-sis (mē-tāth'è-sīs), *n.; L. pl.* -ses (-sēz). Transposition, as of letters or sounds; act or process of substituting one chemical atom or radical for another in a molecule.

mete (mēt), *v. t.* To measure; allot.

mete, *n.* Boundary; — chiefly *pl.*, in *metes and bounds*.

me-temp'sy-cho'sis (mē-tēmp'sī-kō'sīs), *n.; pl.* -cho-ses (-sēz). The passing of the soul at death into another body; transmigration of souls.

me'te-or (mē'tē-ōr), *n.* Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere; as a whirlwind, cloud, etc.; a meteoroid heated to incandescence by friction in passing through the earth's atmosphere, a shooting star.

me'te-or'ic (-ōr'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to a meteor or meteors; like a meteor; flashing; transiently brilliant.

me'te-or-ite (mē'tē-ōr-īt'), *n.* A stony or metallic body fallen to the earth from outer space; loosely, a meteor or meteoroid. — **me'te-or-it'ic** (-īt'īk), *a.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

me'te-or-oid' (mē'tē-ōr-oid'), *n.* One of the countless small solid bodies in the solar system, which become meteors on entering the earth's atmosphere.

me'te-or-ol'o-gy (mē'tē-ōr-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Physics treating of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of its variations of heat and moisture, of its winds, storms, etc. — **me'te-or-o-log'ic** (-ō-lōj'ik), *a.* — **me'te-or-o-log'i-cal** (-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* — **me'te-or-ol'o-gist** (-ōl'ō-jist), *n.*

me'ter (mē'tēr), *n.* One that measures; esp., an official measurer of commodities; an instrument for measuring, and usually for recording automatically the quantity measured.

me'ter (mē'tēr), *n.* Rhythmical arrangement of syllables or of words in verse; poetical measure, depending on number, quantity, and accent of syllables; rhythm; any specific rhythmical arrangement; that part of musical structure depending primarily on time values; a measure of length, the basis of the metric system, equal to 39.37 inches.

me'ter-age (-āj), *n.* Act, result, or cost of measuring.

meth'ane (mēth'ān), *n.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, odorless and inflammable, produced by decomposition of organic matter, as in marshes and mines.

me-thinks' (mē-thinks'), *v. impers.; pret. -THOUGHT' (-thōt').* It seems to me. *Rare or Poetic.*

meth'od (mēth'ūd), *n.* An orderly procedure or process; mode of procedure; manner; way; mode; orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification; plan or design, as of an author. — **Syn.** Order, system, rule; manner, fashion, course.

me-thod'i-cal (mē-thōd'ī-kāl), *a.* Arranged, or habitually proceeding, according to method; characterized by method or orderliness; systematic. — **me-thod'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Meth'od-ism (mēth'ūd-iz'm), *n.* The doctrines, policy, and worship of Methodists; [*l. c.*] devotion to methods.

Meth'od-ist (-ist), *n.* One of a Christian denomination which is the outgrowth of a religious club formed at Oxford University in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley and others. — **Meth'od-ist, a.** — **Meth'od-is'tic** (-is'tik), **Meth'od-is'ti-cal**, *a.* [*often l. c.*]

meth'od-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To reduce to method; dispose in due order.

me-thought' (mē-thōt'), *pret. of ME-THINKS.*

meth'yl (mēth'yl), *n.* A univalent hy-

drocarbon radical known only in compounds. — **me-thyl'ic** (mē-thil'ik), *a.*

methyl alcohol. A poisonous, volatile, inflammable liquid got by distillation of wood; wood alcohol.

meth'yl-ate (mēth'yl-lāt), *v. t.* To impregnate or mix with methyl alcohol.

me-ton'y-my (mē-tōn'ī-mī), *n.* A figure of speech in which one word is used for another that it suggests; as, a good *table* (that is, good *food*).

me'tre (mē'tēr). *Var. of METER.*

met'ric (mēt'rik), *a.* Relating to, or proceeding by, measurement; of or pert. to the meter (measure), or the metric system; metrical.

met'ri-cal (mēt'ri-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to meter; arranged in meter; metric.

metric system. A decimal system of weights and measures originated in France and now in general use. The basis is the *meter*, which was designed to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth of the distance on a meridian from the equator to the pole, or about 39.37 inches.

metric ton. A weight of 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois.

met'ro-nome (mēt'rō-nōm), *n.* An instrument for marking exact time, esp. in music.

me-trop'o-lis (mē-trōp'ō-līs), *n.; pl. -LISES* (-ēz). The seat, or see, of an ecclesiastical metropolitan; the chief or capital city of a country, state, etc.; a principal seat or center.

met'ro-pol'i-tan (mēt'rō-pōl'ī-tān), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a metropolis or metropolitan. — *n.* A bishop who has oversight of the bishops of a province.

met'tle (mēt'tl), *n.* Quality of temperament; spirit, esp. as regards honor, ardor, courage, etc.

met'tle-some (-l'sūm), *a.* Full of mettle, or spirit; fiery.

mew (mū), *n.* A sea gull.

mew, n. A cage for hawks, esp. while mewing; place of confinement or hiding place; den; [*in form mews, usually construed as a sing.*] the royal stables in London (built on the site of the king's mews for hawks), or any stable or range of stables round an open space. — *v. t. & i.* Of a bird, to molt (*Archaic*); to inclose, confine, or conceal, as in a cage.

mew (mū), *v. i.* To utter a cry like *mew*, as a cat. — *n.* The common cry of a cat or an imitation of it.

mewl (mūl), *v. i. & t.* To cry weakly, as a young child.

Mex'i-can (mēk'sī-kān), *a. & n.* See -AN.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

mez'za-nine (mēz'ā-nīn; -nēn), *n.* A low story between two high ones, esp. between the ground floor and the story above.

mez-zo-re-lie'vo (mēd'zō-rē-lē'vō), **-ri-lie'vo** (-rē-lyā'vō), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -vos (-vōz), *It.* MEZZI-RILIEVI (mēd'zē-rē-lyā'vē). Half relief (in sculpture). See **RELIEF**.

mez-zo-so-pra'no (-sō-prā'nō), *n.* A voice of somewhat full, deep quality between that of the soprano and contralto; a person having such a voice.

mez-zo-tint (mēd'zō-tīnt; mēz'ō-), *n.* A manner of engraving on copper or steel by scraping, burnishing, etc., a roughened surface; an engraving so produced.

mi (mē), *n.* The third of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the third tone of the diatonic scale.

mi-as'ma (mī-āz'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *L.* -MATA (-mā-tā), *E.* -MAS (-māz). Infectious particles or germs floating in the air, or the air infected by them; malaria.

mi'ca (mī'kā), *n.* Any of a group of mineral silicates that readily separate into more or less elastic laminae.

mice (mīs), *n.*, *pl.* of **MOUSE**.

Mich'ael-mas (mīk'ēl-mās), *n.* The feast of the archangel Michael, Sept. 29th; (*more fully* **Michaelmas Day**) the day of this feast.

mick'le (mīk'l), *a.* Great; much. *Obs. or Scot.*

mi'crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* A microscopic organism; germ; a bacterium, esp. a pathogenic one. — **mi-cro'bic** (-krō'bīk; -krōb'īk), *a.*

mi'cro-coc'eus (mī'krō-kōk'ūs), *n.*; *L.* *pl.* -ci (-kōk'sī). Any of a genus (*Micrococcus*) of nonflagellate bacteria, including some pathogenic species.

mi'cro-cosm (mī'krō-kōz'm), *n.* A little or miniature world; man, or human nature as an epitome of the great world; a community, institution, country, etc.

mi-crom'e-ter (mī-krōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument, as for use with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distances.

Mi'cro-ne'sian (mī'krō-nē'shān; -zhān), *a.* & *n.* See **-AN**.

mi'cro-or'gan-ism (-ōr'gān-īz'm), *n.* Any organism of microscopic size.

mi'cro-phone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmitting sounds. — **mi-cro-phon'ic** (-fōn'īk), *a.*

mi'cro-scope (-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument, consisting essentially of a lens or combination of lenses, for making enlarged images of minute objects.

mi'cro-scop'ic (mī'krō-skōp'īk), *a.* Pert. to, or conducted with, a microscope; microscopical; like a microscope; able to see very minute objects; very small; visible only with a microscope.

mi'cro-scop'i-cal (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or conducted with, the microscope or microscopy. — **mi'cro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mi-cros'co-pist (mī-krōs'kō-pīst; mī'krō-skō-pīst), *n.* One who uses the microscope.

mi-cros'co-py (mī-krōs'kō-pī; mī'krō-skō-), *n.* Use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

mi'cro-tome (-tōm), *n.* An instrument for cutting thin sections, as of organic tissues.

mid (mīd), *a.*; *compar.* wanting; *superl.* MID'MOST (mīd'mōst). Middle; — chiefly in combination.

mid. Shortened form of **AMID**.

mid'day (mīd'dā'), *n.* Noon.

mid'den (mīd'n), *n.* A heap of refuse near a dwelling; esp., a kitchen midden. **mid'dle** (-'l), *a.* Equally distant from given extremes; mean; medial; intermediate; intervening; mediating. — *n.* A middle point, part, or position; midst.

Middle Ages. The period (variously limited) between ancient and modern times, as the period between the fall of the Roman Empire (476 A. D.) and the Revival of Letters (about 1400), or the period from about 1000 to about 1400; — called also **Dark Ages**, from its reputed intellectual obscurity.

mid'dle-man (mīd'l-mān), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mēn). An agent between two parties, as a dealer between the producer and the consumer; broker; go-between.

mid'dle-most (-mōst), *a.* Midmost.

mid'dling (-līng), *a.* Of middle or medium rank, state, size, or quality; medium; moderate; mediocre. — *n.* Any of various commodities of intermediate position or quality; as: *pl.* A combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran, separated in bolting.

mid'dy (mīd'l), *n.*; *pl.* **-DIES** (-īz). A midshipman. *Colloq.*

midge (mīj), *n.* Any very small gnat or fly; a diminutive person.

midg'et (mīj'ēt), *n.* A very diminutive person.

mid'land (mīd'lānd), *a.* Inland; mediterranean.

mid'most (-mōst), *a.* In the very middle; middlemost.

mid'night (-nīt'), *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, midnight.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

mid'noon' (mĭd'nōon'; mĭd'nōon'), *n.*
Midday; noon.

mid'rib' (mĭd'rĭb'), *n.* The central vein of a leaf blade.

mid'riff (mĭd'rĭf), *a.* The diaphragm (of the body).

mid'ship'man (mĭd'shĭp'măn), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mĕn). In the British navy, a subordinate officer, educated on ship-board for promotion to a sublieutenancy; *U. S.*, an officer of the rank next below a commissioned officer.

midst (mĭdst), *n.* The interior or central part or place; middle (The construction in our (your, their) midst for in the midst of us (you, them) is common only in recent use, and its propriety has been much disputed.); position or condition of being surrounded or beset; surrounding; setting.

midst, prep. In the midst of; amidst.
mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'ēr; mĭd'sŭm'-), *n.* Middle of summer; summer solstice.

mid'way' (-wā'), *n.* At a fair or exposition, a space devoted to the exhibition of curiosities, fantastic amusements, or the like. — (mĭd'wā'; mĭd'wā'), *a. & adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; halfway.

mid'wife' (mĭd'wĭf'), *n.; pl. -WIVES.* A woman who assists women in childbirth.

mid'wife'ry (-wĭf'rĭ; -wĭf-rĭ), *n.* Obstetrics.

mid'win'ter (mĭd'wĭn'tēr; mĭd'wĭn'-), *n.* The middle of winter; winter solstice.

mien (mĕn), *n.* Air; demeanor; carriage; bearing; also, formerly, aspect.

miff (mĭf), *n.* A petty quarrel; a tiff. *Colloq.* — *v. t. & i.* To offend; take offense. *Colloq. or Dial.*

might (mĭt), *n.* Power to accomplish, or ability, or efficacy (*Chiefly Poetic, exc. in with all one's might, or, with (one's) might and main*); great or superior strength, force, or power.

might, pret. of MAY.

mighty (-ĭ), *a.; -IER* (-ĭ-ēr); *-I-EST.* Possessing might; potent; accomplished or characterized by might; *Chiefly Colloq.*, extraordinary of its kind; great. — *adv.* In a great degree; very. *Chiefly Colloq.* — **mighty-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **might-i-ness, n.**

mignon-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ēt'), *n.* A garden annual having racemes of fragrant greenish white flowers; the color of mignonette flowers; a light green.

migrant (mĭ'grăt), *a.* Migrating.

mi'grate (mĭ'grăt), *v. i.* To go from one country or region to another with a view to residence; pass periodically from one region or climate to another

for feeding or breeding, as various birds.

— **mi-gra'tion** (mĭ-gră'shŭn), *n.*

mi'gra-to-ry (mĭ'gră-tō-rĭ), *a.* Migrating, or disposed to migrate; roving; nomad; of or pert. to migration.

mi-ka'do (mĭ-kă'dō), *n.* The popular title of the Emperor of Japan; — now little used by the Japanese except in poetry.

mi-la'dy (mĭ-lă'dĭ), *n.* Lit., my lady; hence (on the Continent), an English gentlewoman.

milch (mĭlch), *a.* Giving milk.

mild (mĭld), *a.* Gentle; kind; soft; clement; moderate in degree or quality; temperate. — **mild'ly, adv.** — **mild'-ness, n.**

mil'dew (mĭl'dŭ), *n.* A parasitic fungus or the whitish down or discoloration which it produces on living plants or other organic substances. — *v. t. & i.* To affect, or be affected, with mildew. — **mil'dew-y** (-ĭ), *a.*

mile (mĭl), *n.* A measure of distance, being in Great Britain, the *U. S.*, etc., equal to 320 rods or poles, 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet (1,609.3 meters). The **geographical, or nautical, mile** is the length of a minute, or $\frac{1}{21600}$ of a great circle of the earth, or, officially, in Great Britain, 6,080 feet (1,853.2 meters), called the **Admiralty mile**, and in the *U. S.*, 6,080.27 feet (1,853.25 meters).

mile'age (mĭl'āj), *n.* An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile; aggregate length or distance in miles; a charge per mile, as for the use of railroad cars; book of mileage tickets.

mileage ticket. One of a number of railroad tickets issued in a collective form each entitling the bearer to travel one mile.

mile'post' (-pōst'), *n.* A post to indicate the distance in miles from a given point.

mil'i-a-ry (mĭl'ĭ-ă-rĭ; mĭl'yă-), *a.* Resembling millet seeds; accompanied with an eruption of spots resembling millet seeds.

mil'i-tant (mĭl'ĭ-tănt), *a.* Engaged in warfare; fighting; combative. — **mil'i-tant-ly, adv.**

mil'i-ta-rism (mĭl'ĭ-tă-rĭz'm), *n.* A military condition; disposition to maintain military forces; spirit and temper that exalt the military virtues and ideals.

mil'i-ta-ry (-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to soldiers, arms, war, or affairs of war; done by soldiers; supported by armed force. — *n.* Soldierly; the army.

mil'i-tate (-tăt), *v. i.* To war; fight; con-

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

tend; of things, to have weight or effect; make.

mil-li'tia (mī-līsh'ā), *n.* A body of citizens enrolled for periodical military discipline, but called into active service only in emergencies; in the United States, all able-bodied male citizens and all males of foreign birth who have declared an intention to become citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, subject to a few exemptions.

— **mil-li'tia-man** (-mān), *n.*

milk (milk), *n.* The fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals; a liquid resembling milk, as the juice of the coconut, etc. — *v. t.* To press or draw milk from; draw (milk) from the breast or udder; extract, as milk. — *v. n.* To draw or to yield milk.

— **milk'er** (mil'kēr), *n.*

milk'i-ness (-kī-nēs), *n.* See -NESS.

milk leg. A painful general swelling of the leg, usually in puerperal women, characterized by a white appearance.

milk'maid' (milk'mād'), *n.* A woman who milks cows or works in a dairy.

milk'man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who sells or delivers milk.

milk'sop' (-sōp'), *n.* An effeminate or unmanly man.

milk sugar. = LACTOSE.

milk tooth. One of the deciduous teeth of a mammal.

milk'weed' (-wēd'), *n.* Any of several plants having a milky fluid.

milk'y (mil'kī), *a.*; **MILK'I-ER** (-kī-ēr); *-I-EST.* Like, or suggestive of, milk; consisting of, or abounding in, milk; mild; tame; spiritless.

Milky Way. The faintly luminous tract or belt seen at night stretching across the heavens, and composed of stars and nebulous masses; the Galaxy.

mill (mil), *n.* A money of account having the value of .1 of a cent. *U. S.*

mill, *n.* A building with machinery for grinding grain into flour; a machine for grinding grain or other material; any of various machines used in manufacturing or in working up raw material, or a building containing such machinery; *Can't*, a pugilistic encounter. — *v. t.* To subject, as grain, cloth, timber, etc., to some operation or process in a mill; make a raised border around, or cut fine grooves or indentations across, the edges of, as of a coin; stamp in a coining press; coin. — *v. i.* To move in a circle, as cattle.

mill'board' (mil'bōrd'), *n.* A strong, hard, flexible pasteboard, made from hemp, rope yarn, etc.

mil'le-na'ri-an (mil'ē-nā'rī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to a thousand (years); of or pert. to the millennium, or the millenarians. — *n.* A believer in the millennium.

mil'le-na'ry (mil'ē-nā-rī), *a.* Pert. to, or consisting of, a thousand, esp. a thousand years. — *n.* A thousand; a thousand years; millennium; a millenarian.

mil-len'ni-um (mi-lēn'ī-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NIUMS (-ūmz), L. -NIA (-ā). A thousand years; a thousandth anniversary; the thousand years mentioned in Rev. xx., during which holiness is to be triumphant in the world; a period of great happiness, good government, or the like. — **mil-len'ni-al** (-āl), *a.*

mil'le-pede (mil'ē-pēd), *n.* Any of numerous myriapods, usually having a cylindrical segmented body covered with hard integument.

mil'le-pore (mil'ē-pōr), *n.* A coral having a smooth surface with many minute perforations.

mill'er (mil'ēr), *n.* One who operates, keeps, or attends a mill, esp. a flour mill or gristmill; a milling machine or tool; any of various moths having wings appearing as if covered with dust.

mill'er's-thumb' (-ēr-z-thūm'), *n.* Any of certain small, fresh-water, spiny-finned fishes.

mil'let (mil'ēt), *n.* Any of various small-seeded cereal and forage grasses; the seed or grain of any of these grasses.

mil'li- (mil'ī-). A prefix denoting a thousandth part of; as in millimeter.

mil'li-ard (mil'ī-ārd; -yārd), *n.* A thousand millions; a billion.

mil'lier' (mē'yā'), *n.* [F.] A metric ton. **mil'li-gram** (mil'ī-grām), *n.* One thousandth of a gram; .0154 of a grain.

mil'li-li'ter (-lē-tēr), *n.* One thousandth of a liter, equal to .27 of a fluid dram.

mil'li-me'ter (-mē-tēr), *n.* One thousandth of a meter, = .03937 of an inch.

mil'li-ner (-lī-nēr), *n.* One who makes, trims, or deals in, hats, bonnets, head-dresses, etc., for women.

mil'li-ner-y (-nēr-ī), *n.* Articles made or sold by milliners; business or work of a milliner.

mill'ing (-īng), *vb. n.* Act or employment of grinding or of passing through a mill, as in fulling cloth or milling coins.

mil'li-on (-yūn), *n.* The number of a thousand thousand (written 1,000,000); an indefinitely large number. — *a.* Numbering, or consisting of, a million.

mil'li-on-aire' (-ār'), *n.* One whose wealth is counted by a million or millions of dollars, pounds, francs, marks, rubles, etc.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

mil'ionth (míl'yónth), *a.* Coming last in a series of a million; constituting one of a million equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* A millionth part; millionth unit or object.

mil'li-pede (-i-pēd). Var. of MILLEPEDE.

mill race. The canal in which water is conveyed to a mill wheel, or the current which drives the wheel.

mill'stone (míl'stōn'), *n.* Either of two circular stones for grinding grain or other substance; the kind of stone of which they are composed; something that grinds or crushes; a heavy burden.

mi-lord (mí-lórd'), *n.* Lit., my lord; hence (on the Continent), an English nobleman or gentleman.

mil'reis (míl'rās; -rēs), *n. sing. & pl.* A Portuguese or a Brazilian money of account and coin (the Portuguese worth \$1.08, the Brazilian about 54.6 cents). One milreis is written 1\$000.

milt (mílt), *n.* The spleen.

milt, n. The male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion, or the secretion itself.

mime (mím), *n.* An ancient kind of drama travestying scenes from life; a dialogue for such a drama; an actor of such a drama; a mimic; buffoon. — *v. t.* To act out in the manner of a mime; mimic; imitate. — *v. i.* To act as a mime; play a part with mimic action and usually without words.

mim'e-o-graph (mím'ē-ō-gráf'), *n.* A kind of stencil copying device. — *v. t.* To duplicate or make with a mimeograph.

mi-met'ic (mí-mēt'ík; mī-), *a.* Imitative; pert. to, of the nature of, or marked by, imitation; mimic.

mim'ic (mím'ík), *a.* Imitating; mimetic; of the nature of, or pert. to, imitation or mimicry; imitative; copying or imitating. — *n.* One that imitates or mimics, as to make sport, or through servility. — *v. t.*; -ICKED (-íkt); -ICK-ING. To ridicule by imitation; copy or imitate closely in external features, as a person's conduct, esp. servilely or ridiculously; ape; simulate. — **mim'ick-er**, *n.*

mim'ic-ry (-ík-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). Act, practice, or art of one who mimics; superficial resemblance.

mi-mo'sa (mí-mó'sá; mī-; -zá), *n.* Any of many trees, shrubs, and herbs (genus *Mimosa*) of tropical and warm regions, having globular heads of small white or pink flowers.

mí-na (mí'ná), *n.*; *pl.* L. -NÆ (-nē), E. -NAS (-náz). An ancient weight and money unit of varying value; 1-60th of a talent.

mi-na'cious (mí-nā'shús), *a.* Threatening; menacing. — **mi-na'cious-ly**, *adv.*

min'a-ret (mín'-á-rēt), *n.* A lofty tower attached to many mosques and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the muezzin cries, or chants, the call to prayer.

min'a-to-ry (-tō-rí), *a.* Threatening; menacing.

mince (míns), *v. t.* To cut or chop into very small pieces; hash; subdivide minutely; make little of; weaken the force of; palliate; utter mincingly or with affected elegance. — *v. i.* To walk with short steps and a prim, affected manner; act with affected elegance or delicacy; speak with affected nicety or elegance. — *n.* Minced meat; mincemeat.

mince'meat (míns'mēt'), *n.* Minced meat; a mixture of minced meat, suet, apples, etc., with spices, raisins, etc., added.

mince pie. Pie the filling of which is mincemeat.

mince'ing-ly, *adv.* In an affectedly nice manner.

mind (mínd), *n.* Remembrance; consciousness; thought; intellectual or rational power; understanding; intellect; right reason; sanity; mental disposition or mood; sentiment; belief; choice; intent; will; courage; spirit; the soul considered as that which feels, perceives, wills, thinks; consciousness itself; a person, esp. with reference to his intellectual powers. — *v. t.* To turn the mind or attention to; perceive; notice; heed; note; obey; attend strictly or closely to; be concerned or troubled about; object to; dislike (as, I don't *mind* the change); take care or charge of; tend. — *v. i.* Give heed; obey; be concerned or troubled; care (in negative constructions); be careful or wary.

mind'ed (mín'dēd), *a.* Having a (or such a) mind; disposed; inclined.

mind'ful (mínd'fūl), *a.* Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive.

mine (mín), *pron. & a.* Of me; — now chiefly a possessive adj. *pron.*

mine, *n.* A subterranean cavity or passage; a place from which minerals, as ores, precious stones, coal, etc., are got by digging or by washing the soil; an ore deposit; a rich source; abundant store; an excavation, or a case moored beneath or on the water, containing an explosive by the firing of which an enemy may be destroyed or impeded. — *v. i.* To dig a mine; work in a mine; burrow; make a military mine; lay mines, as in a harbor. — *v. t.* To dig in;

úrñ, ūp, circās, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

remove the foundation of, as by digging; lay a military mine under; undermine; make by burrowing, esp. underground; get, as metals, out of the earth by digging; dig into for ore or metal.

min'er (mĭn'ēr), *n.* One who mines.

min'er-al (mĭn'ēr-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a mineral or minerals; inorganic; impregnated with minerals. — *n.* Any chemical element or compound occurring naturally as a product of inorganic processes; in mining, ore; anything neither animal nor vegetable, as in the old classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral).

mineral jelly. Vaseline.

min'er-al-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To transform (a metal) into an ore; petrify; impregnate or supply with minerals. — **min'er-al-iza'tion** (-ī-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'shŭn), *n.*

min'er-al-o-gy (-āl'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). The science of minerals.

min'er-al-o-gist (-jīst), *n.* — **min'er-al-og'i-cal** (-āl-ōj'i-kāl), *a.*

min'gle (mĭn'g'l), *v. t.* To combine or join by intermixture or diffusion; mix; associate or unite, as persons socially; make or prepare by mixing; concoct. — *v. i.* To become mingled; mix; blend.

min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ī-ā-tŭr), *n.* A painting in colors, as in medieval manuscripts; any very small painting, esp. a portrait, as on ivory; art of painting miniatures; a representation on a much reduced scale. — *a.* Being or represented on a small scale.

min'im (mĭn'im), *n.* A musical note, formerly the shortest in use, now a half note; anything very minute; the smallest liquid measure, about a drop. — *a.* Smallest; minute.

min'i-mal (-ī-māl), *a.* Least; smallest.

min'i-mize (-mīz), *v. t.* To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible; — sometimes used with implied depreciation. *Minimize* should not be used as synonymous with *decrease* or *diminish*.

min'i-mum (mĭn'ī-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -MA (-mā); E. -MUMS (-mŭmz). The least quantity or amount assignable, admissible, etc.; lowest point or amount reached or registered (of something that varies, as temperature). — *a.* Being a minimum; lowest or least.

min'ing (mĭn'ing), *vb. n.* Act or business of excavating or laying military mines or of working mineral or ore mines.

min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* A favorite or idol (*Now Derogatory*); an obsequious or servile dependent or agent; a seven-point size of type.

min'ish (mĭn'ish), *v. t. & i.* To diminish; lessen.

min'is-ter (-īs-tēr), *n.* One to whom the executive head of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state; a representative of a government sent to a foreign government to transact diplomatic business; one duly authorized to serve at the altar or conduct Christian or other religious worship; a priest; esp., a pastor; clergyman. — *v. t. & v. i.* To act as a servant, attendant, or agent; attend and serve; perform service as a minister; do things needful or helpful; render aid. — **Syn.** Minister, administer (in the sense of contributing esp. to one's real or supposed welfare).

min'is-te'ri-al (-tēr'ī-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to ministry or service; attendant; of or pert. to the office of minister or the ministry as a body; instrumental. — **min'is-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

min'is-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* A supporter of the ministry, or of the party in power.

min'is-trant (mĭn'is-trānt), *a.* Ministering. — *n.* One who ministers.

min'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ministering; ministry.

min'is-try (mĭn'is-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). Act of ministering; ministrations; agency; instrumentality; office, duties, or functions of a minister, civil or sacerdotal; Christian ministers collectively; clergy; body of ministers of state, as the cabinet of Great Britain or France.

min'i-um (-ī-ŭm), *n.* A brilliant red; vermilion; red oxide of lead.

min'i-ver (-vēr), *n.* A kind of fur esteemed in the Middle Ages; *Eng.*, an ermine in its white winter coat.

mink (mĭnk), *n.* The soft, usually seal-brown fur of an animal related to the weasels, but larger and having partially webbed feet; also, the animal.

min'now (mĭn'ō), *n.* A small European fish of the carp family; any of various other small fishes.

mi'nor (mī'nēr), *a.* Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; less by a half step than the corresponding major interval; designating any of various scales or modes of which the most distinctive characteristic is a minor third, or the key of such a scale or mode; designating a chord characterized by a minor third; not having reached the age of majority. — *n.* The minor term in logic; the minor premise; a person of either sex under full age or majority; a minor chord, key, or mode.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recănt, makěr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ăse, ănite,

mi-nor'i-ty (mī-nōr'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). The smaller in number of two aggregates; quality or state of being a minor, or under age.

min'ster (mīn'stēr), *n.* A church of a monastery; often, the church after the monastery has ceased to exist.

min'strel (-strēl), *n.* One of a medieval class of musical entertainers, esp. such as sang to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument; *Poetic*, a poet or musician; one of a troupe of comedians, typically presenting negro melodies, jokes, etc., and usually blacked.

min'strel-sy (-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). The arts, occupation, or songs of minstrels; a body of minstrels.

mint (mīnt), *n.* Any of various aromatic herbs having small pink or white flowers; also, any plant of the same family.

mint, *n.* A place where money is coined; a place where something is manufactured or fabricated; a great supply of money, such as issues from a mint; vast sum. — *v. t.* To make by stamping, as money; coin; fabricate; invent. — **mint'er**, *n.*

mint'age (mīn'tāj), *n.* Coinage; cost of coining, or charge for coining; stamp impressed upon a coin.

min'u-end (mīn'ū-ēnd), *n.* The number or magnitude from which another is to be subtracted.

min'u-et' (mīn'ū-ēt'; mīn'ū-ēt), *n.* A kind of slow graceful dance, or music suited to such a dance.

mi'nus (mī'nus), *a.* Less; decreased by; negative; *Colloq.*, deprived of; wanting.

minus sign. The sign [—] indicating subtraction or a negative quantity.

min'ute (mīn'it), *n.* The sixtieth part of a unit, esp. of an hour or a degree; sixty seconds; a point of time; a moment; a memorandum, note, or draft, as of instructions; *pl.*, an official record of proceedings. — *v. t.*; -UTED (-it-ēd); -UT-ING (-it-ing). To make a minute of; summarize; draft.

mi-nute' (mī-nūt'; mī-), *a.* Very small; little; slight; of trivial importance; trifling; marked by, or paying attention to, small things or details; precise.

mi-nute'ly (mī-nūt'lī; mī-), *adv.* In a minute manner or degree; exactly.

min'ute-man (mīn'it-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One of a class of armed citizens who pledged themselves to take the field at a minute's notice, immediately previous to and during the American War of Independence.

mi-nute'ness (mī-nūt'nēs; mī-), *n.* Quality of being minute; extreme small-

ness; attention to minutiae; extreme precision.

mi-nu'ti-a (mī-nū'shī-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -NUTIAE (-shī-ē). A minute, precise, or minor detail; a petty matter or thing; — used chiefly in *pl.*

minx (mīnks), *n.* A pert girl; saucy jade; — commonly used playfully.

mir'a-cle (mīr'ā-k'l), *n.* A wonderful thing; a marvel; an event or effect in the physical world deviating from the known laws of nature, or transcending our knowledge of these laws.

mi-rac'u-lous (mī-rāk'ū-lūs), *a.* Of the nature of a miracle; supernatural; marvelous; working miracles. — **mi-rac'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **-lous-ness**, *n.*

mi-rage' (mē-rāzh'), *n.* An optical effect, as on the ocean or on plains and deserts, due to total reflection of light at the surface common to two differently heated strata of air. The reflected image is seen, commonly inverted, while the real object may or may not be in sight.

mire (mīr), *n.* Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like; also, dirt. — *v. t. & i.* To sink, or permit to stick fast, in mire; soil with mud or dirt.

mir'i-ness (mīr'ī-nēs), *n.* See -NESS; **MIRY**.

mirk (mūrck), **mirk'y** (mūr'kī), etc. Vars. of **MURK**, etc.

mir'ror (mīr'ēr), *n.* A looking-glass; any smooth substance that forms images by reflection; that which gives a true likeness or image; a pattern. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a mirror.

mirth (mūrth), *n.* Gladness or gayety, as shown by laughter; jollity. — **Syn.** Merriment, glee, hilarity, festivity. — **mirth'ful** (-fōcl), *a.* — **mirth'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **mirth'less**, *a.*

mir'y (mīr'ī), *a.*; **MIR'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **MIR'I-EST**. Resembling, or of the nature of, mire; boggy; abounding, or covered or spattered, with mire; dirty; filthy.

mir'za (mēr'zā), *n.* The common title of honor for men in Persia, usually prefixed to the surname. When appended to the surname, it signifies *Prince*.

mis- (mis-). A prefix signifying: *amiss, wrong, ill, wrongly, perversely, mistakenly, bad, misdirected, perverse, erroneous.*

mis'ad-ven'ture (mis'ād-vēn'tūr), *n.* Mischance; ill luck; a mishap. — **Syn.** Accident, casualty, disaster, calamity.

mis'al-li'ance (-ā-lī'āns), *n.* An improper alliance, esp. in marriage; a mésalliance.

mis'an-thrope (mis'ān-thrōp), *n.* A man hater.

ûrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

mis-an'thro-py (mĭs-ăn'thrō-pĭ), *n.*
Hatred of mankind. — **mis-an'thro-pist**, *n.* — **mis-an'throp'ic** (mĭs-ăn'thrōp'ĭk), *a.*
mis-ap-ply' (mĭs/ă-plĭ'), *v. t.* To apply or use wrongly.
mis-ap-pre-hend' (mĭs-ăp/rĕ-hĕnd'), *v. t.*
To misunderstand.
mis-ap-pro'pri-ate (mĭs/ă-prō'pri-ăt), *v. t.* To appropriate or use wrongly or wrongfully. — **mis-ap-pro'pri-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*
mis-be-have' (-bĕ-hāv'), *v. t. & i.* To behave ill; — formerly often reflexive. — **mis-be-hav'ior** (-hāv'yēr), *n.*
mis-cal'cu-late (mĭs-kăl/kŭ-lăt), *v. t. & i.*
To calculate erroneously; misjudge.
mis-car'riage (-kăr'ij), *n.* Mismanagement; failure; failure to carry properly; premature expulsion of a fetus.
mis-car'ry (-i), *v. i.* To carry, or go, wrong; to fail of intended result; come to naught; suffer miscarriage (of a fetus).
mis-ce-ge-na'tion (mĭs/ĕ-jĕ-nă'shŭn), *n.* An interbreeding of races; interbreeding of whites and negroes.
mis-cel-la'ne-a (mĭs/ĕ-lă'nĕ-ă), *n. pl.*
A collection of miscellaneous matters, esp. literary.
mis-cel-la'ne-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Mixed; having various qualities; many-sided. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*
mis-cel-la'ny (mĭs/ĕ-lă-nĭ), *n.; pl. -NIES* (-nĭz). A mixture of various things, esp. of writings; *pl.*, miscellaneous treatises collected in one book.
mis-chance' (mĭs-chăns'), *n.* Ill luck; a mishap. — **Syn.** Misadventure, calamity, disaster, misfortune.
mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* Harm; trouble or vexation caused by human agency; harmful quality; mischievousness; cause of harm or vexation; action that annoys or vexes; mischievous disposition, as of a child.
mis'chie-vous (mĭs'chĭ-vŭs), *a.* Causing, or full of, mischief; injurious; inclined to the causing of, or involving, petty injury or annoyance. — **Syn.** Naughty, sportive, wagghish, roguish, arch, impish. — **mis'chie-vous-ly**, *adv.* — **mis'chie-vous-ness**, *n.*
mis-ci-ble (mĭs'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being mixed.
mis-con-ceive' (mĭs/kŏn-sĕv'), *v. t. & i.*
To conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend. — **Syn.** Misunderstand, mistake. — **-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.*
mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Wrong conduct. — **Syn.** Misbehavior, misdemeanor, misdeed, delinquency, offense, mismanagement.

mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krĕ-ănt), *n.* Villain; wretch. — *a.* Base; villainous.
mis-deed' (-dĕd'), *n.* An evil deed. — **Syn.** Misconduct, misdemeanor, fault, offense, trespass, transgression, crime.
mis/de-mean' (mĭs/dĕ-mĕn'), *v. t. & i.*
To misbehave.
mis/de-mean'or (-ĕr), *n.* A crime less than a felony.
mis'di-rect' (-dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To direct wrongly.
mi'ser (mĭ'zēr), *n.* A covetous person; esp., one having wealth who lives miserably to increase his hoard.
mis'er-a-ble (mĭz'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* In a state of misery; wretched; causing misery, or great discomfort; pitifully poor; pitiable; lamentable; wretchedly deficient; worthless; paltry; despicable; abject; forlorn. — **mis'er-a-bly**, *adv.*
Mis'e-re're (mĭz'ĕ-rĕ'rĕ), *n.* The 51st Psalm (or 50th in the Latin version); a musical setting of this Psalm.
mi'ser-ly (mĭ'zēr-lĭ), *a.* Pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a miser; very covetous.
mis'er-y (mĭz'ĕr-i), *n.; pl. -ERIES* (-ĭz). A state of great distress; wretchedness due to outward conditions, esp. privation or poverty; a wretched circumstance; misfortune. — **Syn.** Unhappiness, despondency, affliction, distress, anguish, woe, wretchedness.
mis-fire (mĭs-fĭr'), *v. i.* To fail to be fired; — said of a gun, mine, etc. — *n.* Act or instance of misfiring.
mis-fit' (-fĭt'), *n.* Act or state of fitting badly; something that fits badly, as a garment.
mis-for'tune (-fŏr'tŭn), *n.* Bad, or ill, fortune; mishap; mischance. — **Syn.** Ill luck, misadventure, trouble, hardship, accident, calamity, disaster, adversity.
mis-give' (mĭs-gĭv'), *v. t.* To give doubt and apprehension to; make apprehensive; — usually of the mind or heart. — *v. i.* To be fearful or apprehensive.
mis-giv'ing, *vb. n.* Evil premonition; state of distrust or apprehension.
mis-gov'ern (-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.* To govern ill; rule badly.
mis-hap' (-hăp'), *n.* Mischance.
mis/in-form' (mĭs/in-fŏrm'), *v. t.* To give false or misleading information to.
mis/in-ter'pret (mĭs/in-tĕr'prĕt), *v. t.*
To interpret erroneously.
mis-judge' (mĭs-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge erroneously or unjustly.
mis-lay' (-lă'), *v. t.* To lay in a place not recollected; lose.
mis-lead' (-lĕd'), *v. t.* To lead into a wrong way; lead astray; deceive. — **Syn.** Delude, misguide.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, đccount, recănt, makăr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

mis'le-toe. Var. of MISTLETOE.

mis-like' (-lik'), *v. t.* To displease; dislike.

mis-man'age (-măn'ăj), *v. t. & i.* To manage ill. — **mis-man'age-ment**, *n.*

mis-mate' (-măt'), *v. t.* To mate wrongly or unsuitably.

mis-name' (-năm'), *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.

mis-no'mer (-nō'mēr), *n.* An erroneous naming or designation of any person or thing; a wrong name.

mi-sog'y-nist (mī-sōj'ī-nīst; mī-), *n.* A hater of women.

mi-sog'y-ny (-nī), *n.* Hatred of women.

mis-place' (mis-plās'), *v. t.* To put in a wrong place; to set or place (one's affections or ambition) on an improper or unworthy object.

mis-play' (-plā'), *n.* A wrong play.

mis-print' (-print'), *v. t.* To print wrong or incorrectly. — *n.* A mistake in printing.

mis-pri'sion (-prīzh'ŭn), *n.* Misconduct; misdemeanor, esp. in office or by neglect of duty; — esp. in: **misprision of treason or felony**, any of various serious misdemeanors (but misunderstood as meaning concealment of, or omission to give notice of, treason or felony).

mis-pro-nounce' (mīs/prō-nouns'), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly.

mis-pro-nun'ci-a'tion (-nūn'sī-ă-shŭn; -shī-ă-shŭn), *n.* An incorrect pronunciation.

mis-read' (-rēd'), *v. t.* To read amiss; misinterpret.

mis-rep're-sent' (mīs-rēp'rē-zēnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent falsely, improperly, or imperfectly. — **mis-rep're-sen-ta'tion** (-zēn-tă-shŭn), *n.*

mis-rule' (-rōol'), *v. t.* To rule badly. — *n.* Bad rule; disorder; tumult.

miss (mīs), *n.; pl.* MISSES (mīs'ēz). A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman [*cap.*]; a young unmarried woman or a girl.

miss, *v. t.* To fail of hitting, meeting, finding, attaining, getting, receiving, seeing, hearing, perceiving, etc.; escape or avoid (now *Dial.*, exc. with adverb; as, I barely *missed* being killed); omit; fail or neglect to have, do, keep, attend, etc.; discover or feel the absence of; want. — *v. i.* To fail to hit; deviate; fail; not to succeed; fail to obtain, receive, secure, find, perceive, profit, etc. — *n.* Failure to hit.

mis'sal (mīs'ăl), *n.* The book containing the service of the Mass.

mis'sel (mīs'ăl), *n.* A large European thrush which feeds on mistletoe berries.

mis-shap'en (mīs-shāp'n), *a.* Having a bad or ugly shape; deformed.

mis'sile (mīs'īl), *a.* Capable of being thrown or projected. — *n.* A weapon or object thrown, or to be thrown or projected, as a bullet, a lance, an arrow.

miss'ing (mīs'ing), *p. a.* Absent; lost; wanting; gone.

mis'sion (mīsh'ŭn), *n.* A sending, or being sent, by authority on some service or function; commission; persons sent; envoys, as of an embassy; a body of missionaries; *pl.*, the organized effort to do missionary work; an organization for doing missionary work; a station or residence of missionaries; a messenger's or agent's charge; commission; that which one is destined or fitted to do; calling. — **Syn.** Message, errand, deputation. — *v. t.* To send on, or intrust with, a mission; — mostly in *p. p.*

mis'sion-a-ry (-ă-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to missions; engaged in, or devoted to, missions. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rīz). One sent on a mission, esp. to propagate religion.

mis'sive (mīs'iv), *n.* A letter.

Miss Nancy (năn'sī). An effeminate or overprecise man.

mis-spell' (mīs-spěl'), *v. t.* To spell incorrectly.

mis-spend' (-spēnd'), *v. t.* To spend amiss or for wrong purposes; squander.

mis-state' (-stăt'), *v. t.* To state wrongly. — **mis-state-ment**, *n.*

mis-step' (mīs-stēp'), *n.* A wrong step; an error of conduct.

mist (mīst), *n.* Visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth; fog; coarse, watery vapor, floating or falling in visible particles, approaching rain in form; haze before the eyes; anything which dims or blurs vision, physical or mental. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with mist; dim. — *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops; form a mist.

mis-tak'a-ble (mīs-tāk'ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to be mistaken; capable of being misunderstood.

mis-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see TAKE.) To misapprehend; misunderstand; substitute erroneously in thought or perception. — *v. i.* To make a mistake. — *n.* An apprehending wrongly; a misunderstanding; unintentional error. — **Syn.** Blunder, oversight, slip, bull.

Mis'ter (mīs'tēr), *n.* A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man and to a designation of occupation or office; as, Mr. Smith, Mr. President.

mist'i-ly (mīs'tī-lī), *adv.* — **mist'i-ness** (mīs'tī-nēs), *n.* See -LY, -NESS; MISTY.

mistle-toe (mīs'l-tō; mīz'-), *n.* A

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fōod, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. injk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

European parasitic shrub with thick green leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy white glutinous berries, growing pendent from various trees; a very similar plant of the United States, of the same family.

mis-took' (mīs-tōōk'), *pret.* of MISTAKE.

mis'tral (mīs'trāl; mīs-trāl'), *n.* A violent, cold, and dry northerly wind of southern France, etc.

mis'tress (mīs'trēs), *n.* A woman having authority or ownership; female head of a family, school, etc.; a woman skilled in anything; a woman regarded with love and devotion; sweetheart; ladylove; a woman who is a man's paramour; *Archaic or Dial.*, madam, ma'am (used as a form of address to a woman); [*cap.*] a title of courtesy now superseded by the contracted forms *Mrs.* (pron. mīs'is), for a married woman, and *Miss*, for an unmarried woman.—**mis'tress-ship**, *n.*

mis-tri'al (mīs-trī'āl), *n.* A trial legally of no effect by reason of error in the proceedings.

mis-trust' (-trūst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust.—*v. t. & i.* To suspect; distrust.—**mis-trust'ful** (-fōōl), *a.*

mist'y (mīs'ti), *a.*; **MIST'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr); -I-EST. Accompanied or characterized by mist; blurred by or as by mist; dim; vague; mentally confused.

mis-un-der-stand' (mīs-ūn-dēr-stānd'; mīs-ūn-), *v. t. & i.* To misconceive; misapprehend; take in a wrong sense.

mis-un-der-stand'ing, *n.* Mistake of meaning; error; disagreement; quarrel.

mis-use' (-ūs'), *n.* Wrong use; misapplication; abuse; maltreatment.—(-ūz'), *v. t.* To subject to misuse.

mite (mīt), *n.* Any of numerous small arachnids, often infesting animals, plants, food products, etc.; a small coin or sum of money; *Colloq.*, a jot; bit.

mi'ter (mī'tēr), *n.* The official head-dress of the Jewish high priest; official head-dress of a bishop in the Western Church since about 1000 A. D.; beveled surface where a miter joint is made; a miter joint.—*v. t. & i.* To place a miter upon; raise to a bishopric; fit in a miter joint.

mi'ter joint. A joint made by pieces matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle of junction.

mit'i-gate (mit'i-gāt), *v. t.* To render mild or milder; soften; appease; lessen; moderate.—**mit'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shūn), *n.*

mi'tra'illeur' (mē'trā'yūr'), *n.* [F.] An artilleryman who serves a mitrailleuse; a mitrailleuse.

mi'tra'illeuse' (-yūr'), *n.* [F.] A breech-loading machine gun firing small projectiles rapidly from a number of barrels.

mi'tral (mī'trāl), *a.* Pert. to or resembling a miter; *Anat.*, designating the cardiac valve (**mitral valve**) that prevents the blood in the left ventricle from returning to the auricle.

mitt (mīt), *n.* A kind of glove without covering for the fingers, or with half fingers.

mit'ten (mīt'ēn), *n.* A covering for the hand having a separate sheath for the thumb only.—*to get, or give, the mittens*, to be refused, or to refuse, as a lover.

mit'ti-mus (-ī-mūs), *n.* A warrant of commitment to prison.

mix (miks), *v. t. & i.* To unite or blend into one mass, as by stirring together; mingle; unite with in company; join; unite; form by mingling; compound.—*n.* Act or result of mixing; a mixture; *Colloq.*, a muddle or mess.—**mix'er**, *n.*

mix'ture (miks'tūr), *n.* Act of mixing; state of being mixed; result of mixing; a compound; medley; a mass of ingredients not chemically united; act of adding as an ingredient; admixture; intermixture; an ingredient entering into a mixed mass.

miz'zen (mīz'n), *n.* The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a three-masted vessel, set on the mizzenmast; the spanker; a mizzenmast.—*a.* Of or pert. to the mizzenmast.

miz'zen-mast (-māst), *n.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel, of a yawl, or of a ketch.

mne-mon'ic (nē-mōn'ik), *a.* Assisting, or intended to assist, memory; of or pert. to mnemonics or to memory.

mne-mon'ics (-iks), *n.* Art of developing the memory; a system for assisting or improving the memory.

-mo (-mō). A suffix (as in *duodecimo*, *sextodecimo*, etc.) added to the names of certain numerals, or to the numerals themselves, to indicate the number of leaves of a folded sheet of paper; as, sixteenmo or 16mo, or, as often written, 16°, etc.

mo'a (mō'ā), *n.* Any of numerous species of extinct flightless New Zealand birds having the general aspect of an ostrich.

moan (mōn), *n.* Lamentation; a lament; now, a low prolonged sound, indicative of pain or grief.—*v. t. & i.* To bewail audibly; lament; bemoan; utter or cry wailingly.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

moat (mōt), *n.* A deep wide trench around a rampart, as of a castle, usually filled with water; a ditch. — *v. t.* To surround with or as with a moat.

mob (mōb), *n.* The populace; the rabble; a promiscuous collection of people; a crowd. — *v. t.* To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy; force or affect in some way by such action.

mob'cap' (-kăp'), *n.* A cap or headdress for women, esp. one having a full crown and frills, and broad strings.

mo'bile (mō'bīl; -bēl), *a.* * Movable; characterized by ease of movement; moving or flowing very freely; changing readily in appearance and expression, or in feeling, purpose, or direction; changeable. — **mo-bil'i-ty** (mō-bīl'i-tī), *n.*

mo'bi-lize (mō'bī-līz; mōb'i-līz), *v. t.* To render mobile, or movable; assemble and put in a state of readiness for active service in war. — *v. i.* To undergo mobilization. — **mo'bi-li-za'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-), *n.*

mo'ca-sin (mōk'ā-sīn), *n.* A shoe of soft leather with the sole and upper in one piece. It is the distinctive shoe of the American Indians; any venomous snake of a certain genus including the copperhead.

Mo'cha (mō'kā), *n.* A superior variety of coffee, the berries of which are small and round, orig. from Mocha, Arabia.

mock (mōk), *v. t.* To treat with scorn or contempt; deride; ridicule; defy; despise; disappoint; deceive; delude; imitate; counterfeit; esp., to deride by mimicry. — **Syn.** Taunt, jeer. — *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest; scoff; jeer. — *n.* A scornful or contemptuous act or speech; jibe; jeer; mockery; ridicule; an object of, or worthy of, ridicule; imitation. — *a.* Sham; counterfeit. — **mock'er** (-ēr), *n.* — **mock'-ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* **mock'ing-ly**, *adv.*

mock'er-y (mōk'ēr-i), *n.* *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; derision; ridicule; a subject or occasion of derision or sport; mimicry; imitation; an insincere, contemptible, or impertinent imitation; ridiculously useless action.

mocking bird. A common bird of the southern United States, remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

mock orange. Any American shrub of the genus including the syringa.

mod'al (mōd'āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a mode; consisting in mode or form only; of or pert. to grammatical mood; ex-

pressive of mode or manner. — **mo-dal'i-ty** (mō-dāl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). **mode** (mōd), *n.* An arrangement of the eight diatonic tones of an octave according to one of certain fixed schemes or their intervals; grammatical mood; manner of doing or being; method; fashion; way; any combination of qualities or relations considered apart from the substance to which they belong; condition; state of being; a prevailing custom or style; a fashion.

mod'el (mōd'ēl), *n.* A miniature representation of a thing; a pattern of a thing to be made; hence, an example for imitation; exemplar; style of design or structure; design; a person that serves as an artist's pattern; a woman employed to put on articles of apparel to show their effect to customers. — *a.* Serving, or that may serve, as a model. — *v. t.* To plan or form after a pattern; shape; fashion. — *v. i.* To make a pattern; design; as, to model in wax. — **mod'el-er**, *n.*

mod'er-ate (-ēr-āt), *n.* Kept within due bounds; not excessive, or intense; limited. — **Syn.** Frugal, sparing; reasonable, judicious, cool, calm. — (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To render or become moderate; restrain, reduce, or abate from excess; act as a moderator; preside. — **mod'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **mod'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

mod'er-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of moderating; state or quality of being moderate; temperateness.

mod'er-a'tor (mōd'ēr-ā'tēr), *n.* One that moderates; arbitrator; mediator; a presiding officer.

mod'ern (-ēr'n), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, present or recent time. — *n.* A person of modern times, or of modern views and tastes.

mod'ern-ism (-ēr-nīz'm), *n.* Modern practice; esp., a modern usage, characteristic, etc.

mod'ern-ize (-nīz), *v. t.* To make modern. **mod'est** (-ēst), *a.* Placing a moderate or low estimate on one's own capabilities or merits; not bold or presumptuous; evincing, or arising from, modesty; observing the proprieties of sex; decent in speech and demeanor. — **Syn.** Unobtrusive, diffident, bashful, shy; chaste, virtuous. — **mod'est-ly**, *adv.*

mod'es-ty (-ēs-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being modest.

mod'i-cum (-ī-kūm), *n.* A little; a small quantity or portion.

mod'i-fi-a-ble (-fī'ā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

mod'i-fi-ca'tion (-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of modifying; state of being modified.

mod'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING.

ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

To limit or reduce in extent or degree; moderate; change somewhat in form or qualities; alter somewhat; in grammar, limit or restrict the meaning of; qualify.

mod'ish (mōd'ish), *a.* According to the mode; fashionable; stylish.

mo'diste' (mō'dest'), *n.* [F.] One who makes, or deals in, articles of fashion, esp. women's apparel.

mod'u-late (mōd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To form or adjust to, or regulate by, a certain proportion; temper; tone down; tune to a certain key or pitch; vary or inflect in tone, as the voice. — *v. i.* *Music.* To pass from one key or note to another. — **mod'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

Mo-gul' (mō-gūl'), *n.* A person of the Mongolian race; specif., one of the Mongol conquerors of India or their descendants; [*L. c.*] a magnate, autocrat, or other great personage.

mo'hair' (mō'hār'), *n.* A fine camlet made from Angora-goat hair, or an imitation of it; a garment of this fabric.

Mo-ham'med-an (mō-hām'ed-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by him. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of Islamism. — **-med-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

moi'e-ty (moi'ē-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). A half; an indefinite part.

moil (moil), *v. i.* To work hard; labor; drudge. — *n.* Hard work; drudgery.

moire (mwār; mōr), *n.* [F.] A textile fabric watered by calendering; watered silk.

moi'ré' (mwārā'; mō'rā), *a.* [F.] Watered; having a watered or clouded appearance, as silk or metals.

moist (moist), *a.* Slightly wet; damp; of the eyes, tearful; connected or accompanied with liquid. — **Syn.** Moist, damp, dank, humid. — **moist'ness**, *n.*

mois'ten (mois'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become moist or damp.

mois'ture (-tūr), *n.* That which moistens; exuding fluid.

moke (mōk), *n.* A donkey. *Slang or Dial.*

mo'lar (mō'lār), *a.* Of or pert. to a mass of matter (as distinguished from molecules or atoms).

mo'lar, *a.* Having power to grind; grinding; — used esp. of the teeth (in man, those behind the bicusps) adapted for grinding by having a broad surface. — *n.* A molar tooth.

mo-las'ses (mō-lās'ēz), *n.*; *pl.* MOLASSES. The dark-colored, viscid sirup drained from sugar in manufacture.

mold (mōld), *n.* A fungous growth or discoloration produced on organic matter, esp. when damp or decaying. — *v. i. & t.* To become or make moldy.

mold, *n.* Soft, friable earth; esp., earth containing the remains or constituents of organic matter, and suited to the growth of plants; earthy material; matter; material.

mold, *n.* The matrix, or cavity, from which anything takes its form; the body containing the cavity; that on or to which anything is modeled or formed; cast; character; kind; form; shape; body; corporeal form. — *v. t.* To mix or knead (esp. dough) to a required consistency or shape; shape; model; fashion; ornament by molding or carving; form a mold of, as in sand, in which to make a casting. — **mold'er**, *n.*

mold'er (mōl'dēr), *v. i. & t.* To crumble into small particles; crumble away.

mold'i-ness (-dī-nēs), *n.* See -NESS.

mold'ing, *n.* Act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds; anything cast, or appearing as if cast, in a mold; a narrow surface, sunk or projecting, used for decoration.

mold'y (mōl'dī), *a.*; **MOLD'Y-ER** (-dī-ēr); -I-EST. Overgrown with or containing mold; musty.

mole (mōl), *n.* A spot or small permanent protuberance on the human body, esp. a dark-colored one.

mole, *n.* Any of numerous small insectivorous mammals, having minute eyes, small concealed ears, and very soft fur. They live almost entirely under ground.

mole, *n.* A massive work of masonry or large stones, etc., laid in the sea, as for a breakwater.

mole'cule (mōl'ē-kūl; mō'lē-kūl), *n.* A unit of matter, the smallest portion of an element or compound which retains identity in character with the substance in mass; any minute particle. — **molec'u-lar** (mō-lēk'ū-lār), *a.*

mole'skin' (mōl'skīn'), *n.* Skin of the mole used as fur, or some skin cut to look like it; a fabric resembling moleskin, or, *pl.*, garments, esp. trousers, of it.

mo-lest' (mō-lēst'), *v. t.* To interfere with for a hostile purpose or vexatiously. — **mo-lest'er**, *n.*

mo'les-ta'tion (mō'lēs-tā'shūn; mōl'ēs-), *n.* Act of molesting; state of being molested; annoyance.

Moll (mōl), *n.* [*Often l. c.*] A sweetheart; a wench; girl; gill; prostitute; also, a professional thief's or vagrant's mistress or female companion. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

mol'li-fy (mōl'i-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To allay, as rage; appease; calm. — **mol'li-fi-ca'tion** (mōl'i-fi-kā'shūn), *n.* — **mol'li-fi'er** (-ēr), *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Mol-lus'ca (mō-lūs'kà), *n. pl.* A large phylum of the animal kingdom containing most of the animals popularly called *shellfish*, except crustaceans. They have a soft unsegmented body, protected in most cases by a calcareous shell. — **mol-lus'can** (-kăn), *a. & n.*

mol'lusk (mōl'ŭsk), *n.* One of the Mollusca.

mol'ly-cod'dle (mōl'ī-kōd'd'l), *n.* A person who coddles himself or is coddled; an effeminate man or boy.

Mo'loch (mō'lōk), *n.* In the Bible, a Semitic deity whose worship was accompanied by human sacrifice, esp. of firstborn children.

molt (mōlt), *v. i.* To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer skin, horns, or the like, which are replaced by new growth. — *v. t.* To cast off and renew, as the hair, etc.; shed. — *n.* Act or process of molting.

mol'ten (mōl't'n), *p. a.* Melted, or fused, esp. by intense heat (now only of metals, glass, etc.); made by melting and casting; as, a *molten* image.

mo-lyb'de-num (mō-lib'dē-nŭm; mōl'īb-dē-nŭm), *n.* A metal of the chromium group, resembling iron (Symbol, *Mo*).

mo'ment (mō'mēnt), *n.* A minute portion of time; an instant; importance, as in influence or effect; consequence; tendency to produce motion, esp. about a point or axis. — **Syn.** Minute, twinkling; force, value, signification, avail.

mo'men-ta-ry (mō'mēn-tā-rī), *a.* Continuing only a moment; transitory; ephemeral. — **-ta-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.*

mo-men'tous (mō-mēn'tŭs), *a.* Of moment or consequence; weighty. — **mo-men'tous-ly**, *adv.* — **-tous-ness**, *n.*

mo-men'tum (-tŭm), *n.; pl. L. -TA* (-tā), *E. -tums* (-tŭmz). The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the mass multiplied into the velocity; popularly, impetus.

mon'ad (mōn'ād; mō'nād), *n.* In philosophy, a unit, individual, or atom; an individual elementary substance, both psychical and material, which represents the whole universe; an ultimate unit; a simple being; a univalent chemical element, atom, or radical.

mon'arch (mōn'ārk), *a.* A sole supreme ruler; the hereditary chief of a limited or constitutional monarchy; one likened to a sole ruler.

mo-nar'chie (mō-nār'kīk), *a.* Of or pert. to, or of the nature of, a monarch or monarchy; favoring a monarchy.

mon'arch-ism (mōn'ār-kīz'm), *n.* Mo-

narchic government or principles, or advocacy of them. — **mon'arch-ist**, *n.* **mon'arch-y** (mōn'ār-kī), *n.; pl. -ARCH-IES* (-kīz). Sovereignty of a single person; state or territory ruled by, or the government exercised by, a monarch; system of government in which a single person is sovereign.

mon'as-ter-y (mōn'ās-tēr-ī), *n.; pl. -TERIES* (-īz). A house of religious retirement for persons under religious vows, esp. monks; a convent. — **Syn.** Convent, abbey, priory. — **mon'as-te'-ri-al** (-tēr'i-āl), *a.*

mo-nas'tic (mō-nās'tīk), *a.* Of or pert. to monasteries or their occupants; secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion. — **mo-nas'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* — **mo-nas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mo-nas'ti-cism (-tī-sīz'm), *n.* Monastic life, system, or rule.

Mon'day (mŭn'dā), *n.* The second day of the week.

mon'e-ta-ry (mōn'ē-tā-rī; mŭn'-), *a.* Of or pert. to coinage or currency; of or pert. to money; pecuniary.

mon'e-tize (-tīz), *v. t.* To convert into money; give a standard value to in a national currency. — **mon'e-ti-za'tion** (-tī-zā'shŭn; -tī-zā'-), *n.*

mon'ey (mŭn'ī), *n.; pl. -EYS* (-īz). *Sometimes, esp. in last sense, MONIES.* Metal, as gold, silver, or copper, coined, or stamped, and issued as a medium of exchange; any written or stamped promise or certificate (as a bank note) current as a means of payment; any form or denomination of coin or paper current as money; wealth reckoned in terms of money; a sum of money.

mon'eyed (mŭn'īd), *a.* Supplied with money; wealthy; consisting of, derived from, or due to, money.

money order. An order for the payment of money.

mon'ger (mŭn'gēr), *n.* A trader; dealer; — now often implying petty or discreditable traffic, and used esp. in combination.

Mon'gol (mōn'gōl), *a.* Mongolian. — *n.* One of the native race of Mongolia, mostly nomads, physically typical of the Mongolian race; a member, or the language, of the Mongolian race.

Mon-go'li-an (mōn-gō'li-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Mongolia or the Mongols or their language; designating one of the five great divisions (the **Mongolian race**) of mankind, comprising the peoples of nearly all of Asia excepting Hindustan and the Mohammedan countries of the southwest, and typically

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

having a yellowish complexion, coarse straight black hair, scant beard, a broad flat face with small nose and prominent cheek bones, and eyes that often have a narrow and slant appearance. — *n.* A member of the Mongolian race; also, a Mongol; language of the Mongols.

mon'goose (mōŋ'gōōs), *n.*; *pl.* -gooses (-ēz). A small mammal of India, of the civet family, that fearlessly attacks and kills the most poisonous snakes.

mon'grel (mūŋ'grēl; mōŋ'-), *n.* The progeny resulting from the crossing, orig. of two, now of several breeds, as of dogs; esp., a dog of no definable breed. — *a.* Of or pert. to an impure or mixed breed or race; of mixed origin, character, or kind, as a word.

mo-ni'tion (mō-nīsh'ūn), *n.* An admonition; warning; caution; notice.

mon'i-tor (mōn'ī-tēr), *n.* One who admonishes; pupil or student selected for special duties, usually disciplinary; any of certain large rapacious lizards; a heavily armored war vessel, with low freeboard, having one or more revolving turrets carrying heavy guns. — **mon'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'ri-āl), *a.* — **mon'i-to-ry** (mōn'ī-tō-rī), *a.* & *n.* — **mon'i-tress** (-trēs), *n. fem.*

monk (mūŋk), *n.* One of a religious community of men living under a rule apart from the world and bound by vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty.

mon'key (mūŋ'ki), *n.*; *pl.* -keys (-kīz). Any member of the highest order of mammals, except man and, usually, the lemurs, specif. any of the smaller, longer-tailed forms as contrasted with the *apes*; a person likened to a monkey; any of various machines, implements, vessels, etc., as a falling weight used in a pile driver or in a drop hammer. — *v. i.* To act as a monkey does. — **to monkey with**, to meddle or fool with. *Colloq.*

monkey wrench. A kind of wrench having a sliding jaw.

monk'ish (mūŋ'kīsh), *a.* Of or pert. to monks; monastic.

monks'hood' (mūŋks'hōōd'), *n.* A plant of the crowfoot family, related to the wolfsbane.

mon'o- (mōn'ō-). A prefix signifying *one, single, alone*, and specif., *Chem.*, indicating that a compound contains *one atom* or *group* of that to the name of which it is united; as, monoxide, an oxide having one oxygen atom in the molecule.

mon'o-chro-mat'ic (-krō-māt'ik), *a.* Of one color.

mon'o-chrome (mōn'ō-krōm), *n.* A painting or drawing in a single hue, or

the art or process of producing such paintings or drawings.

mon'o-cle (-k'l), *n.* Eyeglass for one eye.

mon'o-cot'y-le'don (-kōt'ī-lē'dūn), *n.* Any seed plant having a single cotyledon. — **mon'o-cot'y-le'don-ous** (-lē'dūn-ūs; -lēd'ūn-ūs), *a.*

mo-noc'u-lar (mō-nōk'ū-lār; mōn'ōk'-), *a.* Having only one eye; pert. or adapted to the use of only one eye.

mon'o-dy (mōn'ō-dī), *n.*; *pl.* -dies (-dīz). In ancient Greek, an ode sung by one voice, as in a tragedy; hence, a funeral song; dirge; a species of poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation. — **mo-nod'ic** (mō-nōd'ik), *a.* — **mon'o-dist** (mōn'ō-dist), *n.*

mo-nog'a-my (mō-nōg'ā-mī), *n.* Single marriage; marriage with but one person at the same time. — **mo-nog'a-mous** (-mūs), *a.* — **mo-nog'a-mist** (-mist), *n.*

mon'o-gram (mōn'ō-grām), *n.* A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined.

mon'o-graph (-grāf), *n.* A written account of a single thing or class of things; a special treatise on a subject of limited range.

mon'o-lith (-līth), *n.* A single stone or block of stone, esp. a large one, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument.

mon'o-logue (-lōg), *n.* A dramatic part or composition for a single performer; literary composition or discourse of the nature of a soliloquy; a soliloquy. — **mon'o-logu'ist** (-lōg'ist), *n.*

mon'o-ma'ni-a (-mā'nī-ā), *n.* Derangement of mind, or mania, upon a single subject only; popularly, a craze; a mania. — **mon'o-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *n.*

mon'o-met'al-lism (-mēt'āl-īz'm), *n.* The legalized use of one metal only, as gold, in the standard currency of a country, or as the standard of money values; theory or practice of such use.

mon'o-plane (mōn'ō-plān), *n.* A flying machine supported by a single plane.

mo-nop'o-list (mō-nōp'ō-list), *n.* One who has or favors a monopoly.

mo-nop'o-lize (-līz), *v. t.* To acquire a monopoly of. — **mo-nop'o-li-za'tion** (-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'-), *n.*

mo-nop'o-ly (-lī), *n.*; *pl.* -lies (-līz). Exclusive control of the supply of any commodity or service in a given market, or, popularly, such control as enables one to raise the price above that fixed by free competition; a grant or charter of a monopoly; exclusive possession of anything, as learning; *Colloq.*, company or combination having a monopoly.

mon'o-rail' (mōn'ō-rāl'), *n.* A single

ale, senāte, căre, ăm, đccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ëve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makěr; ice, ılł; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, săft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

rail serving as a track for a wheeled vehicle, as a rail supported on trestles carrying cars that sit straddlewise upon it or are suspended from it.

mon'o-syl'la-ble (mŏn'ŏ-sil'á-b'l), *n.* A word of one syllable. — **mon'o-syl-lab'ic** (-síl-láb'ík), *a.*

mon'o-the-ism (-thē'íz'm), *n.* Belief that there is but one God. — **mon'o-the-ist**, *n.*

mon'o-tone (mŏn'ŏ-tŏn), *n.* Continued utterance, or recitation, in one unvaried key or pitch; monotony of style, as in writing or composition; a single unvaried tone; intoning; something uttered or written in one tone or strain. — *v. t. & i.* To recite or compose in a monotone; intone.

mo-not'o-nous (mŏ-nŏt'ŏ-nŭs), *a.* Uttered in one unvarying tone; marked by monotony; being without change or variety. — **mo-not'o-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **mo-not'o-nous-ness**, *n.*

mo-not'o-ny (-nī), *n.* Sameness of tone or sound; monotone; sameness, or want of variety; esp., irksome sameness.

mon'o-treme (mŏn'ŏ-trēm), *n.* Any of a group (*Monotremata*) constituting the lowest order of mammals.

mon'o-type (mŏn'ŏ-tīp), *n.* The only representative of its group, as a species constituting a genus; a typesetting and casting machine, operated by a keyboard, that makes and sets individual types. — **mon'o-ty'pic** (-tīp'ík), *a.*

mon-ox'ide, *n.* See MONO-, OXIDE.

mon'siegn'eur (mŏn'sē'nyŭr'; *E.* mŏn-sēn'yŕ), *n.*; *pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (*F.* mǎ-sē'nyŭr'; *E.* mē-sēn'yŕz). [*F.*] My lord; — a title [*cap.*] given in France esp. to princes and church and court dignitaries, and used before titles of office or rank.

mon-sieur (mē-syŭ'; m'syŭ'), *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEURS (mǎ'syŭ'). [*F.*] Lit., my lord; sir; — the title [*cap.*] in France corresponding to the English *Mr.* Abbr., *sing.*, *M.*; *pl.*, *MM.* or *Messrs.*

mon-si'gnor (mŏn-sē'nyŏr'; *It.* mŏn'sē-nyŏr'), **mon-si-gno're** (mŏn'sē-nyŏ'-rǎ), *n.*; *It. pl.* MONSIGNORI (mŏn'sē-nyŏ'rē). My lord; — an ecclesiastical title of dignity bestowed by the Pope. Abbr. *Mgr.*

mon-soon (mŏn-sŏon'), *n.* A periodic wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean and off eastern Asia; the rainy season accompanying the southwest monsoon in India.

mon'ster (mŏn'stēr), *n.* A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange or horrible form; any huge animal or thing; an animal or plant departing greatly

from the usual type; a monstrosity; anything monstrous; esp., a person unnaturally ugly, wicked, or cruel.

mon-stros'i-ty (mŏn-strŏs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being monstrous; a monster.

mon'strous (mŏn'strŭs), *a.* Deviating greatly from the natural form or character; having the qualities or appearance of a monster; huge; enormous; hateful; horrible; dreadful. — **Syn.** Prodigious, tremendous, stupendous, colossal. — **mon'strous-ly**, *adv.*

mon'te (mŏn'tǎ; mŏn'tā), *n.* A Spanish and Spanish-American gambling game at cards.

month (mŭnth), *n.* One of the twelve portions (*calendar months*) into which the year is divided, corresponding, nearly, to the period of the moon's revolution; a period of four weeks or of thirty days; a period (*lunar month*) of a complete revolution of the moon, i. e., from one new moon to the next, with a mean length of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.7 seconds.

month'ly, *a.* Continued, or in, a month; done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). A publication appearing once a month. — *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

mon'u-ment (mŏn'ŭ-mēnt), *n.* Something serving as a memorial of what is past; a building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected in memory of the dead or of a person, event, action, etc.; any lasting or notable instance; a boundary stone or the like.

mon'u-men'tal (-mēn'tál), *a.* Of or pert. to, suitable for, or serving as, a monument; resembling a monument; conspicuous and lasting; *Colloq.*, as conspicuous as a monument; colossal; notable; gross. — **mon'u-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

moo (mŏo), *v. i.* To make the characteristic cry of a cow; low. — *n.* The lowing or low of a cow.

mood (mŏod), *n.* Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state denoted is conceived.

mood, *n.* State or temper of mind, esp. as affected by emotion; *pl.*, a morose state, or bad temper. — **Syn.** Disposition, vein; whim, caprice, freak, humor.

mood'y (mŏod'ī), *a.*; **MOOD'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Affected by a mood; subject or given to moods, or fits of depression or bad temper; gloomy in mind; fretful; expressing, or characteristic of, a mood. — **Syn.** Pensive, sad, sullen, capricious.

— **mood'i-ly**, *adv.* — **mood'i-ness**, *n.*

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chŏn; go; zing, ĭnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; boy; yet; zh=z in azure.

moon (mōon), *n.* The satellite of the earth; a lunar month; a month; any satellite, or secondary planet; moonlight; something shaped like the moon, esp. a crescent. — *v. i.* To act as if moonstruck; wander or gaze about abstractedly.

moon'cal' (-käf'), *n.* A monster; misshapen being; a dolt; stupid fellow.

moon'light' (-lit'), *n.* The light of the moon; moonshine.

moon'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* The light of the moon; show without substance or reality; empty show; *Colloq.*, liquor smuggled or illicitly distilled.

moon'shin'er (-shīn'ēr), *n.* A person engaged in illicit trade at night; *U. S.*, an illicit distiller. *Colloq.*

moon'shin'y (mōon'shīn'y), *a.* Lighted by the moon; like, or suggestive of, moonlight; visionary; empty.

moon'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A transparent or translucent feldspar of pearly or opaline luster, used as a gem.

moon'struck' (mōon'strūk'), *a.* Having a mental or physical derangement attributed to the moon's influence; crazy; also, ill; sick.

moon'y (-ī), *a.*; **MOON'-IER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Moon-shaped; esp., crescent-shaped; also, pert. to or like moonlight; lighted by the moon; *Colloq.*, mooning or abstracted.

moor (mōor), *n.* An extensive area of waste sandy ground overlaid with peat, and usually marshy.

moor, *v. t.* To secure (a vessel) in a place, as by anchoring. — *v. i.* To be secured by being moored; secure a vessel by mooring.

Moor, *n.* A native of Morocco, or of neighboring North African states; a Mohammedan of one of the native North African races or of the immigrant Arabs settled in North Africa; esp., one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or their descendants.

moor'age (-āj), *n.* Act of mooring; a place for mooring.

moor fowl. The grouse of Great Britain, of which the male is the **moor cock**.

moor hen. The female of the moor fowl; also, a gallinule.

moor'ing, *vb.* That which serves to moor a vessel, as anchors, cables, etc. (*usually in pl.*); *pl.*, place where a vessel is or may be moored.

Moor'ish, *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the style of, the Moors.

moor'y (-ī), *a.* Marshy; boggy.

moose (mōos), *n.* A large mammal of the deer family, larger than the Euro-

pean elk, inhabiting Canada and the northeastern United States.

moot (mōot), *v. t. & i.* To argue for and against; debate; discuss. — *a.* Subjected or subject to argument or discussion.

mop (mōp), *n.* A grimace; wry face.

mop, *n.* An implement for washing floors, etc., made of cloth, thrums, or yarn, fastened to a handle; something likened to a mop, as a mass of hair. — *v. t.* To wipe with or as with a mop.

mope (mōp), *v. i.* To be dull and spiritless; give way to dejection. — *n.* A dull, spiritless person; *pl.*, low spirits; dumps.

mo-raine' (mō-rān'), *n.* A mass of earth, stones, etc., carried and finally deposited by a glacier.

mor'al (mōr'al), *a.* Of or pert. to morals or that with which morals deal, as questions of right and wrong; discriminating right and wrong; righteous; virtuous; just; capable of being governed by, or of influencing, the sense of right; virtual; tantamount to; serving to teach a moral; moralizing. — *n.* Moral conduct or teachings (*usually in pl.*); inner meaning, or practical lesson, of a fable, an experience, etc.; (*pron.* mō'rāl') [F.] morale.

mo-rale' (mō-rāl'; -rāl'), *n.* Condition as affected by, or dependent on, such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc., as of an army.

mor'al-ism (mōr'al-iz'm), *n.* Moral teaching or counsel; practice of morality as distinct from religion. — **mor'al-ist**, *n.* — **mor'al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

mo-ral'i-ty (mō-rāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). Moral quality; virtue; that which conveys or instills moral lessons or sentiments; moral inference, meaning, or lesson; moralization; a kind of allegorical play in which actors personify charity, faith, death, vice, etc.; rectitude of life; morals; ethics.

mor'al-ize (mōr'al-iz), *v. t.* To apply to a moral purpose; explain in a moral sense; render moral. — *v. i.* To make moral reflections. — **mor'al-iz'er**, *n.*

mor'al-ly, *adv.* In a moral sense, manner, degree, or respect.

mor'als (mōr'alz), *n. pl.* Science or doctrine of right conduct; ethics.

mo-rass' (mō-rās'), *n.* A marsh; swamp.

mor'a-to'ri-um (mōr'a-tō'rī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* **-RIA** (-ā). A period during which an obligor has a legal right to delay meeting an obligation, esp. such a one granted in an emergency to debtors generally.

Mo-ra'vi-an (mō-rā'vī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Moravia or Moravians. — *n.* A

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

native or citizen of Moravia, in Austria; the Slavonic language of the Moravians; one of a denomination of Christians, the *United Brethren*, formed about 1450.

mor'bid (môr'bid), *a.* Not sound and healthy; diseased; sickly; abnormally impressionable, esp. by gloomy or unwholesome ideas or sentiments; relating to disease. — **Syn.** Sick, unwholesome. — **mor'bid-ly**, *adv.* — **-bid-ness**, *n.*

mor-bid'i-ty (môr-bid'î-tî), *n.* Morbid state or character.

mor-bif'ic (-bif'ik), *a.* Causing disease or a sickly state.

mor'dant (môr'dânt), *a.* Biting; caustic; sarcastic; keen; serving to fix colors. — *n.* Any corrosive used in etching; any substance which, by combining with a dyestuff to form an insoluble compound, produces in the fiber a fixed color.

more (môr), *a., compar.; positive wanting; superl. most* (möst). Greater; superior; increased (often used as comparative of *much, many*); additional; other. — *n.* A greater quantity, amount, or number; an additional or greater amount. — *adv.* In, or to, a greater quantity, extent, or degree; moreover; besides.

mo-reen' (mô-rên'), *n.* A coarse, stout woolen or woolen-and-cotton fabric, usually watered or with embossed figures.

mo-rel' (mô-rêl'; môr'êl), *n.* Any of various edible fungi much esteemed by epicures.

more-o-ver (môr-ô'vêr), *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also.

Mo-resque' (mô-rêsk'), *a.* Of or pert. to, or in the style of, the Moors; Moorish. — *n.* The Moresque, or Moorish, style of architecture or decoration.

mor'ga-nat'ic (môr'gâ-nât'ik), *a.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, a form of marriage which male members of various noble families in Europe may contract with a woman of inferior rank, so that the wife and children do not take or inherit the husband's rank or his property held in virtue thereof.

morgue (môrg), *n.* A place where bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification.

mor'i-bund (môr'î-bünd), *a.* In a dying state; near death.

mo-ri-on (mô-ri-ôn), *n.* A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver.

Mo-ris'co (mô-ris'kô), *a.* Moresque. — *n.; pl. -cos or -coes* (-kôz). A person of the Moorish race in Spain.

Mor'mon (môr'măn), *n.* A member of

the **Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints**, a body organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, New York. The Mormons now have headquarters in Utah. They formerly practiced plural marriage, but that is stated to have been discontinued in 1890. — **Mor'mon-ism** (-îz'm), *n.*

morn (môr'n), *n.* Morning. *Chiefly Poet.*

morn'ing (môr'ning), *n.* The first or early part of the day.

morn'ing-glo'ry (-glô'ri), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-riz). Any of various species of climbing plants with cordate leaves and large funnel-shaped white, pink, or purple flowers.

mo-roe'co (mô-rôk'ô), *n.; pl. -cos* (-ôz). A fine leather (orig. from Morocco) commonly of goatskin tanned with sumac.

mo-rose' (mô-rôs'), *a.* Of a sour temper; sullen; ill-humored. — **mo-rose'ly**, *adv.* — **mo-rose'ness**, *n.*

mor'phi-a (môr'fî-â), *n.* Morphine.

mor'phine (-fîn; -fên), *n.* The principal alkaloid of opium. It is an anodyne and soporific.

mor-phol'o-gy (môr-fôl'ô-jî), *n.* Biology dealing with form and structure; branch of linguistic study that deals with inflections and derivational forms.

mor'ris (môr'is), *n., or morris dance.* A dance formerly common in England in pageants, processions, and May games. The dancers often took the parts of Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, and other characters.

mor'ris, *n.* An old game played with pebbles, pegs, or other counters, placed at the angles of a certain figure; the board or ground on which the game was played.

mor'row (môr'ô), *n.* Morning (*Archaic*); the next following day after one day specified or understood; to-morrow.

mor'sel (môr'sêl), *n.* A little bite or bit of food; a small quantity; a little piece.

mort (môrt), *n.* The note sounded on the horn at a kill in hunting.

mor'tal (môr'tâl), *a.* Subject to death; deadly; fatal; so severe as to be thought of as threatening death; of or pert. to death or its occasion or occurrence; deathly; human; belonging to man, who is mortal; wishing, or involving a wish, to kill; implacable; *Colloq.*, extreme or very great; esp., very grievous or tedious. — *adv.* Mortally. *Now Rare, exc., Colloq.*, extremely; grievously. — *n.* A being that is subject to death; a human being; man. — **mor'tal-ly**, *adv.*

mor-tal'i-ty (môr-tâl'î-tî), *n.* Condi-

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôôd, fôôt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=z in azure.

tion, quality, or nature of being mortal; death of large numbers; number or rate of deaths; death; destruction.

mor'tar (môr'têr), *n.* A strong bowl-like vessel in which substances are brayed with a pestle; a short light cannon used to throw shells of large caliber with low velocities and usually at very high angles; a similar cannon used to throw a life line to a vessel in distress; any of various contrivances for throwing pyrotechnic bombs or shells; a building material made of lime, cement, or plaster of Paris, with sand and water. — *v. t.* To plaster or make fast with mortar.

mortar board. A small square board, with a handle beneath, for holding mortar; *Colloq.*, a kind of academic cap with a broad, square top.

mort'gage (môr'gâj), *n.* At the common law, a conditional conveyance of property, as security; the instrument making a mortgage conveyance, the state of the property so conveyed, or the mortgagee's interest therein. — *v. t.* To make a mortgage conveyance of; pledge; give as security.

mort'ga-gee' (-gâ-jê'), *n.* The person to whom property is mortgaged.

mort'ga-gor' (môr'gâ-jôr'; môr'gâ-jêr), *n.* One who gives a mortgage.

mort'i-fi-ca'tion (môr'ti-fi-kâ'shŭn), *n.* A mortifying or state of being mortified; subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, etc.; gangrene; necrosis; humiliation; chagrin, etc.; that which mortifies; cause of humiliation, chagrin, etc.

mort'i-fy (môr'ti-fi), *v. t.*; -TI-FIED (-fid); -TI-FY'ING (-fi'ing). To deaden by religious or other discipline, as the carnal affections; abase; humble; cause to feel humiliation, or mortification; cause to mortify, or gangrene. — *v. i.* To lose vitality and organic structure, as flesh of a living body; to gangrene.

mort'ise (-tis), *n.* A cavity, hole, or the like, as in a timber, into or through which some other part fits or passes. — *v. t.* To join or fasten securely; join or fasten by a tenon and mortise; cut or make a mortise in.

mort'main' (môr'tmân'), *n.* Possession of, or tenure by, any corporation (which, by the nature of corporations, may be perpetual).

mort'u-a-ry (môr'tŭ-â-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the burial of the dead or death or mourning. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). A place for the reception of the dead; a burial place; also, a morgue.

Mo-sa'ic (mô-zâ'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to Moses, leader of the Israelites, or the institutions or writings attributed to him.

mo-sa'ic, *n.* A surface decoration made by inlaying small colored pieces in patterns; that which is so made; a piece of mosaic work; something likened to mosaic, as a literary composition. — *a.* Formed by mosaic; variegated; of, pertaining to, or resembling, mosaic.

Mos'lem (môz'lêm; môs'-), *n.*; *pl.* MOSLEMS (-lêmz), or collectively MOSLEM. A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan. — *a.* Mohammedan.

mosque (môsk), *n.* A Mohammedan place of public religious worship.

mos-qui'to (môs-kê'tô), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tôz). Any of certain two-winged insects, having a proboscis fitted, in the females only, with a set of needlelike organs with which they puncture the skin of fruits or animals to suck up their juice or blood.

moss (môs), *n.* A bog; esp., a peat bog; any of various plants with small, leafy, often tufted stems; any of various lichens.

moss'bunk'er (-bŭnk'êr), *n.* The menhaden.

moss rose. A variety of garden rose having a mossy calyx and flower stalk.

moss'troop'er (-trôöp'êr), *n.* One of a class of freebooters that formerly infested the mosses between England and Scotland; a freebooter. — **moss'troop'ing**, *n.* & *a.*

moss'y (môs'ĭ), *a.*; MOSS'I-ER (-ĭ-êr); -I-EST. Overgrown, covered, or edged, with moss or something like moss; resembling moss. — **moss'i-ness** (-nês), *n.*

most (môst), *a.*; *superl.* of MORE. Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent (often as superlative of *many*, *much*), nearly all; greatest in degree. — *n.* The greatest or largest quantity, amount, etc.; [*construed as pl.*] the greatest or largest number (of an aggregate); the utmost; greatest possible amount, value, degree, result, or the like. — *adv.* In the greatest degree or to the greatest extent; *Colloq.*, almost; nearly.

most'ly (môst'li), *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly.

moth, *n.* A pithy or witty saying (*A Gallicism*; *pron.* mô); a note or brief strain of a bugle, horn, or the like (*pron.* môt).

mote (môt), *n.* A small particle, as of floating dust; speck.

moth (môth), *n.*; *pl.* MOTHS (môthz). Any lepidopterous insect not a butter-

âle, sênâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

fly (the moths are usually nocturnal or crepuscular; the body is usually stouter and the wings relatively smaller than in the butterflies, and the colors less brilliant); loosely, any insect which feeds on woollens, furs, etc.

moth'er (mŭth'ēr), *n.* A bacterial gelatinous membrane developed on alcoholic liquids undergoing acetic fermentation. Also called **mother of vinegar**.

moth'er, *n.* A female parent; source of birth or origin; used as a title of an abbess, or the like. — *v. t.* To be or act as a mother to; acknowledge that one is the mother of. — **moth'er-hood** (mŭth'ēr-hōōd), *n.*

moth'er-in-law, *n.; pl.* MOTHERS-. Mother of one's husband or wife.

moth'er-ly, *a.* Of, pert. to, like, suitable for, or characteristic of, a mother; tender. — **moth'er-li-ness** (-li-nēs), *n.*

moth'er-of-pearl, *n.* The hard pearly inside layer of several kinds of shells.

moth'y (mōth'i), *a.* Infested or eaten with moths.

mo'tif (mō'tēf'), *n.* [F.] In literature or art, a salient feature of a work; esp., the theme, or dominant feature.

mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or state of changing place; movement; mental act or impulse; inclination; action of a machine as to the relative movement of its parts; a proposal looking to action or progress, esp. a formal one in a deliberative body; *pl.*, movements; actions. — *v. i.* To gesture, as with the hand. — *v. t.* To direct or invite by a motion.

mo'tion-less, *a.* Without motion.

mo'ti-vate (mō'ti-vāt), *v. t.* To provide with a motive; impel; incite.

mo'tive (mō'tiv), *n.* That which incites to action, prompts or excites to choice, or moves the will; a motif. — **Syn.** Influence, incitement, instigation, stimulus, spur, consideration, cause, reason, inducement, incentive, impulse. — *a.* Causing motion; able or tending to move; pert. to motion; pert. to a motive.

mot'ley (mōt'li), *a.* Variegated in color; party-colored; wearing motley clothing; composed of diverse parts; discordantly composite. — *n.* A garment of motley cloth or the cloth (it was the dress of the professional fool); a mixture, esp. an incongruous one, as of colors.

mo'tor (mō'tēr), *n.* One that imparts motion; a prime mover, as a steam engine or a water wheel; an electric motor; a small engine, esp. a gasoline engine, for an automobile, boat, etc.; an automobile. — *a.* Causing or imparting

motion. — *v. i.* To ride in, or travel by, an automobile.

motor car. An automobile.

motor cycle. A bicycle having a motor attached so as to be self-propelled.

mo'tor-ist, *n.* One who motors, esp. habitually.

mo'tor-man (mō'tēr-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A man who drives a motor; esp., *U. S. & Canada*, the driver of an electric car or electric locomotive.

mot'tle (mōt'tl), *v. t.* To spot; blotch.

mot'to (mōt'tō), *n.; pl.* -TOES (-ōz). A sentence, phrase, or word inscribed on anything as appropriate to, or indicative of, its character or use; also, a maxim; a short passage, usually quoted, prefixed to an essay, discourse, canto, etc., as suggestive of its subject matter.

mould, moult, etc. Vars. of **MOLD**, etc.

mound (mound), *v. t.* To inclose, fortify, or bound with a fence, mound, or rampart; form into, or heap up like, a mound. — *n.* An artificial elevation of earth; rampart; a regular, isolated natural hill, hillock, or knoll.

mound builder. [*Chiefly in pl.*] One of certain North American aborigines who built extensive burial and fortification mounds, esp. in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

mount (mount), *n.* A mountain; high hill; — now poet., exc. in names; as, *Mount Sinai*.

mount, *v. i.* To rise; ascend (often with *up*); get up (on something, as a platform); seat one's self on an animal for riding; rise or increase in amount. — *v. t.* To ascend; climb; place or seat one's self on; put or place (on something elevated); cause to mount, or get on horseback; put upon anything that sustains and fits for use or that preserves, as a gun on a carriage, a map on cloth, etc.; furnish with necessary appurtenances, esp. for exhibition. — *n.* That on which a person or thing is mounted; esp., a saddle horse.

moun'tain (moun'tin), *n.* Any elevation higher than a hill, and often abrupt, but without great extent of surface at its summit; *pl.*, a series or group of such elevations.

moun'tain-eer (-tī-nēr'), *n.* Inhabitant of a mountain region; mountain climber.

moun'tain-ous (moun'tī-nŭs), *a.* Containing, or abounding in, mountains; of the nature of a mountain; huge.

mountain sickness. *Med.* A disease experienced by those in extreme altitudes, due to the rarefaction of the air.

örn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ɪŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

It is marked by difficulty of breathing, fatigue, and often headache and nausea.

moun'te-bank (moun'tē-bānk), *n.* Any boastful, unscrupulous pretender; charlatan.—*v. i.* To play the mountebank.

mount'ing, *n.* That which serves as a mount for anything; setting.

mourn (mōrn), *v. i. & t.* To express or to feel sorrow; grieve; lament; esp., to lament some one's death.—**mourn'er**, *n.*

mourn'ful (mōrn'fōol), *a.* Full of, expressing, or indicating, sorrow; causing sorrow; saddening.—**Syn.** Sorrowful, lugubrious, sad, doleful, dolorous.—**mourn'ful-ly**, *adv.*

mourn'ing, *n.* Garb, drapery, or emblems indicative of grief, esp. clothing, or a badge, of black.

mouse (mous), *n.; pl.* MICE (mīs). Any of numerous species of small rodents, esp. the house mouse, now found throughout most of the world; sometimes, a person, as a woman, endearingly so called.—(mouz), *v. i.* To hunt or watch for and catch mice; watch for or pursue anything slyly or diligently.—**mous'er** (mouz'ēr), *n.*

mousse'line' (mōōs'lēn'), *n.* [F.] Muslin.

mousse'line' de laine' (dē lēn'). Muslin delaine.

mousseline de soie' (swā'). A soft thin silk fabric with a weave like that of muslin; silk muslin.

mous-tache' (mūs-tāsh'; mōōs-). Var. of MUSTACHE.

mouth (mouth), *n.; pl.* MOUTHS (mout̃z). The opening through which an animal receives food; the cavity containing the tongue and teeth, or the surrounding parts; this opening as the means of speech or voice; an opening suggestive of a mouth; orifice; aperture; a wry face; a grimace.—(mouth), *v. t.* To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; declaim; seize with mouth or teeth; mumble.—*v. i.* To declaim; vociferate; rant; grimace.—**mouth'er** (mouth'ēr), *n.*

mouth'ful (mouth'fōol), *n.; pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fōolz). As much as the mouth holds; as much as is usually put into the mouth at one time.

mouth'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* Something placed at or forming a mouth; part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied; a spokesman.

mov'a-ble (mōōv'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being moved; changing from one date to another.—*n.* Thing capable of being moved, as an article of furniture;—usually in *pl.*—**mov'a-bly** (-bli), *adv.*

move (mōōv), *v. t.* To change the place or position of; shift; set or keep in motion; stir; drive; actuate; excite to action; rouse; influence; impel; arouse the feelings or passions of; propose; recommend; propose formally in a deliberative assembly; also, to submit a proposal to.—**Syn.** Induce, cause, animate, stimulate, provoke, kindle, spur, goad, prompt, incite, instigate.—*v. i.* To change place, position, or posture; stir; proceed; advance; exercise one's activities; act; stir; begin to act; change residence; make an appeal, application, or the like (used with *for*).—*n.* Act of moving; a movement; a change of place or habitation.

move'ment (mōōv'mēnt), *n.* Act of moving; change of place or position; a system of mechanism for transmitting or transforming motion; a series of acts and events tending toward some definite end; a structural division of an extended musical composition.

mov'er (mōōv'ēr), *n.* One that moves.

moving pictures. Pictures of moving objects projected on a screen by a cinematograph.

mow (mou), *n.* A heap or mass of hay or of sheaves of grain stowed in a barn; the place in a barn for such stowing.

mow (mō), *v. t.; pret.* MOWED (mōd); *p. p.* MOWED or MOWN (mōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* MOW'ING. To cut down, as grass, with a scythe or machine; cut the grass from.—*v. i.* To cut grass, etc.—**mow'er** (mō'ēr), *n.*

Mr. (mīs'tēr), **Mrs.** (mīs'is; -iz). The written forms of the titles Mister, Mistress.

much (müch), *a.; compar.* MORE; *superl.* MOST. Great in quantity, extent, or duration.—*n.* A great or an indefinite quantity; a thing uncommon, wonderful, noticeable, or considerable; as, it is *much* to be gentle.—*adv.* To a great degree or extent; greatly; almost.

mu'ci-lage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* A gelatinous substance in certain plants; an aqueous solution of gum, or the like, used as an adhesive.

mu'ci-lag'i-nous (-lāj'i-nūs), *a.* Moist and viscid, or sticky; of, pert. to, or secreting, mucilage, as a cell.

muck (mük), *n.* Moist dung; manure; any impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth, esp. when used as a manure; filth; an obnoxious mess.

muck'rake' (mük'rāk'), *v. i.* To seek for, expose, or charge, esp. habitually, corruption on the part of public men and corporations.—**muck'rak'er**, *n.*

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ăcent, makěr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ăse, fnite,

muck'y (-ī), *a.*; MUCK'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Filthy with muck; miry.

mu'cous (mū'kūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, mucus; secreting or containing mucus.

mucous membrane. The lining membrane of those cavities of the body that communicate with the exterior.

mu'cus (mū'kūs), *n.* A viscid, slippery secretion of mucous membranes, which it moistens and protects.

mud (mūd), *n.* A slimy or pasty mixture of earth and water; mire.

mud'dle (mūd'ī), *v. t.* To cloud or stupefy; stupefy with liquor; mix confusedly; make a mess of. — *n.* A state of being turbid or confused; intellectual cloudiness; a confused mixture; a mess. — **mud'dler** (-lēr), *n.*

mud'dy (-ī), *a.*; -DI-ER (-ī-ēr); -DI-EST. Abounding in mud; besmeared or turbid with mud; consisting of mud; impure; muddled; cloudy. — **mud'di-ness**, *n.*

mu-ēz'zin (mū-ēz'īn), *n.* A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

muff (mūf), *n.* A soft, thick cover to protect the hands from the cold; *Colloq.*, a stupid or inefficient person; a bungler; a bungling; *Baseball*, failure to hold a ball in attempting to catch it. — *v. t. & i.* To handle awkwardly; bungle.

muf'fin (mūf'īn), *n.* A small light cake slightly sweetened, served hot for breakfast or tea.

muf'fle (mūf'īl), *n.* The bare end of the nose, as of the cow.

muffle, *n.* Anything with which another thing is muffled; an oven used in a furnace to heat the contents without exposing them directly to the fire. — *v. t.* To wrap up so as to conceal or protect; conceal or cover the face of; deaden the sound of by wrapping; deaden the noise of (escaping gases) by any of various devices.

muf'fler (-lēr), *n.* Anything used in muffling; a scarf or veil.

muf'ti (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -tis (-tīz). An official expounder of Mohammedan law, often an assessor to a court.

muf'ti, *n.* Citizen's dress when worn by one who usually wears a uniform. *Colloq.*, *Chiefly Eng.*

mug (mūg), *n.* A kind of earthen or metal drinking cup; quantity a mug holds; *Slang*, the face or mouth.

mug'ger (mūg'ēr), *n.* The common crocodile of India, the East Indies, etc.

mug'gins (mūg'īnz), *n.* A well-known game of dominoes.

mug'gy (mūg'ī), *a.*; -GI-ER; -GI-EST. Warm, damp, and close; as, *muggy* air.

mug'wump' (-wūmp'), *n.* Originally, a bolter from the Republican party in 1884; hence, an independent in politics. *Polit. Cant, U. S.*

Mu-ham'mad-an (mōō-hām'a-dān), -med-an, *a. & n.* Mohammedan.

mu-lat'to (mū-lāt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-ōz). The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

mul'ber-ry (mūl'bēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-īz). Any of several trees bearing an edible, berrylike fruit, usually dark purple; also, the fruit.

mulch (mūlch; mūlsh), *n.* Any substance, as straw, used to protect the roots of plants from heat, cold, or drought, or to keep fruit clean. — *v. t.* To cover with mulch.

mulct (mūlkt), *n.* A fine or penalty. — *v. t.* To fine for an offense or misdemeanor; deprive of, as by way of punishment.

mule (mūl), *n.* A hybrid between the horse and the ass; offspring of a male ass and a mare; *Colloq.*, a very stubborn person; a machine for simultaneously drawing and twisting (spinning) cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread and winding it into cops. — **mul'ish** (mūl'ish), *a.*

mu'le-teer' (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.* Mule driver.

mull (mūl), *n.* A thin, soft maslin.

mull, *v. i.* To cogitate. *Colloq., U. S.*

mull, *v. t.* To heat, sweeten, and spice.

mul'lah (mōōl'ā; mūl'ā), *n.* In Mohammedan countries, a learned teacher or expounder of the law and dogmas of Mohammedanism.

mul'lein (mūl'īn), *n.* A tall herb having coarse leaves, and large flowers in dense spikes.

mull'er (mūl'ēr), *n.* A kind of pestle, with flat bottom, for grinding on a hard slab.

mul'let (mūl'ēt), *n.* Any of various fresh-water or salt-water fishes.

mul'ley (mōōl'ī; mūl'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS. A mulley, or polled, animal. *U. S.* — *a.* Hornless; polled; — said of beef cattle.

mul'li-ga-taw'ny (mūl'ī-gā-tō'nī), *n.* An East Indian meat soup flavored with curry.

mul'lion (mūl'yūn), *n.* A slender bar or pier between window lights, screens, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or divide with a mullion or mullions.

mul'ti- (mūl'tī-). A prefix signifying much or many; several; more than one.

mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (-fā'ri-ūs), *a.* Having great diversity or variety; diversified.

mul'ti-mil'ion-aire' (mūl'tī-mīl'yūn-ār'), *n.* One having two or more million (dollars, pounds, francs, or the like).

ār̄n, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īpk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

mul'ti-ped (mŭl'ti-pĕd), *a.* Having many feet.

mul'ti-plane (mŭl'ti-plān), *n.* An aeroplane with two or more superposed main planes.

mul'ti-ple (-pl'), *a.* Containing more than one, or more than once; manifold; having several or many parts; designating a circuit having a number of conductors in parallel. — *n.* The product of one number multiplied by another.

mul'ti-plex (-plĕks), *a.* Manifold; multiple.

mul'ti-pli-cand' (-plī-kānd'; mŭl'ti-plī-kānd'), *n.* A number that is to be multiplied by another number.

mul'ti-pli-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of multiplying; state of being multiplied; process of repeating or adding any given number or quantity a certain number of times; process of, or rule for, ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of repeated additions.

mul'ti-PLIC'i-ty (-plīs'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being multiple, manifold, or various; a multitude.

mul'ti-PLI'er (mŭl'ti-plī'ēr), *n.* One that multiplies; the number by which another number is multiplied.

mul'ti-PLY (mŭl'ti-plī), *v. t.*; -PLIED (-plīd); -PLY'ING (-plī'ing). To increase in number; add quantity to; take by addition a certain number of times; find the product of by multiplication. — *v. i.* To become greater in number; become numerous; increase in extent and influence; to perform multiplication.

mul'ti-tude (mŭl'ti-tūd), *n.* A crowd; a large assembly; a great number of persons or things, collectively; state of being many; numerousness.

mul'ti-tu'di-nous (-tū'di-nŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or being, a multitude; great in number, extent, or variety.

mum (mŭm), *a.* Silent; not speaking. — *interj.* Be silent!

mum, *n.* A sort of strong ale or beer.

mum (mŭm), *v. t.* To mask; *Eng.*, to go about merry-making in disguise at Christmastide.

mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. i. & t.* To speak thickly or obscurely with the lips partly closed; mutter; chew softly with closed lips, or with little use of the teeth. — *n.* A mumbling; a low, confused utterance.

Mum'bo Jum'bo (mŭm'bō jŭm'bō), *n.* Among the Negroes of the western Sudan, a bugbear by which the women are terrified and disciplined; loosely, any Negro idol, fetish, or bugaboo; [also *l. c.*] an object of superstitious homage and fear.

mum'mer (-ēr), *n.* A mime; masker.

mum'mer-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -MERIES (-īz). Masking, as by mummies; frolic in disguise; farcical show.

mum'mi-fy (mŭm'i-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To embalm and dry as a mummy; make into or like a mummy.

mum'my (mŭm'i), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-īz). A body of a human being or of an animal treated with preservatives after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; any dead body unusually well preserved.

mump (mŭmp), *v. t. & i.* To mumble; cheat.

mumps (mŭmps), *n. sing. Med.* A disorder characterized by inflammation of the parotid and other salivary glands.

munch (mŭnch), *v. t. & i.* To chew with a grinding, crunching sound, as a beast chews provender.

mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *a.* Worldly; earthly; terrestrial.

mu-nic'i-pal (mŭ-nīs'i-pāl), *a.* Enjoying a local self-government (esp. of a corporation proper, i. e., a town, borough, or city); of or pert. to, or characteristic of, such a corporation; of or pert. to the internal or governmental affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation.

mu'nic'i-pal'i-ty (-pāl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-īz). A town, city, or other district having local self-government.

mu-nif'i-cent (-nif'i-sĕnt), *a.* Very liberal; lavish. — **mu-nif'i-cence** (-nif'i-sĕns), *n.* — **mu-nif'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

mu'ni-ments (mŭ'ni-mĕnts), *n. Law.* The evidences or writings whereby one is enabled to defend the title to property; title deeds and papers.

mu-ni'tion (mŭ-nish'ŭn), *n.* Ammunition; also, stores and provisions; hence, necessary equipment in general.

mu'ral (mŭ'rāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a wall; being on, in, or against a wall.

mur'der (mŭr'dēr), *n.* Offense of unlawfully killing a human being with malice aforethought. — *v. t.* To commit murder; fig., mutilate, spoil, or deform; mangle. — **mur'der-er**, *n.* — **mur'der-ess**, *n. fem.*

mur'der-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to, or causing, murder or bloodshed; bloody; bloodthirsty. — **mur'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*

mu'ri-ate (mŭ'ri-āt), *n.* A salt of muriatic or hydrochloric acid; a chloride.

mu'ri-at'ic (-āt'ik), *a.* Pert. to brine or salt. *Obs.*, exc. in **muriatic acid**, *Chiefly Commercial*, hydrochloric acid.

murk (mŭrk), *a.* Dark; murky. — *n.* Darkness; gloom.

murk'y (mŭr'ki), *a.*; **MURK'I-ER** (-kī-ēr); -I-EST. Dark; obscure; gloomy.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, đccount, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

mur'mur (mŭr'mŭr), *n.* A low, confused, indistinct sound, as of running water; a low, muttered complaint; a grumble; mutter. — *v. i. & t.* To make, or utter with or in, a murmur. — **mur'-mur-er**, *n.* — **mur'mur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

mur'rain (mŭr'in), *n.* A pestilence affecting domestic animals; any of several diseases of cattle, as anthrax.

mus'ca-del' (mŭs'kă-dĕl'), *n.* = MUSCATEL.

mus'ca-dine (mŭs'kă-dĭn; -dĭn), *n.* A large, somewhat musky, grape; muscatel.

mus'cat (-kăt), *n.* Any of several cultivated varieties of grape, usually of light color and musky flavor; also muscatel, the wine.

mus'ca-tel' (mŭs'kă-tĕl'; mŭs'kă-tĕl), *n.* A rich sweet wine produced in France, Italy, and other countries from muscat grapes; muscat.

mus'cle (mŭs'l), *n.* An organ or mass of tissue whose special function is to exert physical force; the peculiar tissue of such an organ; *Colloq.*, muscular strength or development; a mussel.

Mus'co-vite (mŭs'kō-vĭt), *a.* Of or pert. to Muscovy (ancient Russia) or, sometimes, Moscow; hence, Russian. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Muscovy; a Russian.

mus'cu-lar (mŭs'kŭ-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting of, a muscle or muscles; performed by a muscle or the muscles; having well-developed muscles; brawny; strong. — **mus'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'i-tĭ), *n.*

muse (mŭz), *v. i. & t.* To meditate; ponder; be in a brown study; be absent-minded. — *n.* Absorbing thought; absence of mind; a brown study.

Muse, *n.* In classical myth, one of the nine sister goddesses of song and poetry, and of the arts and sciences; [*l. c.*] a peculiar power of, or inspiration to, poetical expression.

mu-se'um (mŭ-zĕ'ŭm), *n.* A repository or a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities or objects of interest, or of works of art.

mush (mŭsh), *n.* Meal (esp. Indian meal) boiled in water (*U. S.*); anything soft and thick like mush.

mush, *n.* A march on foot, esp. across the snow with dogs. — *v. i.* To make a mush. *Both Colloq., Northwestern U. S.*

mush'room (mŭsh'rōom), *n.* Any of various fleshy fungi; any edible fungus of this class, poisonous species being commonly called *toadstools*; something suggestive of a mushroom. — *a.* Of or pert. to mushrooms; resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and, often,

in shortness of duration; ephemeral; upstart.

mush'y (mŭsh'ĭ), *a.*; **MUSH'-I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); -I-EST. Like mush; good-naturedly weak and effusive; weakly sentimental.

mu'sic (mŭ'zĭk), *n.* Melody or harmony generally; science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible combination of tones; art of inventing or writing, or of rendering, compositions made up of such combinations; such a composition or compositions; a band of musical performers; responsiveness to music.

mu'si-cal (mŭ'zĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to music or its notation or performance; melodious; harmonious; fond of, or intelligently appreciative of, music. — **mu'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

mu'si-cale' (-kăl'), *n.* A social entertainment, usually private, of which music is the leading feature.

music drama. An opera in which the text and action are not interrupted by set arias, duets, etc., the music being determined throughout by dramatic appropriateness. The term is applied esp. to the later works of Wagner.

mu-si'cian (mŭ-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in music; esp., a professional singer, musical performer, conductor, etc.

mus'ing (mŭz'ĭng), *p. a.* Meditative.

musk (mŭsk), *n.* A substance got from a sac under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer; perfume emitted by musk, or any like perfume.

musk deer. A small hoofed quadruped of high altitudes of central Asia.

mus'kel-lunge (mŭs'kĕ-lŭnj; mŭs'kĕ-lŭnj'), *n.* A large pike of the Great Lakes region of North America.

mus'ket (-kĕt), *n.* A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. infantry.

mus'ket-eer' (-ĕr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

mus'ket-ry (mŭs'kĕt-rĭ), *n.* Muskets collectively; the fire of muskets.

musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* The fruit of a certain plant of the cucumber family; also, the plant.

musk ox. A hollow-horned hoofed quadruped, now confined to Greenland and parts of Northern Canada.

musk'rat' (-răt'), *n.* A large aquatic rodent, of North America, having webbed hind feet and dark brown fur.

musk rose. A species of rose having peculiarly fragrant white flowers.

musk'y (mŭs'kĭ), *a.* Having an odor of musk, or somewhat like musk.

Mus'lem (mŭz'lĕm; mŭs'-). Var. of MOSLEM.

mus'lin (mŭz'lin), *n.* Any of various

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cotton cloths; a very thin, fine, and soft plain cloth made in India, or an imitation of it; a stouter fabric, plain, printed, dyed, or dotted.

muslin delaine. See DELAINE.

muss (müs), *n.* A state of confusion or disorder, or that which makes it, as rubbish (*Colloq., U. S.*); a squabble (*Slang, U. S.*). — *v. t.* To disarrange or rumple, as clothing; also, to soil. *Colloq., U. S.*

mussel (müs'ŭl), *n.* Any of various bivalve mollusks.

Mus-sul-man (müs'ŭl-măn), *n.; pl.* -MANS (-mănz). A Mohammedan.

must (müst), *n.* The expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; new wine.

must, *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* Used, without inflection, both as *pres.* & as *pret.* Infinitive and participles lacking. Am obliged, is obliged, are obliged, etc.; am (is, are, etc.) necessary to a character or result.

mus-tache' (müs-tăsh' or, *esp. Brit.*, mōōs-tăsh'), *n.* The beard of the upper lip; hair or bristles, like or likened to a man's mustache, before the mouth of an animal.

mus-ta'chio (müs-tă'shō), *n.; pl.* -CHIOS (-shōz). A mustache.

mus'tang (müs'tăng), *n.* The small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc.

mus'tard (-tărd), *n.* A plant, of the cabbage family, with lobed leaves and yellow flowers; a pungent powder of ground mustard seed.

mus'ter (-tēr), *v. t.* To assemble or gather, as troops, for roll call, parade, or the like; summon together; collect and display. — *n.* An assembling or review of troops or a ship's company, as for parade; those assembled for muster; the register or roll of the men; assemblage; gathering.

mus'ty (müs'tl), *a.*; **MUS'TI-ER** (-tl-ēr) -TI-EST. Moldy; foul, or sour, and fetid; spoiled by age; stale; trite; dull; spiritless. — **MUS'TI-NESS**, *n.*

mu'ta-ble (mü'tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of, or subject to, mutation; unstable; fickle. — **Syn.** Changeful, alterable, unsteady, wavering, inconstant, variable. — **MU'TA-BIL'I-TY** (-bil'i-tl), *n.*

mu-ta'tion (mü-tă'shŭn), *n.* Alteration in form or qualities.

mute (müt), *a.* Silent; speechless; incapable of speaking; dumb; unaccompanied by speech or sound; of certain letters, not uttered or sounded; also, produced with a complete momentary closure of some part of the oral passage, as

p, b, d, g, k, t. — *n.* One who does not speak; a deaf-mute; a person employed by undertakers at a funeral; a mute letter.

— **MUTE'LY**, *adv.* — **MUTE'NESS**, *n.*

mu'ti-late (mü'ti-lăt), *v. t.* To cut off, remove, or destroy a limb or material part of; maim; hack. — **MU'TI-LA'TION** (-lă'shŭn), *n.*

mu'ti-neer' (-tl-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny.

mu'ti-nous (mü'ti-nŭs), *a.* Disposed to, or characterized by, mutiny. — **MU'TI-NOUS-ly**, *adv.*

mu'ti-ny (-nl), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). Insurrection against, or refusal to obey, constituted or rightful authority, esp. military or naval authority; insubordination. — *v. i.*; -NIED (-nĭd); -NY-ING (-nl-ing). To be guilty of mutiny.

mut'ter (müt'ēr), *v. i.* To speak indistinctly or in a low voice and with lips partly closed; grumble complainingly or angrily; growl; sound with a low, rumbling noise. — *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance; a murmur. — **MUT'TER-ER**, *n.*

mut'ton (müt'n), *n.* A sheep (*Obs. or Humorous*); the flesh of a sheep.

mu'tu-al (mü'tŭ-ăl), *a.* Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocal; interchanged; possessed, experienced, or done by two or more at the same time; common; joint. — **MU TU-AL'I-TY** (-ăl'i-tl), *n.* — **MU'TU-AL-ly** (mü'tŭ-ăl-lĭ), *adv.*

muzz'le (müz'l), *n.* The projecting jaws and nose of an animal; mouth of a thing, as a gun; a fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or biting. — *v. t.* To bind the muzzle of; fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting.

my (mĭ), *pron. & a.* Of or belonging to me; — used attributively.

my-col'o-gy (mĭ-kōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The branch of botany dealing with fungi.

my'e-li'tis (mĭ-ē-lĭ'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the spinal cord or bone marrow.

Myn-heer' (mĭn-hăr'; mĭn-hēr'), *n.* The Dutch equivalent of *Mr.* or *Sir*; [*l. c.*] a Dutchman.

my-ol'o-gy (mĭ-ōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The branch of anatomy that treats of muscles.

my'ope (mĭ'ōp), *n.* A myopic person.

my-o'pi-a (mĭ-ō'pĭ-ă), *n.* Nearsightedness. — **MY-OP'IC** (-ōp'ĭk), *a.*

myr'i-ad (mĭr'i-ăd), *n.* The number of ten thousand; ten thousand objects; an immense number. — *a.* Very great, but indefinite in number; innumerable.

myr'i-a-pod (-ă-pōd), *n.* Any of a class of arthropods, having the body made up of numerous similar segments most of which bear true jointed legs.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ũse, ũnite,

myr'mi-don (mûr'mî-dŏn), *n.* A soldier or a subordinate civil officer who executes all orders of a superior without protest or pity.

myrrh (mûr), *n.* A yellowish brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, slightly pungent taste. The myrrh of the Bible is supposed to have been a mixture of myrrh and a fragrant oleoresin.

myr'tle (mûr'tl), *n.* A shrub having evergreen leaves and solitary white or rosy flowers, followed by black berries, considered by the ancients sacred to Venus; in the United States, any of various plants, as the common trailing periwinkle or the California laurel.

my-self' (mî-sêlf'), *pron.; pl.* OURSELVES (our-sêlvz'). An emphasized form for *I* or *me*.

mys-te'ri-ous (mîs-tê'rî-ûs), *a.* Of or pert. to mystery; containing or implying a mystery; obscure; enigmatical; incomprehensible.—**Syn.** Secret, occult, dark, abstruse, recondite, cabalistic, esoteric, unfathomable, impenetrable, inexplicable, mystic, inscrutable.—**mys-te'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mys-te'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

mys'ter-y (mîs'têr-i), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-îz). A religious rite to which only privileged worshippers may be admitted; a profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; something beyond human comprehension; a medieval

dramatic representation or composition, of a type based on Scriptural subjects, often events in the life of Christ; also, the type itself.

myst'ic (mîs'tîk), *a.* Of or pert. to an ancient mystery; unknowable; mysterious; pert. to or importing mysticism; allegorical; emblematical. — *n.* One initiated into a mystery; one given to mysticism.—**myst'ti-cal** (-tî-kâl), *a.* — **myst'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-cal-ness**, *n.*

myst'i-cism (-tî-sîz'm), *n.* Mystic character or quality; doctrine that the ultimate nature of reality or the divine essence may be known in an immediate insight differing from all ordinary sensation or ratiocination; hence, the experience of those who claim to attain this knowledge.

myst'ti-fy (-fî), *v. t.; -FIED (-fid); **-FY-ING**. To involve in mystery; make obscure or difficult to understand; puzzle; bewilder.—**-fi-ca'tion** (-fî-kâ'shŏn), *n.**

myth (mîth), *n.* A story, the origin of which is forgotten, ostensibly historical, but usually such as to explain some practice, belief, institution, or natural phenomenon; a person or thing whose existence is imaginary or not verifiable.
myth'ic (mîth'îk), **myth'i-cal** (-î-kâl), *a.* Of or relating to myths; fabulous; imaginary.

my-thol'o-gy (mî-thŏl'ŏ-jî), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jîz). The science treating of myths; a body of myths, as of a people.—**myth'o-log'i-cal** (mîth'ŏ-lŏj'î-kâl), *a.*

N

N (ĕn); *pl.* N's or NS (ĕnz). The fourteenth letter of the English alphabet.

nab (năb), *v. t.* To seize; snatch. *Colloq.*

na'bob (nă'bŏb), *n.* A native deputy or viceroy in India; a very wealthy man.

na-celle' (nă-sêl'), *n.* The basket suspended from a balloon; framework forming the body of a dirigible balloon; a boat-like, inclosed body of an aeroplane.

na'cre (nă'kêr), *n.* Mother-of-pearl. — **na'cre-ous** (-krê-ûs), *a.*

na'dir (nă'dêr), *n.* That point of the celestial sphere opposite the zenith; the lowest point.

nae'vus (nê'vûs), *n.; L. pl.* -VI (-vî). A birthmark.

nag (năg), *n.* A small horse; pony; any horse.

nag, *v. t. & i.* To annoy by petty fault-finding or persistent urging.

na'iad (nă'yăd; nî'ăd), *n.; L. pl.* NA'IA-

DES (nă'yă-dêz; nî'ă-). In classical myth, one of the nymphs believed to live in, and give life to, lakes, rivers, springs, and fountains.

nail (nāl), *n.* The horny plate on the fingers and toes of man, apes, etc.; a slender, pointed piece of metal used esp. for driving into wood, etc. — *v. t.* To fasten with a nail or nails; secure; bind; hold, as to a bargain; catch; trap.

nain'sook (năn'sŏok; năn'-), *n.* A sort of muslin.

na-ive' (nă-êv'), *a.* Unaffectedly simple; ingenuous; artless; natural.—**na-ive'ly** (-lî), *adv.*

na'ive'té' (nă'êv'tâ'), *n.* [F.] Quality of being naïve; ingenuousness; artlessness.

na'ked (nă'kêd), *a.* Having on no clothes or covering; nude; bare; destitute; bare of means; defenseless; unprotected; without concealment or dis-

ŕn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŕk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

guise; clear; without increase or addition; mere; plain. — **Syn.** Denuded; exposed, unarmed. — **na'ked-ly**, *adv.* — **na'ked-ness**, *n.*

nam'a-ble (nām'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being named.

nam'ay-cush (nām'ā-kūsh), *n.* A large trout of the lakes of North America.

nam'by-pam'by (nām'bi-pām'bi), *a.* Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental. — *n.* Namby-pamby talk or writing, etc.

name (nām), *n.* The title by which any person or thing is known; descriptive appellation; epithet; reputation; fame; those of a certain name; a race; family; clan. — **Syn.** Designation, denomination, style. — *v. t.* To give a distinctive name to; entitle; style; term; call; mention by name; designate for a specific purpose; appoint; specify.

name'less, *a.* Undistinguished; obscure; anonymous; without a name; indescribable.

name'ly (nām'li), *adv.* That is to say; to wit; videlicet.

name'sake' (-sāk'), *n.* One that has the same name as another; esp., one named after another.

nan-keen' (nān-kēn'), *n.* A kind of brownish yellow cotton cloth.

nanny goat. A she-goat. *Colloq.*

nap (nāp), *n.* Woolly or villous surface of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; down; pile.

nap, *v. i.* To have a short sleep; be off one's guard. — *n.* A short sleep; siesta.

nape (nāp), *n.* Back part of the neck.

na'per-y (nā'pēr-i), *n.* Household linen; esp., table linen.

naph'tha (nāp'thā), *n.* Petroleum; a petroleum product intermediate between gasoline and benzine.

na'pi-form (nā'pi-fōrm), *a.* Turnip-shaped; — said of roots.

nap'kin (nāp'kīn), *n.* A little towel, or small cloth, esp. one for use at table.

na-po'le-on (nā-pō'lē-ōn), *n.* A French gold coin of the value of 20 francs.

Na-po'le-on'ic (nā-pō'lē-ōn'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to Napoleon I., or his family; like Napoleon.

nar-cis'sus (nār-sis'ūs), *n.; pl.* E. -CISSES (-ēz), L. -CISI (-sis'i). Any of various plants of a genus (*Narcissus*) including the daffodils and the jonquil.

nar-co'sis (-kō'sis), *n.* Production of a stupor; the stupor produced.

nar-co'tic (-kōt'ik), *a.* Having the properties of a narcotic; characterized by narcosis. — *n.* A drug, as opium, which relieves pain and produces profound sleep, but in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, or convulsions.

nar'co-tize (nār'kō-tīz), *v. t.* To subject to the influence of a narcotic; induce narcosis in.

nard (nārd), *n.* Spikenard; ointment containing nard.

nar'gi-le (nār'gi-lē), *n.* An Oriental apparatus for tobacco smoking in which the smoke is drawn through water.

nar-rate' (nā-rāt'), *v. t.* To tell; relate; detail.

nar-ra'tion (-rā'shūn), *n.* Act of narrating; rehearsal; recital; that which is related; narrative; story. — **Syn.** Relation, detail, tale.

nar-ra-tive (nār'ā-tiv), *n.* That which is narrated; story; history; act, art, or practice of narrating. — **Syn.** Narration, account, recital. — *a.* Pertaining to narration.

nar-ra'tor (nā-rā'tēr), *n.* One who narrates.

nar-row (nār'ō), *a.* Of little breadth; not wide; limited; circumscribed; parsimonious; illiberal; bigoted; limited in amount; meager; straitened; close; near; accurate; exact. — *n.* A narrow place or thing; a narrow passage; a strait; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t. & i.* To lessen in breadth; contract; limit; restrict.

nar-row-ly (nār'ō-li), *adv.* With minute scrutiny; with little breadth or extent; with little margin or space; hardly; barely; not broadly; illiberally.

nar'row-mind-ed (-mīn'dēd), *a.* Illiberal; bigoted.

nar-row-ness, *n.* See -NESS.

nar'whal (nār'hwāl), *n.* An arctic cetacean the male of which has a long ivory tusk.

na'sal (nā'zāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the nose; characterized by resonance in the nasal passage, as *m*, *n*, *ng*. — *n.* A nasal speech sound, as *m*, *n*, *ng*. — **na-sal'i-ty** (nā-zāl'i-ti), *n.*

na'sal-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To render (sounds) nasal; speak through the nose.

nas'cent (nās'ēnt), *a.* Beginning to exist or to grow.

nas'ti-ly (nās'ti-li), *adv.*, **nas'ti-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

nas-tur'tium (nās-tūr'shūm; -shī-ūm), *n.* Any of various garden plants having red and yellow spurred flowers and pungent juice.

nas'ty (nās'ti), *a.; -TI-ER* (-tī-ēr); -TI-EST. Offensively filthy; foul; obscene; indecent; nauseous; disgusting; *Colloq.*, disagreeable; seriously harmful or dangerous; *Colloq.*, mean, dishonorable, or ill-natured.

na'tal (nā'tāl), *a.* Native; pert. to, or dating from, one's birth.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, -scēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, fīnite,

na'tant (-tánt), *a.* Swimming; floating.
na'ta-to'ri-um (nā'tá-tō'rī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TORIA (-á). A place for swimming; esp., an indoor swimming pool.

na'ta-to-ry (nā'tá-tō-rī), **na'ta-to'ri-al** (-tō'rī-ál), *a.* Of, pert. to, or adapted for, swimming.

nathe'less (nāth'lēs), *adv.* Nevertheless. *Archaic.*

na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* A people connected by ties of blood generally manifested by community of language, religion, customs, etc.; any aggregation of people having like institutions and customs and a sense of social homogeneity and mutual interest; the body of inhabitants of a country united under a single government. — **na'tion-al** (nāsh'ŭn-ál), *a.*

na'tion-al-ism (nāsh'ŭn-ál-iz'm), *n.* Devotion to national interests; nationality. — **na'tion-al-ist**, *n.*

na'tion-al'i-ty (-āl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State of being, or of belonging to, a nation; national character; specif., political independence as a nation; statehood; nationalism; a nation.

na'tion-al-ize (nāsh'ŭn-ál-iz), *v. t.* To make national; make a nation of; vest the control or ownership of in the nation. — **na'tion-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'shŭn), *n.*

na'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In a national manner or way.

na'tive (nā'tiv), *a.* Born with one; inherent; pert. to one as the place of birth; natural; simple; unaffected; original; parent; born in a particular place or country (chiefly used of non-Caucasian peoples); grown or originating in a particular place or country. — **Syn.** Indigenous, aboriginal, original. — *n.* One born in a place or country referred to; an animal or plant indigenous to a certain region.

na-tiv'i-ty (nā-tiv'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Birth; the circumstances attending birth; specif. [*cap.*], the birth of Christ; horoscope.

nat'ty (nāt'tī), *a.*; -TI-ER (-i-ēr); -TI-EST. Trim; neat; tidy; spruce. — **nat'ti-ly** (-i-lī), *adv.* — **nat'ti-ness**, *n.*

nat'u-ral (nāt'ŭ-rál), *a.* Of, from, or by, birth; natural-born; innate; inborn; born out of wedlock; illegitimate; in accordance with human nature; normal; not artificial; conformed to truth or reality; of or pert. to nature, or the physical universe; physical; in accordance with ordinary experience; *Music*, having neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature; written without flats or

sharps. — *n.* An idiot; *Music*, a white key, as of a piano; a character [♯] used to remove the effect of a sharp or flat preceding it; note or tone affected by the sign ♯.

natural history. Formerly, the study of animals, plants, minerals, and other natural objects. Now, commonly, the study of animals and plants, esp. the former.

nat'u-ral-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that religious truth is derived from nature, not revelation; doctrine that physical laws may give an adequate account of all phenomena; in art and literature, realism.

nat'u-ral-ist, *n.* One versed in natural history, esp. zoology; an adherent of naturalism.

nat'u-ral-is'tic (nāt'ŭ-rál-ís'tík), *a.* Natural; realistic; pert. to naturalism; or naturalists.

nat'u-ral-i-za'tion (-rál-i-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'-), *n.* Act of naturalizing; state of being naturalized.

nat'u-ral-ize (nāt'ŭ-rál-iz), *v. t.* To confer the rights of a native subject or citizen on; adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; adapt; acclimate; bring into accord with nature. — *v. i.* To become as if native.

nat'u-ral-ly, *adv.*, **nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

natural philosophy. Orig., the study of nature in general; also, physics.

natural selection. The natural process tending to cause "the survival of the fittest" (that is, the survival of those forms of animals and plants best adjusted to the conditions under which they live) and the extinction of poorly adapted forms.

na'ture (nā'tŭr), *n.* Birth; origin; that which is the source or essence of life; creative force; the world of matter, or of matter and mind; the universe; kind; sort; quality; natural endowment or essential character; physical constitution or existence; the vital powers; primitive condition of living beings; the wild uncultivated state; natural or normal life; naturalness; spontaneity; natural affection or reverence; natural course of events.

naught (nôt), *n.* Nothing; nought; the character 0; a cipher. — *a.* Of no account; worthless.

naugh'ty (nô'tī), *a.*; -TI-ER (-tī-ēr); -TI-EST. Disobedient, mischievous, bad. — **naugh'ti-ly** (-tī-lī), *adv.* — **ti-ness**, *n.*

nau'se-a (nô'shē-ā; -sē-ā), *n.* Seasickness; any sickness of the stomach with a desire to vomit; extreme disgust; loathing.

ŭn, ŭp, circŭs, menti; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Quality or state of being necessary; that which makes an act or an event unavoidable; compulsion; fate; fatality; want; indigence; that which is necessary.

neck (nĕk), *n.* The part of an animal connecting the head and the trunk; the slender part of a bottle, or of various fruits; a narrow stretch of land, as an isthmus or a cape; narrow body of water between two larger bodies; a strait.

neck'cloth' (-klŏth'), *n.* A piece of any fabric worn around the neck.

neck'er-chief (nĕk'ĕr-chĭf), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

neck'lace (-lās), *n.* A string of jewels, beads, etc., worn round the neck.

neck'tie' (-tĭ'), *n.* A scarf or tie passing round the neck and tied in front; a bow fastened at the front of the neck.

nec-rol'o-gy (nĕk-rŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A list or roll of the dead; an obituary notice. — **nec-ro-log'i-cal** (nĕk-rŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kāl), *a.* — **nec-rol'o-gist**, *n.*

nec-ro-man'cer (nĕk-rŏ-mān'sĕr), *n.* One who practices necromancy.

nec-ro-man'cy (-sĭ), *n.* Pretended art of revealing the future by communication with spirits of the dead; magic; conjuration; enchantment. — **nec-ro-man'tic** (-mān'tĭk), *a.*

nec-rop'o-lis (-rŏp'ŏ-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E-LISES (-lĭs-ĕz), Gr. NECROPOLEIS (-lĭs). Lit., a city of the dead; cemetery. Chiefly Hist., or used of large cemeteries.

nec-ro'sis (nĕk-rŏ-sĭs), *n.* Gangrene, esp. of a bone in mass. — **nec-rot'ic** (-rŏt'ĭk), *a.*

nec'tar (nĕk'tār), *n.* In classical myth, the drink (less properly, food) of the gods; any delicious or inspiring beverage; a sweet liquid secreted by plant nectaries.

nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tār-ĭn; nĕk'tār-ĕn'), *n.* A smooth-skinned variety of peach.

nec'ta-ry (nĕk'tā-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A gland that secretes nectar, or the organ or part containing the gland.

nĕe (nā), *p. p. fem.* [F.] Born; — used in introducing a married woman's maiden family name.

need (nĕd), *n.* A state requiring supply or relief; necessity; lack of anything desired or useful; poverty; destitution. — **Syn.** Extremity, compulsion, urgency, exigency; want. — *v. t.* To be in need of; require. — *v. i.* To be needful or necessary (*Obsoles.*, exc. as in, what *needs*? there *needs*, it *needs* not); be in need or want.

need'ful (nĕd'fŏol), *a.* Necessary for supply or relief; requisite. — **Syn.** Indispensable, vital, integral, neces-

sary, requisite, essential. — **need'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **need'ful-ness**, *n.*

need'i-ness (nĕd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being needy.

nee'dle (nĕ'd'l), *n.* A small instrument for sewing, usually of steel, sharp at one end, with an eyehole for thread; a slender rod or wire used in knitting; a hooked instrument for crocheting, etc.; a needle-shaped leaf, esp. that of the pine; the magnetic needle.

need'less (nĕd'lĕs), *a.* Not needed; unnecessary. — **need'less-ly**, *adv.* — **need'less-ness**, *n.*

nee'dle-wom'an (nĕ'd'l-wŏm'ān), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn). A seamstress.

nee'dle-work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Sewing; embroidery; also, the occupation of sewing.

needs (nĕdz), *adv.* Of necessity; indispensably; — often with *must*.

need'y (nĕd'ĭ), *a.*; **NEED'I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **NEED'I-EST**. Poverty-stricken; indigent; necessitous.

ne'er (nār; nār), *adv.* Never.

ne-fa'ri-ous (nĕ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Wicked; iniquitous. — **Syn.** Detestable, villainous, infamous, impious. — **ne-fa'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ne-fa'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

ne-ga'tion (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of denying; denial; obliteration; annihilation.

neg'a-tive (nĕg'ā-tĭv), *a.* Expressing or implying negation, denial, or refusal; not positive or direct; designating a quantity to be subtracted; minus; designating, or pert. to, a kind of electricity (see POSITIVE ELECTRICITY); in photography, having the lights and shades, and the relations of right and left, of the original, reversed. — *n.* A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; negative reply; refusal of assent; veto; that side of a question which denies or refuses; word, particle, or term that expresses negation or denial; a negative photographic picture usually for use in printing positive pictures; the negative plate of an electrical cell; *Math.*, a negative quantity or symbol. — *v. t.* To refuse assent to; pronounce against; reject by vote; disprove. — **neg'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **neg'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To omit to notice; slight; be remiss in attending to. — *n.* Act or fact of neglecting; state or fact of being neglected; negligence.

neg-lect'ful (-fŏol), *a.* Careless; negligent.

neg'li-gee' (nĕg'ĭ-zhā; nĕg'ĭ-zhā'), **neg'li-gé'** (nā-glĕ'zhā'), *n.* [F.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress.

neg'li-gence (nĕg'ĭ-jĕns), *n.* Quality

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

nau'se-ate (-āt), *v. i.* To become affected with nausea. — *v. t.* To sicken at; loathe; to affect with nausea; sicken.
nau'seous (nō'shūs; -shē-ūs), *a.* Causing nausea; disgusting.
nautch (nôch), *n.* Exhibition of dancing by professional dancing girls. *India.*
nau'ti-cal (nô'ti-kāl), *a.* Pert. to sea-men, navigation, or ships. — **nau'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
nau'ti-lus (-lūs), *n.*; *pl. E.* -LUSES (-ēz), *L.* -LI (-lī). Any of several cephalopods of the South Pacific and Indian Oceans having a chambered shell with an inner pearly layer; also, the **paper nautilus**, a cephalopod having a fragile unchambered shell.
na'val (nā'vāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, possessing, or characteristic of, vessels of war or a navy.
nave (nāv), *n.* The hub of a wheel.
nave (nāv), *n.* The body, or main part, of a cruciform church not including the aisles.
na'vel (nā'v'l), *n.* A depression in the middle of the abdomen; umbilicus; center; middle.
na-vic'u-lar (nā-vīk'ū-lār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, a boat.
nav'i-ga-ble (nāv'i-gā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being navigated. — **nav'i-ga-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), **nav'i-ga-ble-ness**, *n.*
nav'i-gate (-gāt), *v. i.* To journey by water; sail or manage a vessel. — *v. t.* To sail over or on; steer, direct, or manage in sailing.
nav'i-ga'tion (nāv'i-gā'shūn), *n.* Act of navigating; science or art of, or skill in, conducting vessels on the water.
nav'i-ga'tor (nāv'i-gā'tēr), *n.* One who navigates; one skillful in navigation.
nav'vy (nāv'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-īz). A laborer on canals, railroads, etc. *Eng.*
na'vy (nā'vī), *n.*; *pl.* -VIES (-vīz). A fleet of ships; war vessels of a nation; naval establishment of a nation, including yards, shops, officers, men, ships, etc.
navy blue. A dark shade of blue.
na-wab' (nā-wōb'), *n.* A viceroy under the Mogul government; [*cap.*] a title of a Mohammedan prince, or a title of courtesy merely. *India.*
nay (nā), *adv.* No (a negative answer, now superseded by *no*); not this merely, but also. — *n.* A denial or refusal; a prohibition; a negative reply, vote, or voter.
Naz'a-rene' (nāz'ā-rēn'), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Nazareth (esp. Jesus Christ); a Christian, — usually in contempt.
Naz'a-rite (nāz'ā-rīt), *n.* Among the

ancient Hebrews, a consecrated person, forbidden to use wine, cut the hair, or touch a corpse.
neap (nēp), *a.* Designating certain tides (**neap tides**), which are the lowest in the lunar month. — *n.* A neap tide.
Ne'a-pol'i-tan (nē'ā-pōl'i-tān), *a.* Of or pert. to Naples in Italy. — *n.* A native or citizen of Naples.
near (nēr), *adv.* At, within, or to a little distance (in place or time); almost, or nearly; closely. — *a.* Closely related by blood; close to one's interests, affection, etc.; intimate; close; nigh; closely following or imitating; of animals, vehicles, etc., on the left; left; direct; short, narrow; stingy. — *prep.* At or within little distance from; close to or upon. — *v. i. & t.* To approach. — **near'ly**, *adv.* — **near'ness**, *n.*
near'sight'ed (nēr'sīt'ēd), *a.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; short-sighted. — **near'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*
neat (nēt), *n. sing. & pl.* Cattle of the ox kind; — often used attributively in *neat cattle*.
neat (nēt), *a.* Free from admixture or adulteration; free from what is unbecoming; tasteful; clever; finished; adroit; orderly and cleanly; tidy. — **Syn.** Snug, compact; deft, dexterous, trim, prim. — **neat'ly** (-lī), *adv.* — **neat'ness**, *n.*
neat's'-foot' oil (nēts'fōot'). A pale yellow fixed oil made by boiling the feet and shin bones of neat cattle, used as a fine lubricant and as a leather dressing.
neb (nēb), *n.* The beak of a bird or tortoise; bill; nose; snout.
neb'u-la (nēb'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). A faint, cloudlike, self-luminous mass of gaseous matter situated at the distance of the stars. Very distant star clusters often appear like nebulae. — **neb'u-lar** (-lār), *a.*
neb'u-los'i-ty (-lōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness; a body of nebulous matter.
neb'u-lous (nēb'ū-lūs), *a.* Cloudy or cloudlike; hazy; of, or like, a nebula.
neec'es-sa-ry (nēs'ē-sā-rī), *a.* Impossible to be otherwise; indispensable; not to be avoided; inevitable; acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A requisite; — chiefly in *pl.* — **neec'es-sa-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.*
ne-cēs'si-tate (nē-sēs'ī-tāt), *v. t.* To make necessary; force; compel.
ne-cēs'si-tous (-tūs), *a.* Needy; indigent; narrow; destitute.
ne-cēs'si-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz).

āle, senāte, căre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

or state of being negligent; disregard; indifference as to appearance, manner, or style; disregard of convention. — **Syn.** Carelessness, thoughtlessness, slight, neglect, inattention, inadvertence, remissness, oversight.

neg'li-gent (nĕg'li-jĕnt), *a.* Guilty of, or given to, neglect; heedless; culpably careless. — **Syn.** Neglectful, regardless, inattentive, remiss. — **gent-ly**, *adv.*

neg'li-gi-ble (-jĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be disregarded.

ne-go'ti-a-ble (nĕ-gō'shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being negotiated; assignable or transferable in the ordinary course of business.

ne-go'ti-ate (-ăt), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-ăt'ĕd); -AT'ING. To sell or pass (chiefly of commercial paper or securities); procure, or arrange for, by negotiating; *Colloq.*, surmount or traverse. — *v. i.* To have dealings with a view to coming to terms. — **ne-go'ti-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

ne'gress (nĕ'grĕs), *n.* A female negro.

Ne-gril'lo (nĕ-gril'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). A Negrito.

Ne-grĭ'to (nĕ-grĕ'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS or -TOES (-tōz). A member of any of a number of dwarfish Negroid peoples.

Ne'gro (nĕ'grō), *n.*; *pl.* -GROES (-grōz). A person of the typical African branch of the Ethiopian race, or, loosely, of any of the black races of Africa; [usually *l. c.*] a black man, or, esp., a person having more or less Negro blood. — *a.* [*l. c.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, negroes; black.

Ne'groid (-groid), *a.* [Also *l. c.*] Characteristic of, or resembling, the Negro.

ne'gus (nĕ'gŭs), *n.* A beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon.

Ne'gus. The title of the sovereign of Abyssinia.

neigh (nā), *v. i.* To utter the cry of the horse; whinny. — *n.* A whinny.

neigh'bor (nā'bĕr), *n.* A person who lives near another; one regarded as a fellow being. — *a.* Near to another; adjoining. — *v. t.* To adjoin; border on; be near to. — *v. i.* To be or associate on neighborly or friendly terms; — with *with*.

neigh'bor-hood (-hōōd), *n.* State or fact of being neighbors; proximity; vicinity; region near; the people living near one another; community; district.

neigh'bor-ing, *p. a.* Living or being near; adjacent; near-by.

neigh'bor-ly, *a.* Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; friendly. — **neigh'-bor-li-ness**, *n.*

neighbour, neighbourhood, etc. Vars. of NEIGHBOR, NEIGHBORHOOD, etc.

nei'ther (nĕ'thĕr; nĭ-), *a. & pron.* Not either; not the one nor the other. — *conj.* Not either (usually introducing the first of two or more coordinate clauses, those following beginning with *nor*); nor yet; also not.

nem'a-to-de (nĕm'ă-tōd), *n.* Any of a class (*Nematoda*) of worms, including the round worms, pin worms, trichina, etc.

Nem'e-sis (nĕm'ĕ-sis), *n.* An ancient Greek goddess of retributive justice; [often *l. c.*] retributive justice.

ne'o- (nĕ'ō-). A prefix meaning *new*, *recent*, *late*.

ne'o-dym'i-um (-dĭm'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A rare metallic element forming amethyst-colored salts (Symbol, *Nd*).

ne'o-lith'ic (-lĭth'ĭk), *a.* Designating a stage of human culture following the paleolithic and characterized by more and better implements of stone, bone, and horn.

ne-ol'o-gism (nĕ-ōl'ō-jĭz'm), *n.* The use of new words or meanings, esp. such as are not yet in good usage; a word or meanings used. — **ne-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*

ne-ol'o-gy (nĕ-ōl'ō-jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). Neologism or a neologism.

ne'on (nĕ'ōn), *n.* An inert gaseous element found, in minute quantities, in the atmosphere (Symbol, *Ne*).

ne'o-phyte (-ō-fit), *n.* A new convert; proselyte; a novice; beginner.

ne'o-ter'ic (nĕ-ō-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Recent in origin; modern; new.

ne-pen'the (nĕ-pĕn'thĕ), *n.* Also, **ne-pen'thes** (-thĕz). A potion or drug used by the ancients to drown pain and sorrow; anything causing oblivion; the plant yielding the drug.

neph'ew (nĕf'ū; nĕv'ū), *n.* The son of a brother or of a sister, or, loosely, of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

ne-phrit'ic (nĕ-frit'ĭk; nĕf-rĭt'ĭk), *a.* Renal.

ne-phri'tis (nĕ-fri'tĭs; nĕf-rĭ'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the kidneys; Bright's disease.

ne plus ul'tra (nĕ plŭs ŭl'tră). [*L.*] The uttermost point to which one can attain; acme.

nep'o-tism (nĕp'ō-tĭz'm), *n.* Favoritism to nephews and other relatives; bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship.

Nep'tune (nĕp'tŭn), *n.* The most remote known planet of the solar system.

Ne're-id (nĕ'rĕ-ĭd), *n.* In mythology, a sea nymph.

ner-va'tion (nĕr-vă'shŭn), *n.* The arrangement of nerves, esp. those of leaves or the wings of insects; venation.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

nerve (nûrv), *n.* One of the filamentous bands of tissue that conduct the nervous impulses; constitutional vigor; energy; strength; mental strength or firmness; coolness; resolution; *pl.*, an attack of acute, often hysterical, nervousness. — *v. t.* To give strength, vigor, or courage to; fortify.

nerveless, *a.* See -LESS.

nervine (nûr'ven; -vîn), *n.* A nerve tonic.

nerv'ous (nûr'vûs), *a.* Sinewy; strong; possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; forcible; spirited; abounding in nerves; of or affecting the nerves; having the nerves diseased or easily excited; excitable; timid. — **nerv'ous-ly** (nûr'vûs-lî), *adv.* — **ner'vous-ness**, *n.*

ner'vure (nûr'vûr), *n.* A nerve or vein, as in a leaf or an insect's wing.

ner'vy (nûr'vî), *a.*; **NERV'I-ER** (-vî-ër); -I-EST. Strong; sinewy; *Colloq.*, characterized by spirited assurance; *Slang*, cool or cheeky.

nes'ci-ence (nësh'i-ëns; nësh'ëns), *n.* State of not knowing, or quality of being unknown or not knowable. — **nes'ci-ent** (-ënt), *a.*

-ness (-nës). A suffix used to form nouns, and denoting: (1) *State, condition, or quality of being*; as, goodness, state or quality of being good. (2) *A particular instance of being or a thing or act that embodies (the state, condition, or quality denoted by the word in its primary sense); as, kindness, an instance of being kind, a kind act.*

nest (nëst), *n.* The receptacle prepared by a bird for its eggs and young; place where eggs of insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched; any snug residence or retreat; an abode; haunt; the inhabitants or frequenters of a nest, collectively; a graduated series of boxes, bowls, or the like, each fitting within the one next larger. — *v. t.* To form a nest for; to settle or place in a nest. — *v. i.* To build or occupy a nest.

nest egg. An egg left in the nest to induce the hen to continue to lay eggs there; hence, fig., something laid up as a reserve.

nes'tle (nës'l), *v. i.* To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest; cuddle up. — *v. t.* To shelter or house, as in a nest; to move (a part of the body) against or into something as if nestling.

nest'ling (nëst'ling; nës'-), *n.* A young bird which has not abandoned the nest.

net (nët), *n.* A fabric woven in meshes, as for catching fish, birds, etc., or for any of various other purposes; anything de-

signed to entrap; a snare. — *v. t.* To cover with, or take or confine in, a net; capture by stratagem; ensnare; make into a net.

net, *a.* Remaining after the deduction of all charges, loss, etc.; clear of or excluding all tare, tret, etc. — *v. t.* To produce or gain as clear profit.

neth'er (nëth'ër), *a.* Situated down or below; lying beneath; lower; under.

neth'er-most (-möst), *a.* Lowest.

net'ting, *n.* Act or process of making nets or network; network.

net'tle (nët'l), *n.* Any of various plants armed with prickles or stinging hairs. — *v. t.* To whip or sting with nettles; to irritate; vex.

nettle rash. A kind of skin eruption.

net'work' (nët'wûrk'), *n.* A fabric or structure of threads, cords, wires, or the like, crossing and knotted or secured, so as to leave spaces, or meshes, between.

neu'ral (nû'râl), *a.* Of or pert. to a nerve or the nervous system.

neu-ral'gi-a (nû-râl'jî-ä), *n.* A very acute pain which follows the course of a nerve. — **neu-ral'gic** (nû-râl'jîk), *a.*

neu-ras-the'ni-a (nû-räs-thë'nî-ä), *n.* Nervous debility or prostration. — **neu-ras-then'ic** (-thën'îk), *a. & n.*

neu-ri'tis (nû-rî'tîs), *n.* Inflammation of a nerve or nerves. — **neu-rit'ic** (-rit'îk), *a. & n.*

neu-rol'o-gy (nû-röl'ô-jî), *n.* The branch of science which treats of the nervous system. — **neu-rol'o-gist** (-jîst), *n.*

neu-ro'sis (-rô'sîs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sëz). A functional nervous affection or disease; any activity of nerve cells that gives rise to mental activity, or accompanies it as its physical counterpart.

neu-rot'ic (-rôt'îk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or affecting, the nerves; nervous; affected with neurosis. — *n.* Any toxic agent affecting mainly the nerves; a neurotic person.

neu-rot'o-my (-ô-mî), *n.* The dissection or anatomy of the nervous system.

neu'ter (nû'tër), *a.* Of neither masculine nor feminine gender; neither active nor passive; intransitive; sexless. — *n.* An intransitive verb; a word of the neuter gender; a neutral; an imperfectly developed female of certain insects, as ants and bees; a worker.

neu'tral (-trâl), *a.* Not engaged on or assisting either side; of or pert. to a neutral state or power; neither one thing nor the other; indifferent; neither acid nor basic; free from admixture of color. — *n.* One that is neutral. — **neu-tral'i-ty** (nû-trâl'î-tî), *n.*

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=z in azure.

neu'tral-ize (nū'trāl-īz), *v. t.* To make neutral; make ineffective or inert.—**Syn.** Counterbalance, nullify, counteract, countervail.—**neu'tral-i-za'tion** (-ī-zā'-shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.*

neu'tral-ly, *adv.* of **NEUTRAL**. See **-LY**.

nev'er (nēv'ēr), *adv.* Not ever; at no time; not in any degree, or way, under any condition, etc. (in emphatic negation; as, *never* fear).

nev'er-more' (-mōr'), *adv.* Never again.

nev'er-the-less' (-thē-lēs'), *adv. or conj.* Not the less; notwithstanding; yet.—**Syn.** However, still.

new (nū), *a.* Having existed but a short time; recent; modern; recently discovered; strange; unfamiliar; other than the former, or old; fresh; not habituated; unaccustomed; not of ancient extraction; not previously known or famous.—*adv.* Newly; recently.—**Syn.** Novel, fresh, recent, late, modern.

new'com'er (-kūm'ēr), *n.* One lately come.

new'el (-ēl), *n.* The upright about which a circular staircase winds; the post at the foot of a stairway, or at a landing.

new'fan'gled (nū'fān'gld; nū'fān'-), *a.* Inclined to novelties; given to new theories or fashions; newly made; novel (in disparagement).

new'-fash'ioned (nū'fāsh'ānd), *a.* Made in a new fashion, or lately come into fashion.

New-found'land dog (nū-found'lānd). One of a breed of large, shaggy dogs, usually black, noted for intelligence and docility.

New'gate (nū'gāt), *n.* The western gate in the wall of the old city, London; famous old prison in this locality, razed in 1902.

new'ly (nū'li), *adv.* Lately; recently; anew; afresh.

new'mar'ket (nū'mär'kēt; nū'mär'kēt), *n.* A long, closely fitting coat or cloak.

new'ness (nū'nēs), *n.* See **-NESS**.

news (nūz), *n. pl., but commonly construed as sing.* A report of a recent event; information about a thing before unknown.

news'boy' (nūz'boi'), *n.*, **news'man** (-mān), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). A boy, or man, who distributes or sells newspapers.

news'mon'ger (-mūn'gēr), *n.* A dealer in news; one active in hearing and telling news.

news'pa'per (-pā'pēr), *n.* A paper published, usually daily or weekly, to convey news, advocate opinions, etc.

newt (nūt), *n.* Any of various small salamanders.

New World. The land of the Western Hemisphere.

next (nēkst), *a., superl.* of **NIGH**. Nearest; having nothing similar intervening; immediately succeeding.—*adv.* In the time, place, or order nearest; on the first occasion to come.

nex'us (nēk'sūs), *n.; pl. NEXUS*. A tie; link; connection.

nib (nīb), *n.* A bill or beak; point of a pen; either of the divisions of the point of a pen; the whole pen; point; prong.

nib'ble (nīb'l), *v. t. & i.* To bite lightly or gently; eat in small bits.—*n.* Act of nibbling; a small or cautious bite.

nice (nīs), *a.* Fastidious; over dainty; finical; refined; cultured; discriminating; exacting; scrupulous; demanding, or characterized by, close discrimination; subtle; fine; delicately sensitive; minutely accurate; precise; exact; *Colloq.*, pleasing, kind, or considerate.—**Syn.** Particular, discriminating, difficult, hypercritical, prudish, queasy.

nice, fastidious, finical, squeamish.

nice'ly, *adv.*—**nice'ness**, *n.*

ni'ce-ty (nī'sē-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). A minute distinction, point, or detail; delicacy or exactness of discrimination; precision; quality of demanding delicacy and accuracy of treatment; fastidiousness; sometimes, squeamishness.

niche (nich), *n.* A hollow or recess, generally in a wall, as for a statue; a condition of life, a position, or the like, suitable to a person.

nick (nik), *n.* A notch; slit; a broken or indented place in any edge or surface; the critical moment or point (as, in the *nick* of time).—*v. t.* To make a nick in; notch; keep count of by nicks; cut; cut short; strike, catch, or grasp at the proper point or time.

Nick (nik), *n.* The Devil;—usually *Old Nick*.

nick'el (nik'el), *n.* A hard, malleable, ductile metal of the iron group, resistant to oxidation (Symbol, *Ni*); *Colloq.*, a coin of or containing nickel; esp., a five-cent piece.

nick'el-o'-de-on (nik'el-ō-dē-ān), *n.* A theater affording a moving-picture exhibition, vaudeville, or the like, for five cents.

nick'name' (nik'nām'), *n.* A name given in derision or sportive familiarity; a familiar diminutive name.—*v. t.* To give a nickname to.

nic'o-tine (nik'ō-tīn; -tēn), *n.* Also **-tīn**. A poisonous alkaloid, the active principle of tobacco.

nic'ti-tate (nik'tī-tāt), *v. i.* To wink.

āle, senāte, căre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

nic'ti-tat'ing mem'brane (nik'tī-tāt'ing). A thin membrane found in many animals, capable of being drawn across the eyeball.

nid'i-fi-cate (nid'i-fi-kāt), *v. i.* To build a nest. — **nid'i-fi-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

ni'dus (nī'dūs), *n.*; *pl.* NIDI (-dī). A nest; a breeding place.

niece (nēs), *n.* A daughter of one's brother or sister, or (sometimes) of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

nig'gard (nig'ārd), *n.* A person meanly close and covetous; a miser. — *a.* Nig-gardly; stingy. — **nig'gard-ly**, *adv.*

nig'gard-ly (-lī), *a.* Meanly covetous or parsimonious; stingy; characteristic of a niggard; miserly; scanty. — **nig'gard-li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

nig'ger (-ēr), *n.* A Negro; — now usually contemptuous. *Colloq.*

nigh (nī), *adv.* In or to a near situation or relationship; near; almost; nearly. — *prep.* Near to. — *a.*; *compar.* NIGH'ER; *superl.* NIGH'EST or NEXT. Not distant; near; closely allied; intimate; direct; short; of domestic animals, etc., on the left.

night (nīt), *n.* The time from sunset to sunrise, esp. after twilight and before dawn; nightfall; the darkness of night.

night'cap' (-kāp'), *n.* A cap worn in bed; *Colloq.*, a drink, usually of spirits, taken at bedtime.

night'dress' (-drēs'), *n.* A nightgown or, sometimes, other garments worn in bed.

night'fall' (-fōl'), *n.* The close of the day.

night glass. A form of spyglass or binocular for seeing objects at night.

night'gown' (nīt'goun'), *n.* A long, loose, light garment worn in bed, esp. one worn by a woman or child.

night'hawk' (-hōk'), *n.* Any of several North American birds related to the whippoorwill; a related European bird; *Colloq.*, one habitually up or abroad at night.

night-in-gale (nīt'īn-gāl; nīt'īn-), *n.* An Old World thrush, noted for the sweet song of the male, often heard at night.

night'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to night; happening, done, or used by night, or every night; characteristic of, or resembling, night. — *Syn.* Nocturnal.

night'ly, *adv.* Every night; at or by night.

night'mare' (nīt'mār'), *n.* A fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep; frightful or oppressive dream; any overwhelming or stupefying influence.

night owl. An owl of esp. nocturnal habits; *Colloq.*, one who keeps late hours at night.

night raven. A bird that cries at night, esp. a certain heron. *Now Poet.*

night rider. One of a band of mounted men, active in Kentucky, esp. from 1907 on, who, to prevent cultivation of tobacco to be sold to the "tobacco trust," committed arson, murder, etc.

night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* A plant of the genus including the potato and eggplant, esp. any of several poisonous species, as the bittersweet, belladonna, etc.; the henbane.

night'shirt' (-shūrt'), *n.* A nightgown for a man or boy.

night'walk'er (-wōk'ēr), *n.* One that roves about at night, as a footpad or prostitute.

nig'ri-tude (nig'ri-tūd), *n.* Blackness.

ni'hil-ism (-hī-līz'm), *n.* Nothingness; a doctrine that denies any objective or real ground of truth; the program or doctrine of a Russian party resorting to terrorism and assassination to further its ends; violent revolutionary propaganda; terrorism; anarchism. — **ni'hil-ist** (-līst), *n.* — **ni'hil-is'tic** (-līs'tīk), *a.*

nil (nīl), *n.* Nothing; thing of no account.

nim'ble (nīm'b'l), *a.* Light and quick in motion; lively; swift; of money, circulating rapidly; alert; acute; readily arranged or designed. — *Syn.* Agile, brisk, prompt, active. — **nim'ble-ness**, *n.* — **nim'bly** (nīm'bli), *adv.*

nim'bus (-būs), *n.*; *pl.* L. NIMBI (-bī), E. -BUSES (-ēz). A circle, disk, or any indication of radiant light around the head of a divinity, saint, or sovereign; the rain cloud, a cloud of uniform grayness often covering the entire sky.

nin'com-poop (nīn'kōm-pōōp), *n.* A fool; dolt; silly or stupid person. *Colloq.*

nine (nīn), *a.* Eight plus one; — a cardinal number. — *n.* A playing card with nine pips; the nine players composing a baseball team.

nine'fold' (-fōld'), *a.* Nine times repeated; nine times as many or great. — *adv.* To nine times as great or as many.

nine'pins' (-pīnz), *n.* A bowling game played with nine wooden pins.

nine'teen' (nīn'tēn'; nīn'tēn'), *a.* Nine plus ten; — a cardinal number. — **nine'teenth'** (nīn'tēnth'; nīn'tēnth'), *a. & n.*

nine'ty (-tī), *a.* Nine times ten; — a cardinal number. — **nine'ti-eth**, *a. & n.*

nin'ny (nīn'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-īz). A fool; simpleton.

ninth (nīnth), *a.* Next in order after the eighth; also, constituting one of nine equal parts into which a (whole) thing

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menti; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īrk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

may be divided. — *n.* A ninth part; a ninth unit or object. — **ninth'ly**, *adv.*

nī-o'bi-um (nī-ō'bi-ŭm), *n.* The element columbium.

nip (nip), *v. t.* To catch tightly; pinch; sever or remove by pinching or cutting; clip; check, as in growth (as in to *nip in the bud*); benumb or injure. — *n.* A pinch; bite; sarcasm; rebuke; check to vegetation due to cold; sharp cold; a small fragment or bit. — **nip and tuck**, a phrase signifying equality in a contest.

nip, *n.* A small draft, esp. of liquor.

nip'per (nip'ēr), *n.* One that nips; (usually in *pl.*) any of various devices for nipping, as small pincers; one of the large claws of a crab or lobster.

nip'ple (-l), *n.* The protuberance of a breast; teat; pap; any small teatlike projection.

nip'py (-i), *a.*; -PI-ER (-i-ēr); -PI-EST. Disposed to nip; biting; grasping.

Nir-va'na (nēr-vā'nā; nēr-), *n.* In Buddhism, the final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, by annihilation or by absorption into the divine.

nit (nit), *n.* The egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; the young insect.

ni'ter, ni'tre (ni'tēr), *n.* Saltpeter.

ni'ton (ni'tŏn), *n.* A colorless gaseous element resembling argon; radium emanation (Symbol, *Nt*).

ni'trate (ni'trāt), *n.* A salt or ester of nitric acid; potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, as a fertilizer.

ni'tric (-trik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen; specif., designating compounds of nitrogen in its higher valence.

nitric acid. A fuming corrosive acid composed of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen.

ni'tri-fy (ni'tri-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To combine or impregnate with nitrogen. — **ni'tri-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ni'trite (ni'trit), *n.* A salt or ester of nitrous acid.

ni'tro- (ni'trŏ-). A combining form denoting *niter* or *nitrogen*.

ni'tro-ben'zene (-bĕn'zēn; -bĕn-zēn'), *n.* A pale yellow, poisonous aromatic liquid produced by action of nitric acid on benzene.

ni'tro-gen (ni'trŏ-jĕn), *n.* A colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four fifths of the atmosphere by volume (Symbol, *N*).

ni'trog'e-nize (ni-trŏj'ĕ-niz), *v. t.* To nitrify.

ni'trog'e-nous (ni-trŏj'ĕ-nŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, nitrogen.

ni'tro-glyc'er-in (ni'trŏ-glis'ēr-in), *n.* A heavy, oily, explosive liquid obtained

by treating glycerin with nitric and sulphuric acids.

ni'trous (ni'trŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, containing, or like, niter; designating a compound of nitrogen in its lower valence.

nitrous acid. An acid forming nitrites, but itself known only in solution.

nitrous oxide. Laughing gas.

nix (niks), *n.*; *pl.* NIXES (nik'sĕz). In Teutonic myth, a water sprite.

nix'ie (nik'si), *n.* A female water sprite.

no (nō), *adv.* Not (in expressions like *whether or no*); not any; not at all; not so. — *n.*; *pl.* NOES or NO's (nōz). Act of uttering *no*; a refusal expressed by using *no*; a denial; negative vote or decision; *pl.*, those who vote in the negative.

no, *a.* Not any; not a.

nob (nŏb), *n.* The head. *Slang.*

nob'by (-l), *a.*; -BI-ER (-i-ēr); -BI-EST. Very stylish, smart, showy, or fashionable. *Slang.*

no-bil'i-ty (nŏ-bil'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being noble; collectively, those who are noble; the peerage.

no'ble (nŏ'b'l), *a.*; -BLER (-blĕr); -BLEST (-blĕst). Possessing eminence, elevation, or dignity; illustrious; great; famous; of high birth, rank, or station;

aristocratic; magnanimous; lofty; grand, esp. in appearance; stately; imposing. — **Syn.** Honorable, elevated, sublime, renowned; generous. — *n.* A person of noble rank or birth; a nobleman; a peer. — **no'ble-ness**, *n.*

no'ble-man (-mān), *n.*, *pl.* -MEN (-mĕn), **no'ble-woman** (-wŏm'ān), *n.*, *pl.* -WOMEN (-wīm'ĕn). A man (or woman) of noble rank; a peer (or peeress).

no'bly (nŏ'bli), *adv.* In a noble manner.

no'bod-y (-bŏd-i), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-īz). No person; no one; a person of no influence, importance, or social standing.

no'cent (nŏ'sĕnt), *a.* Hurtful; noxious.

noek (nŏk), *n.* A notch, as in an arrow for holding it on the string.

noek'tu-id (nŏk'tŭ-id), *n.* Any of a family of moths, including the cutworm moths, army-worm moths, and most of the moths that fly into the house at night.

noe-tur'nal (nŏk-tŭr'nāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, done, or occurring in, the night; active at night.

noe'turne (nŏk'tŭrn; nŏk-tŭrn'), *n.* In music, a serenade, esp. a dreamy instrumental composition; in painting, a night scene.

nod (nŏd), *v. i. & t.* To bow or incline the head in assent, salutation, etc., or involuntarily from drowsiness; signify by nodding the head. — *n.* Act of one that nods.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

nod'al (nōd'āl), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node.

nod'dle (nōd'īl), *n.* The head. *Colloq.*

nod'dy (nōd'ī), *n.; pl. -dies (-īz).* A simpleton; fool; any of several terms noted for tameness and stupidity.

node (nōd), *n.* A knot, complication, or difficulty; knob; joint of a stem; point of insertion of a leaf; either of the two points where the orbit of a planet or comet intersects the ecliptic, or where that of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary; in a vibrating body, a point, line, or plane free from vibration.

no'dose (nō'dōs; nō-dōs'), *a.* Knotty; knobbed; having distinct nodes.

nod'ule (nōd'ūl), *n.* A small roundish mass; little lump.—**nod'u-lar** (-ū-lār), *a.*

nog'gin (nōg'īn), *n.* A small mug; also, a small quantity of drink, usually a gill.

nog'ging (-īng), *vb. n.* Rough brick masonry in the open spaces of a wooden frame.

no'how' (nō'hōu'), *adv.* In no way. *Dial.*

noise (noiz), *n.* Loud, confused, or senseless shouting; clamor; sound of any sort, esp. if without agreeable or musical quality. — *v. t.* To spread by rumor or report.

noise'less, *a.* Making or causing no noise or stir; silent. — **noise'less-ly**, *adv.* — **noise'less-ness**, *n.*

nois'i-ly (noiz'ī-lī), *adv.* — **nois'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; NOISY.

noi'some (noi'sūm), *a.* Noxious; harmful; offensive, esp. to the smell; disgusting. — **noi'some-ly**, *adv.* — **noi'some-ness**, *n.*

nois'y (noiz'ī), *a.; NOIS'Y-ER* (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Making, or given to making, a noise; clamorous; boisterous; full of, or characterized by, noise.

nom'ad (nōm'ād; nō'mād), *n.* One of a race having no fixed location. — *a.* Roving. — **no-mad'ic** (nō-mād'īk), *a.*

no'men-cla'tor (nō'mēn-klā'tēr), *n.* One who calls persons or things by their names; one who announces or assigns names.

no'men-cla'ture (nō'mēn-klā'tūr), *n.* The system of names used in any science or art.

nom'i-nal (nōm'ī-nāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a name or names; existing in name only.

nom'i-nal-ism (-īz'm), *n.* The doctrine that terms such as indicate genus or species ('as, animal, man, tree, air), and all general collective words or terms, have no objective, real existences corresponding to them.

nom'i-nal-ly, *adv.* of NOMINAL. See -LY.

nom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.; -NAT'ED* (-nāt'-ēd); -NAT'ING. To name as a candidate for election or appointment; propose by name as a candidate for an office; appoint. — **nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

nom'i-na-tive (nōm'ī-nā-tīv), *a. Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case denoting the subject of a finite verb, a predicate noun referring to the subject, or a noun in apposition with either. — *n.* The nominative case, or a word in it.

nom'i-na'tor (nōm'ī-nā'tēr), *n.* One who nominates.

nom'i-nee' (-nē'), *n.* A person nominated, as for an office.

non- (nōn-). A prefix meaning *not*.  *Non-* is generally less emphatic than *in-* or *un-*, being merely negative, while *in-* and *un-* are positive, often implying an opposite thing or quality.

non'age (nōn'āj; nō'nāj), *n.* Legal minority.

non'a-ge-na'ri-an (nōn'-ā-jē-nā'rī-ān), *a.* Being between 90 and 100 years old. — *n.* One of such age.

nonce (nōns), *n.* Lit., the one particular or present (occasion or purpose).

nonce word. A word used only for a particular occasion.

non'cha-lant (nōn'shā-lānt), *a.* Lacking in warmth of feeling, enthusiasm, or interest; indifferent; careless. — **non'cha-lance** (-lāns), *n.*

non-com'bat-ant (nōn-kōm'bāt-ānt), *n.* One connected with a military or naval force whose duties do not include fighting.

non-com-mis'sioned (nōn'kō-mīsh'-ūnd), *a.* Not having a commission, as in an army.

noncommissioned officer. An enlisted man appointed to the grade of sergeant or corporal.

non-com-mit'tal (nōn'kō-mīt'āl), *a.* Indicating neither assent nor dissent.

non com'pos men'tis (nōn kōm'pōs mēn'tis). [L.] Not of sound mind.

non'con-duc'tor (nōn'kōn-dūk'tēr), *n.* A substance that is a very poor conductor, as of heat, electricity, etc.; an insulator.

non'con-form'i-ty (-fōr'mī-tī), *n.* Failure to conform; specif., refusal to conform to an established church, esp. [often *cap.*] to the church of England. — **non'con-form'ist** (-mīst), *n.*

non'de-script (nōn'dē-skript), *a.* Not easily described; of no particular kind. — *n.* A nondescript person or thing; — usually disparaging.

none (nūn), *pron.* No one; not one; not

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

any. As subject, *none* commonly takes a plural verb. — *adv.* Not at all; in no way.

non-en'ti-ty (nōn-ēn'tī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Nonexistence; a thing not existing, or existing only in the imagination; a person or thing of little account.

nones (nōnz), *n. pl.* The eighth day before the ides in the Roman calendar; one of the canonical hours, 3 P. M.; hence, an ecclesiastical office recited at or about 3 P. M.

none'such' (nūn'sūch'), *n.* A paragon.

non-ex-ist'ence (nōn'ēg-zis'tēns), *n.* Absence of existence; nonentity; that which has no existence.

non-ju'ring (-jōō'ring), *a.* Not swearing allegiance; — applied esp. to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary.

— **non-ju'ror** (-jōō'rēr), *n.*

non'met'al (nōn'mēt'āl; nōn-mēt'āl), *n.* An element not a metal; any of several elements, as phosphorus, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, bromine, etc., which do not form basic oxides or basic hydroxides.

— **non'me-tal'lic** (nōn'mē-tāl'lik), *a.*

non-pa-reil' (nōn'pā-rēl'), *a.* Having no equal; peerless. — *n.* Something of unequaled excellence; a paragon; a small size (six-point) of printer's type.

non-par'ti-san (nōn-pār'ti-zān), *a.* Not partisan; of, pert. to, or consisting of, persons appointed or elected without regard to political affiliations.

non-pas'ser-ine (-pās'ēr-in; -in), *a.* Not passerine.

non-plus (nōn'plūs), *n.* A state in which no more can be said or done; quandary. — *v. t.* To puzzle; perplex.

non-re-sist'ant (nōn'rē-zis'tānt), *a.* Making no resistance. — *n.* One who maintains that violence should never be resisted by force. — **non-re-sist'ance** (-tāns), *n.*

non'sense (nōn'sēns), *n.* That which has no sense; absurdity; trifles; things of no importance or value. — *Syn.* Folly, silliness, balderdash, rubbish.

non-sen'si-cal (nōn-sēn'si-kāl), *a.* Without sense; unmeaning; absurd. — **non-sen'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **cal-ness**, *n.*

non se'qui-tur (sōk'wī-tūr). [L.] An inference that does not follow from the premises.

non'suit' (nōn'sūt'), *n.* A judgment given against a plaintiff because of his failure to prosecute his case or to establish a prima facie case. — *v. t.* To subject to a nonsuit.

non-vol'a-tilé (-vōl'ā-tīl), *a.* Not volatile.

non-un'ion (-ūn'yūn), *a.* Not of,

affiliated with, or according with the requirements of, a trade-union.

noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* A simpton.

noo'dle, *n.* A thin strip of dough used esp. in soups.

nook (nōōk), *n.* A corner formed by two walls, etc.; recess; a secluded or sheltered corner.

noon (nōōn), *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the daytime; highest point; culmination.

noon'day' (nōōn'dā'), *n.* Midday; noon.

noon'ing, *n.* An intermission for rest or food in the middle of the day.

noon'tide' (-tīd'), *n.* Noon; midday.

noon'time' (-tīm'), *n.* Midday.

noose (nōōs), *n.* A loop with a running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. — *v. t.* To secure by a noose; snare; make a noose in or of.

nor (nôr), *conj.* A negative particle introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition, or following *neither* as a correlative.

norm (nōrm), *n.* A rule or authoritative standard; type; pattern.

nor'mal (nôr'māl), *a.* Perpendicular; conformed to a type or standard; regular; natural. — *n.* A perpendicular; average; mean. — **nor'mal-ize**, *v. t.* — **nor-mal'i-ty** (nôr-māl'i-tī), *n.*

normal school. A school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model; an institution for training teachers.

nor'mal-ly, *adv.* of **NORMAL**.

Nor'man (nôr'mān), *a.* Of or pert. to Normandy or the Normans. — *n.* A native of Normandy; one of the Northmen who, in the 10th century, conquered Normandy; later, one of the mixed race which, in 1066, conquered England.

Norse (nōrs), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Scandinavia. — *n. pl.* Scandinavians; the language of the Norse.

Norse'man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). An ancient Scandinavian; a Northman.

north (nōrth), *n.* That point of the compass which lies to the left of a person facing east; the direction opposite south; any country or region north of another; [*cap.*] that part of the United States lying north of Maryland, West Virginia, and the Ohio river. — *a.* Lying toward the north; proceeding or facing north; coming from the north. — *adv.* Northward. — **North Star**, the star of the Northern Hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth véry nearly points; polestar.

north'east' (nōrth'ēst'), *n.* Direction halfway between north and east.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

north/east'er (-ēs'tēr), *n.* A storm or wind from the northeast.

north/east'er-ly, *a.* Pert. to, or situated toward, or (of the wind) blowing from, the northeast. — *adv.* Toward or from the northeast. — **north/east'ern** (-tēr'n), *a.*

north/east'ward (-ēst'wērd), *adv.* Toward the northeast; in a northeast direction. — **north/east'ward-ly**, *adv.*

north'er (nōr'thēr), *n.* A storm or wind from the north.

north'er-ly, *a.* Pert. to, or situated toward, the north; from the north. — *adv.* Toward the north.

north'ern (-thēr'n), *a.* Of, pert. to, or living or originating in, the north; directed toward, or coming from, the north. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of the north. — **northern lights.** See AURORA BOREALIS.

north'ern-er (-thēr-nēr), *n.* One born or living in the north; [*cap.*] a native or inhabitant of the North.

north'ern-most (nōr'thēr'n-mōst), *a.* Most northern.

north'ing (nōr'thīng; -thīng), *n.* In surveying and navigation, difference of latitude to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning.

North'man (nōrth'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mén). One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., a Norseman.

north'ward (-wērd), *adv.* Toward the north; in a north direction. — *a.* Situated, directed, or extending, northward.

north'ward-ly, *a.* Having a northern direction or situation; blowing from the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.

north'wards (nōrth'wērdz), *adv.* & *n.* Northward.

north'west' (-wēst'), *n.* Point or direction halfway between north and west. — *adv.* Toward the northwest.

north'west'er (-wēs'tēr), *n.* A storm or wind from the northwest.

north'west'er-ly, *a.* Toward, or from, the northwest.

north'west'ern (-tēr'n), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest.

north'west'ward (-wēst'wērd), **north'west'ward-ly**, *adv.* Toward the northwest; in a northwest direction.

Nor-we'gian (nōr-wē'jān; -jī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Norway; the language of the Norwegians.

nose (nōz), *n.* That part of the face, or head, containing the nostrils; the olfactory organ; sense or faculty of smell; also, scent; something likened to the

nose, as a nozzle, a spout, etc. — *v. t.* To smell; scent; touch or rub with the nose; nuzzle; make (one's way) by advancing the nose or front end. — *v. i.* To smell; sniff; pry or search curiously; push or move with the nose or front.

nose'gay' (nōz'gā'), *n.* A bunch of flowers or herbs; a bouquet.

no-sol'o-gy (nō-sōl'ō-jī), *n.* A classification of diseases; science dealing with diseases.

nos-tal'gi-a (nōs-tāl'jī-ā), *n.* Severe homesickness.

nos'tril (nōs'tril), *n.* An external opening of the nose.

nos'trum (nōs'trūm), *n.*; *pl.* -TRUMS (-trūmz). A patent medicine; a pet scheme or remedy.

not (nōt), *adv.* An adverbial particle expressing negation.

no'ta-bil'i-ty (nō'tā-bīl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). A person of note; quality of being notable.

no'ta-ble (nō'tā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of note or notice; remarkable; distinguished. — *n.* A person of note or distinction. — **no'ta-bly**, *adv.*

no'ta-ry (nō'tā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A public officer who attests or certifies deeds, takes affidavits, etc.; — usually called **notary public**. — **no'ta'ri-al** (nō-tā'ri-āl), *a.*

no-ta'tion (nō-tā'shūn), *n.* Process or method of representing facts, quantities, operations, etc., by a system of signs, figures, or characters; the system so used.

notch (nōch), *n.* A V-shaped indentation; a nick; a deep, close pass; defile. — *v. t.* To cut or make notches in; record or tally by notches.

note (nōt), *n.* In music, a character showing by its form the relative length, and by its position the pitch, of a tone; a tone; a cry, or call, or sound, esp. of a bird; a sign; distinctive mark or feature; a brief writing to assist the memory; memorandum; a brief explanatory comment; an annotation; a short informal letter; a formal diplomatic or official missive; a paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; reputation; distinction; observation; notice. — *v. t.* To notice or observe with care; remark; heed; make a special mention of; record in writing; make a memorandum of.

note'book' (nōt'bōōk'), *n.* A book for notes or memorandums; book in which promissory notes are registered.

not'ed (nōt'əd), *p. a.* Well known by reputation or report; eminent; cele-

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; when, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

brated. — **not'ed-ly** (nōt'ēd-li), *adv.* — **not'ed-ness**, *n.*
note'wor'thy (-wūr'thī), *a.* Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable.
noth'ing (nūth'ing), *n.* Not anything; nothing; naught; what is of no significance; absence of magnitude; a cipher; a nonentity; a thing of no value; a nobody. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all.
noth'ing-ness, *n.* Nonexistence; utter insignificance; unconsciousness; insensibility; a nonentity.
no'tice (nō'tis), *n.* Information; intimation or warning, esp. if formal; a written or printed sign; act of noting or observing; cognizance; polite or favorable attention; an announcement or written mention. — **Syn.** Attention, regard, remark, note; consideration, respect; advice, news. — *v. t.* To mention; remark upon; take notice or note of; pay attention to. — **Syn.** Remark, observe, perceive, see, regard, heed; mention.
no'tice-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Observable; worthy of notice; conspicuous. — **no'tice-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **no'tice-a-bly**, *adv.*
no'ti-fi-ca'tion (nō'ti-fi-kā'shān), *n.* Act of notifying; notice; a document which gives notice.
no'ti-fy : (nō'ti-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fīd); -FY'ING. To give notice to.
no'tion (-shān), *n.* Mental apprehension; idea; conception; a theory, belief, or opinion; inclination; fancy; an ingenious device; *Colloq.*, any of various articles or wares, esp. small useful ones (usually in *pl.*).
no'tion-al (-āl), *a.* Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas; expressing abstract conceptions; speculative; existing in idea only; visionary; given to visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful. — **no'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*
no-to-ri'e-ty (nō'tō-ri'ē-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being notorious; a well-known or noted person.
no-to-ri-ous (nō'tō-ri'ūs), *a.* Generally known; universally recognized; — now generally in a bad sense. — **no-to-ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **no-to-ri-ous-ness**, *n.*
not-with-stand'ing (nōt'wīth-stān'ding), *adv. & conj.* Nevertheless; however; yet; although. — *prep.* In spite of; despite.
nou'gat (nōō'gā; nōō'gā'), *n.*; *pl.* NOUGATS (nōō'gāz; *F.* nōō'gā'). [*F.*] A sweetmeat made with almonds or pistachio nuts and sugar paste.
nought (nōt), *n.* Nothing; zero; a naught; a worthless thing or person.
noun (noun), *n.* A word used as the name of a person or thing.

nour'ish (nūr'ish), *v. t.* To supply with whatever promotes growth, development, etc.; feed; foster; support.
nour'ish-ment (-mēnt), *n.* That which nourishes; nutriment; act of nourishing; state of being nourished; nutrition.
nou'veau'riche' (nōō'vō' rēsh'), *masc.*; *pl.* NOUVEAUX RICHES (nōō'vō' rēsh'). [*F.*] A person newly become rich.
no'va (nō'vā), *n.*; *pl.* L. NOVÆ (-vē), E. NOVAS (-vāz). A new star, usually appearing suddenly, shining for a brief period, and then sinking into obscurity.
nov'el (nōv'ēl), *a.* New; not formerly known; unusual; strange. — *n.* A fictitious prose narrative, of considerable length, portraying characters representative of real life.
nov'el-ette' (-ēt'), *n.* A short novel.
nov'el-ist, *n.* A writer of novels.
nov'el-ty (nōv'ēl-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being novel; freshness; something novel; an innovation.
No-vem'ber (nō-vēm'bēr), *n.* The eleventh month of the year, having thirty days.
nov'ice (nōv'is), *n.* One who has entered a religious house on probation; one new in any business, profession, or calling; beginner; tyro.
no-vi'ti-ate (nō-vish'ī-āt), *n.* State or time of being a novice; apprenticeship; a novice.
now (nou), *adv. & conj.* At the present time; at this moment; in the time immediately to follow; very lately; a moment ago (chiefly in *just now*); at the time referred to; (chiefly as *conj.*) since, seeing that, or seeing. — **now and then**, occasionally. — *n.* The present.
now-a-days' (nou'ā-dāz'), *adv.* At the present time.
no'way' (nō'wā'), -ways' (-wāz'), *adv.* In no manner or degree; not at all; nowise.
no'where' (nō'hwār'), *adv.* Not in or at any place.
no'whith'er (-hwīth'ēr), *adv.* To or toward no place.
no'wise' (-wīz'), *adv.* Nowadays.
nox'ious (nōk'shūs), *a.* Hurtful; injurious; unwholesome; corrupting. — **nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **nox'ious-ness**, *n.*
noz'zle (nōz'l), *n.* A small spout; nose; short tube, usually tapered, forming the vent of a hose; short outlet or inlet pipe.
nu'ance' (nū'āns'), *n.*; *pl.* NUANCES (*F.* nū'āns'). [*F.*] A slight variation or difference; a delicate gradation.
nub'bin (nūb'in), *n.* A small or imperfect ear of Indian corn; an imperfect fruit, as an apple or strawberry. *U. S.*
nu'bile (nū'bīl), *a.* Marriageable.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

nu'cle-ar (-klĕ-ār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or constituting, a nucleus.

nu'cle-ate (-āt), *a.* Having a nucleus. —(-āt), *v. t. & i.* To form into, or gather as or about, a nucleus. — **nu'cle-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

nu'cle-us (nŭ'klĕ-ŭs), *n.; pl. E. -CLEUSES (-ĕz). L. -CLEI (-ī).* A center about which matter gathers; kernel; core; small and brighter portion of a comet's head; in most plant and animal cells, an organ, essential to growth and reproduction, consisting of a mass of protoplasm inclosed in a delicate membrane.

nude (nŭd), *a.* Bare; naked; devoid of covering; unclothed. — *n.* In art, a nude or undraped figure. — **the nude**, the undraped human figure; state of being nude. — **nude'ly**, *adv.*

nudge (nŭj), *v. t.* To touch or push gently with the elbow, as to call attention. — *n.* A gentle push, poke, or jog.

nu'di-ty (nŭ'di-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz).* Quality, state, or fact of being nude; nakedness; that which is nude.

nu'ga-to-ry (nŭ'gā-tō-rī), *a.* Trifling; insignificant; ineffectual; futile.

nug'get (nŭg'ĕt), *n.* A lump; a mass; esp., a native lump of a precious metal.

nui'sance (nŭ'sāns), *n.* That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious.

null (nŭl), *a.* Of no legal or binding force; invalid; void; of no consequence or value; insignificant; equivalent to nothing; not existent.

nul'li-fi-ca'tion (nŭl'i-fi-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of nullifying; state of being nullified.

nul'li-ty (nŭl'i-tī), *v. t.; -FIED* (-fid); -FY'ING. To make null; render invalid or void; reduce to nothing; destroy. — **nul'li-fi'er** (nŭl'i-fi'ēr), *n.*

nul'li-ty (-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). Quality or state of being null; invalidity; that which is null.

numb (nŭm), *a.* Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; benumbed. — *v. t.* To make numb.

num'ber (nŭm'bĕr), *n.* Total, aggregate, or amount of units; *pl.*, arithmetic; a numeral; one of a series designated by numerals; one of the issues of a periodical; one of a collection; a distinct part; a considerable number; many; quantity, as made up of units; distinction of a word as denoting one, or more than one, usually expressed by inflection; the form, or a group of forms, indicating such distinction; *pl.*, in poetry and music, metrical groups of feet or periods; verse. — *v. t.* To count;

reckon; enumerate; fix the number of; limit in number; reckon as one of a collection; mark or distinguish by a number; amount to; contain; comprise. — *v. i.* To make an enumeration; count. — **num'ber-less**, *a.* Innumerable; countless.

numb'ly, *adv.*, **numb'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

nu'mer-a-ble (nŭ'mĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being numbered, or counted.

nu'mer-al (-āl), *a.* Expressing or representing number; of or pert. to number; consisting of number or numerals. — **Syn.** Numerical. — *n.* A word, figure, or character expressing a number.

nu'mer-a-ry (-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to a number or numbers.

nu'mer-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To number; to divide off and read according to the rules of numeration.

nu'mer-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of numbering; act or art of reading numbers when expressed by numerals.

nu'mer-a'tor (nŭ'mĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* In a fraction, the term indicating the number of fractional parts taken; one that numbers.

nu'mer'i-cal (nŭ'mĕr'i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to number; expressed by numbers, and not letters. — **nu'mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

nu'mer-ous (nŭ'mĕr-ŭs), *a.* Containing a great number of units; of or pert. to great number. — **nu'mer-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **nu'mer-ous-ness**, *n.*

nu'mis-mat'ic (nŭ'mīz-māt'ik; -mīs-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, coins.

nu'mis-mat'ics (-iks), *n.* Science of coins and medals. — **nu-mis'ma-tist** (nŭ-mīz'mā-tīst; nŭ-mīs-), *n.*

num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* A dunce; blockhead. *Colloq.*

nun (nŭn), *n.* A woman under certain religious vows, esp. one in a convent.

nun'ci-o (nŭn'shī-ō), *n.; pl. -CIOS* (-ōz). The official representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government.

nun'cu-pa-tive (nŭn'kŭ-pā-tīv), *a.* Oral; not written; — chiefly of wills.

nun'ner-y (nŭn'ēr-ī), *n.; pl. -NERIES* (-jz). A convent for nuns.

nun's veiling (nŭnz). A soft, fine, untwisted woolen fabric.

nup'tial (nŭp'shāl), *a.* Of or pert. to marriage or the wedding ceremony. — *n.* Marriage; wedding; — now usually in *pl.*

nurse (nŭrs), *n.* A woman who nurses, or has the care of, a young child; a person who cares for the sick or infirm. — *v. t.* To nourish at the breast, or feed and tend (an infant); take care of (a child or an invalid); care or provide for tenderly;

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cherish; bring up or rear by care from a weak or invalid condition. — *v. i.* To suckle; of a child, to take the breast.

nurs'er-y (nûr'sêr-l), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz).

The part of a house appropriated to the care of children; a place where a plant or an animal is fostered or has its development promoted.

nurs'ling (nûrs'ling), *n.* One that is nursed, as a child; fondling.

nur'ture (nûr'tûr), *n.* A nourishing or nursing; breeding; rearing; that which nourishes; food. — *v. t.* To feed; nourish; rear; foster; educate; bring up or train.

nut (nût), *n.* A dry fruit or seed having a hard shell inclosing a kernel; the kernel itself; 1-seeded fruit, with a woody pericarp, as the acorn, chestnut, etc.; a difficult problem or undertaking; a perforated metal block with an internal screw thread.

nut'tant (nû'tânt), *a.* Nodding; having the top bent downward; drooping.

nu-ta'tion (nû-tâ'shûn), *n.* Act of nodding, esp. of the head; an oscillating motion of the earth's axis.

nut'hatch' (nût'häch'), *n.* Any of certain birds, chiefly of small size, with long wings and short tail.

nut'meg (-mêg), *n.* The strongly aromatic seed of a certain tropical tree, much used as a spice; also, the tree.

nu'tri-ent (nû'trî-ênt), *a.* Nutritious. — *n.* A nutritious substance.

nu'tri-ment (-mênt), *n.* That which nourishes; nourishment; food.

nu'tri'tion (nû-trîsh'ûn), *n.* Act or process of nourishing or being nourished; the processes by which an animal or plant takes in and utilizes food substances; nourishment; food.

nu'tri'tious (nû-trîsh'ûs), *a.* Nourishing; nutritive. — **nu'tri'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **nu'tri'tious-ness**, *n.*

nu'tri-tive (nû'trî-tîv), *a.* Pert. to or concerned in nutrition; nutritious.

nut'shell' (nût'shêl'), *n.* The shell inclosing the kernel of a nut; a thing of small size, value, or compass.

nut'ty (nût'tî), *a.*; -TI-ER (-î-êr); -TI-EST. Abounding in or producing nuts; having a flavor like that of nuts; full of flavor; pleasant. — **nut'ti-ness** (-î-nêss), *n.*

nux vom'i-ca (nûks vôm't-kâ), *The* poisonous seed, a source of strychnine, of a certain Asiatic tree; also, the tree.

nuz'zle (nûz'tî), *v. i. & t.* To dig, root, poke, rub, or snuff with the nose; nestle; lie close.

nymph (nîmf), *n.* In classical myth, one of the inferior divinities of nature, who are represented as beautiful maidens; an immature stage of certain insects.

nym'pho-lep'sy (nîm'fô-lêp'sî), *n.* A species of demoniac enthusiasm supposed to seize one who had accidentally looked upon a nymph; a frenzy of emotion; ecstasy.

O

O (ô); *pl.* O's, Oes, or Os (ôz). The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of the English alphabet; a cipher; zero.

O, *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or direct address, also in expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.

o' (ô; ô), *prep.* Short form for *of* or *on*. *Colloq. or Dial.*

oaf (ôf), *n.* Changeling; a deformed or foolish child. — **oaf'ish**, *a.*

oak (ôk), *n.* Any of a large genus of acorn-bearing trees and shrubs of the beech family, or their wood; any of various plants suggestive of the true oak, as in foliage; a strong door, often of oak.

oak apple. Any of various large galls produced on oak leaves.

oak'en (ôk'n), *a.* Of or pert. to oaks; made of or consisting of oak.

oa'kum (ô'kûm), *n.* Fiber picked from old hemp ropes. It is used to calk seams.

oar (ôr), *n.* A long, slender wooden im-

plement for propelling or steering a boat; an oarsman. — *v. t.* To propel with or as with oars; row.

oar'lock' (ôr'lôk'), *n.* A notch or fork in which the oar rests in rowing.

oars'man (ôrzmân), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mên). A rower.

o-a'sis (ô-â'sîs; ô-â-sîs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sêz). A fertile or green spot in a desert.

oat (ôt), *n.* The grain or seed of a certain cereal grass, or the plant itself; — commonly used in plural.

oat'en (ôt'n), *a.* Made of oat grain or of oatmeal; of the oat; made of an oat straw or stem.

oath (ôth), *n.*; *pl.* OATHS (ôthz). A solemn appeal to God or to a superior sanction, by way of attesting truth or inviolability; the statement supported by the oath; careless or blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

oat'meal' (ōt'mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal.

ob- (ōb-). A prefix signifying: (1) *To, toward, before, facing.* (2) *Against, in opposition to.* (3) *Upon or over.* (4) *Completely.* (5) *In modern scientific Latin and English: Reversely, in an opposite direction.*

ob-bli-ga'to (ōb'blē-gā'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tōz); *It.* -ti (-tē). [*It.*] A more or less independent accompanying part, played by a single instrument.

ob-cor'date (ōb-kōr'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped, as a leaf, with the attachment at the apex; inversely cordate.

ob-du-ra-cy (ōb'dū-rā-sī; ōb-dū'rā-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being obdurate.

ob-du-rate (ōb'dū-rāt; also, *esp. in poetry*, ōb-dū'rāt), *a.* Hardened in feelings; stubbornly wicked; hard; harsh; intractable. — **Syn.** Firm, unbending, inflexible, unyielding, stubborn, obstinate. — **ob-du-rate-ly**, *adv.*

o-be-di-ence (ō-bē'dī-ēns), *n.* Act or fact of obeying; state of being obedient.

o-be-di-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Subject to authority; willing to obey; submissive. — **Syn.** Attentive, heedful, yielding, dutiful, compliant, obsequious. — **o-be-di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

o-bei'sance (ō-bā'sāns; ō-bē'-), *n.* A movement of the body, or a gesture, in token of respect or submission; a bow or curtsy; deference; homage.

ob'e-lisk (ōb'ē-līsk), *n.* A four-sided pillar, ordinarily monolithic, tapering as it rises, and ending in a pyramid; the mark of reference † (called also *dagger*).

o-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* Very fat or fleshy; excessively corpulent. — **o-bese'ness**, *n.* — **o-bes'i-ty** (-bēs'i-tī), *n.*

o-bey' (-bā'), *v. t.* To give ear to; comply with the orders of; submit to the authority of; yield to the impulse, power, or operation of. — *v. i.* To yield obedience.

ob-fus'cate (ōb-fūs'kāt), *v. t.* To darken; obscure; becloud; confuse. — **ob-fus-ca'tion** (ōb'fūs-kā'shūn), *n.*

o-bit'u-a-ry (ō-bit'ū-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to the death of a person or persons. — *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rīz). A notice of a death, with a biographical sketch.

ob-ject' (ōb-jēkt'), *v. t.* To offer in opposition; adduce as an objection. — *v. i.* To make opposition; feel averse.

ob'ject (ōb'jēkt), *n.* Something visible or tangible; a sight that arouses feelings of pity, amusement, or the like; that sought for; end; aim; motive; a word, phrase, or clause used substantively, as denoting that on or toward which a

verb's action is directed, or that to which a preposition expresses some relation.

object glass. The objective of a microscope, telescope, etc.

ob-jec'tion (ōb-jēk'shūn), *n.* An objecting or opposing; adverse reason or argument. — **Syn.** Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple.

ob-jec'tion-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to objection; offensive. — **ob-jec'tion-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ob-jec'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

ob-jec'tive (ōb-jēk'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to an object of action or feeling; forming an object of attraction; existing independent of mind; pertaining to a thing or object as it is in itself; in grammar, designating the case denoting the relation of object. — **objective point**, the point or purpose towards which anything is directed. — *n.* The objective case, or a word in it; the lens, or lenses, at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., nearest the object; an objective point. — **ob-jec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

ob-jec'tiv'i-ty (ōb-jēk'tiv'i-tī), *n.* State, quality, or relation of being objective.

ob-jur'gate (ōb-jūr'gāt; ōb'jūr-gāt), *v. t.* To chide; reprove; rebuke.

ob'jur-ga'tion (ōb'jūr-gā'shūn), *n.* Reproof; rebuke.

ob-jur'ga-to-ry (ōb-jūr'gā-tō-rī), *a.* Pert. to or expressing objurcation.

ob-lan'ce-o-late (ōb-lān'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Inversely lanceolate.

ob'late (ōb'lāt; ōb-lāt'), *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles.

ob-la'tion (ōb-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of offering to God, esp. of the eucharistic elements; a religious offering; sacrifice.

ob'li-gate (ōb'li-gāt), *v. t.* To bring or place under moral or legal duty or constraint; bind by an obligation.

ob'li-ga'tion (-gā'shūn), *n.* A conditional bond with a penalty for nonfulfillment; a formal agreement; contract; any duty imposed by law, promise, or contract, by social relations, etc.; the binding power of a promise, contract, or the like; state of being indebted for an act of favor; also, the act itself.

ob'li-ga-to-ry (ōb'li-gā-tō-rī; ōb-lig'ā-), *a.* Imposing, or of the nature of, duty or obligation.

o-blige' (ō-blīj'), *v. t.* To constrain; put under obligation to do or forbear something; bind by some favor rendered; hence, to do a favor; to please; gratify; accommodate.

ob'li-gee' (ōb'li-jē'), *n.* One to whom another is obligated; one who is obliged.

o-blig'er (ō-blīj'ēr), *n.* One who obliges.

ārn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

o-blig'ing (ô-blîj'ing), *p. a.* Helpful; civil; kind. — **Syn.** Complaisant, courteous. — **o-blig'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **o-blig'ing-ness**, *n.*
ob'li-gor' (ôb'li-gôr'; ôb'li-gôr'), *n.* One who places himself under a legal obligation.
ob-lique' (ôb-lêk'; -lîk'), *a.* Slanting; inclined; not straightforward; indirect; disingenuous; underhand; not direct in family descent; collateral. — **oblique angle**, an acute or obtuse angle. — **o. case**, any grammatical case except the nominative. — **ob-lique'ly**, *adv.* — **ob-lique'ness**, *n.*
ob-liq'ui-ty (-lîk'wî-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). State of being oblique; divergence; deviation from moral rectitude or sound thinking.
ob-lit'er-ate (-lît'êr-ât), *v. t.* To erase or blot out; efface; cancel; wear out; render imperceptible. — **ob-lit'er-a-tion** (-â'shûn), *n.*
ob-liv'i-on (-lîv'î-ûn), *n.* Act of forgetting; or fact of having forgotten; forgetfulness; state or fact of being forgotten.
ob-liv'i-ous (-ûs), *a.* Forgetful; forgetting; promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness. — **ob-liv'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-liv'i-ous-ness**, *n.*
ob'long (ôb'lông), *a.* Elongated, esp. as deviating from a square or circular form; rectangular, with the adjacent sides unequal. — *n.* An oblong figure, esp. when a rectangle.
ob'lo-quy (ôb'lô-kwî), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwîz). Censorious speech; blame; reprehension. — **Syn.** Odium, censure, calumny, slander.
ob-nox'ious (ôb-nôk'shûs), *a.* Objectionable; odious. — **ob-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-nox'ious-ness**, *n.*
o'boe (ô'boi; ô'bô-â), *n.* One of the higher reed wind instruments in the modern orchestra, with reedy, penetrating tones.
ob'o-lus (ôb'ô-lûs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lî). A weight (equal to about one half or three quarters of a gram) and also a small silver coin (worth about three or four cents) of ancient Athens, one sixth of a drachma.
ob-o'vate (ôb-ô'vât), *a.* Inversely ovate.
ob-scene' (ôb-sên'), *a.* Foul, filthy, or disgusting (*Archaic*); offensive to chastity or modesty; impure. — **Syn.** Indecent, unchaste, lewd. — **ob-scene'ly**, *adv.*
ob-scen'i-ty (-sên'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). Obscene or impure language or acts; moral impurity; lewdness.
ob-scu-ra'tion (ôb'skû-râ'shûn), *n.* Act of obscuring; state of being obscured.

ob-scure' (ôb-skûr'), *a.* Shaded, or darkened; dim; indistinctly seen; hidden; not noticeable; humble; mean; not clear, full, or distinct; clouded; not easily understood; not clear or legible; abstruse. — **Syn.** Indistinct, darksome, shadowy, misty; intricate, mysterious; retired, unknown. — *v. t.* To make obscure; darken. — **ob-scure'ly**, *adv.* — **ob-scure'ness**, *n.*
ob-se'ri-ty (-skû'ri-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). Quality or state of being obscure; an obscure person, place, or thing.
ob'se-quires (ôb'sê-kwîz), *n. pl.* Last duties rendered to one after death; burial ceremonies.
ob-se'qui-ous (ôb-sê'kwî-ûs), *a.* Servilely or meanly attentive; cringing; fawning. — **ob-se'qui-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-se'qui-ous-ness**, *n.*
ob-serv'a-ble (ôb-zûr'vâ-b'l), *a.* That must or may be observed; capable of being observed.
ob-serv'ance (-vâns), *n.* Act or practice of observing a rule, custom, or the like; a heeding or keeping with care; a ceremony or rite, as of worship; a form; practice; custom; observation.
ob-serv'ant (-vânt), *a.* Taking notice; watchful; attentive; regardful; mindful; careful; heedful.
ob-ser-va'tion (ôb'zêr-vâ'shûn), *n.* Act or faculty of observing, or of recognizing and noting; that which is observed; the information or record so obtained; fact of being observed; conclusion; judgment; a remark.
ob-serv'a-to-ry (ôb-zûr'vâ-tô-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A place equipped with instruments for astronomical, meteorological, or magnetic observations; a position or place affording a wide view; a lookout.
ob-serve' (-zûrv'), *v. t.* To conform one's action or practice to; comply with; pay attention to; see; express as what has been noticed; say in a casual way; remark. — *v. i.* To take notice; remark; comment.
ob-serv'ing, *a.* Observant.
ob-sess' (ôb-sês'), *v. t.* To beset or dominate; — said of an evil spirit or a fixed idea or the like. — **ob-ses'sion** (-sêsh'ûn), *n.*
ob-sid'i-an (ôb-sîd'î-ân), *n.* Volcanic glass, usually very dark-colored.
ob'so-les'cent (ôb'sô-lês'ént), *a.* Going out of use; becoming obsolete. — **ob'so-les'cence** (-êns), *n.*
ob'so-lete (ôb'sô-lêt), *a.* No longer in use; disused. — **Syn.** Ancient, antiquated, antique, outworn, neglected.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

ob'sta-cle (ôb'stâ-k'l'), *n.* That which stands in the way, or opposes; an obstruction.

ob-stet'rics (ôb-stët'rîks), *n.* Science of midwifery; art of assisting women in childbirth. — **ob-stet'ric** (ôb-stët'rîk), **ob-stet'ri-cal** (-rî-kål), *a.* — **ob-ste-tri'cian** (ôb'stë-trîsh'ân), *n.*

ob-sti-na-cy (ôb'stî-nâ-sî), *n.; pl. -cies (-siz).* Firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; stubbornness; quality or state of being difficult to remedy or subdue; an obstinate action.

ob-sti-nate (-nât), *a.* Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; persistent; stubborn; not yielding; not easily overcome. — **Syn.** Obdurate, unyielding, unbending, inflexible, immovable, stiff, firm, opinionated; contumacious, headstrong, heady, perverse, unmanageable, ungovernable, dogged, pertinacious, intractable, refractory. — **ob'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.*

ob-strep'er-ous (ôb-strëp'ër-ûs), *a.* Clamorous; noisy; vociferous. — **ob-strep'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

ob-struct' (ôb-strûkt'), *v. t.* To block up; place an obstacle in; impede; retard; cut off the sight of (an object). — **Syn.** Bar, barricade, check, clog, choke, embarrass.

ob-struc'tion (-strûk'shûn), *n.* An obstructing; state of being obstructed; that which obstructs; hindrance. — **Syn.** Barrier, clog, check.

ob-struc'tion-ist, *n.* One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business.

ob-struct'ive (-tîv), *a.* Tending to obstruct. — **ob-struct'ive-ly**, *adv.*

ob-tain' (ôb-tân'), *v. t.* To get hold of by effort; gain possession of. — **Syn.** Get, achieve, secure, attain, acquire, procure, gain, win, earn. — *v. i.* To become recognized or established; become or be prevalent or general. — **ob-tain'a-ble**, *a.*

ob-trude' (ôb-trôod'), *v. t.* To thrust impertinently upon another; urge unduly or against another's will. — *v. i.* To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention; intrude.

ob-tru'sion (-trôô'zhûn), *n.* Act of obstructing.

ob-tru'sive (-sîv), *a.* Disposed to obstruct; intrusive. — **ob-tru'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ob-tru'sive-ness**, *n.*

ob-tund' (ôb-tûnd'), *v. t.* To dull; blunt; deaden; quell.

ob-tu-rate (ôb-tû-rât), *v. t.* To stop, as an opening. — **ob-tu-ra'tion** (-râ-shûn), *n.* — **ob-tu-ra'tor** (-râ'tër), *n.*

ob-tuse' (ôb-tûs'), *a.* Not pointed or

acute; blunt (applied esp. to angles greater than a right angle); stupid; dull; deadened. — **ob-tuse'ly**, *adv.* — **ob-tuse'ness**, *n.*

ob-verse' (ôb-vûrs'; ôb'vûrs), *a.* Facing the observer or opponent; having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

ob'verse (ôb'vûrs), *n.* The side of a coin bearing the principal image or inscription; the front or principal surface of anything; a counterpart. — **ob-verse-ly**, *adv.*

ob'vi-ate (ôb'vî-ât), *v. t.* To meet or anticipate and dispose of; to avoid the occurrence or necessity of. — **ob'vi-a'tion** (-â'shûn), *n.*

ob'vi-ous (ôb'vî-ûs), *a.* Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain. — **ob'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ob'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

oc-ca'sion (ô-kâ'zhûn), *n.* A favorable opportunity; a timely chance; a contributory or incidental cause; a juncture entailing need, or the need entailed; hence, esp. in *pl.*, needs; an occurrence; a special event or function. — **Syn.** Occasion, cause. — *v. t.* To give occasion to; cause.

oc-ca'sion-al (-âl), *a.* Of or pert. to an occasion; casual; incidental; suitable for, or acting on, a special occasion. — **oc-ca'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

oc'ci-dent (ôk'sî-dënt), *n.* The west, esp. [*cap.*] Europe and America, as opposed to the Orient. — **oc'ci-den'tal** (-dën'tål), *a. & n.*

oc-cip'i-tal (ôk-sîp'î-tål), *a.* Of or pert. to the occiput or a compound bone (occipital bone) which forms the posterior part of the skull.

oc'ci-put (ôk'sî-pût), *n.; L. pl. OCCIPITA* (ôk-sîp'î-tâ). The back part of the head or skull.

oc-clude' (ô-kloöd'), *v. t.* To close; shut in or out; absorb (said esp. of the absorbing of gases by certain solids). — **oc-clu'sion** (-kloô'zhûn), *n.*

oc-cult' (ô-kûlt'), *a.* Hidden; secret; mysterious; supernatural. — *v. t.* To hide from sight; conceal; eclipse. — **oc-cult'ly**, *adv.*

oc-eul-ta'tion (ôk'ûl-tâ'shûn), *n.* The hiding from view of one heavenly body by the intervention of another.

oc-cult'ism (ô-kûl'tîz'm), *n.* Occult theory or practice; belief in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control.

oc'cu-pan-cy (ôk'û-pân-sî), *n.* Occupation; tenure.

oc'cu-pant (-pânt), *n.* One who occupies.

oc'cu-pa'tion (-pâ'shûn), *n.* Act or

ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

process of occupying; state of being occupied; tenure; one's principal business in life; calling; trade. — **Syn.** Profession, employment, pursuit, vocation.

oc'cu-pi'er (ók'û-pi'ër), *n.* One who occupies.

oc'cu-py (-pī), *v. t.*; **-PIED** (-pīd); **-PY'ING**. To take or hold possession of; possess; dwell or live in; take up, or have place in, the extent, space, or time of; fill; engage the service of; employ; invest; trade or do business with.

oc-cur' (ô-kûr'), *v. i.* To meet one's eye; present itself; appear; take place; happen; come to the mind; suggest itself.

oc-cur'ence (ô-kûr'ëns), *n.* A coming or happening; incident; event.

o'cean (ô'shân), *n.* The whole body of salt water on the surface of the globe; the sea; one of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided.

o'ce-an'ic (ô'shë-än'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to, or found in or about, the ocean.

o'cean-og'ra-phy (ô'shân-ôg'râ-fi), *n.* Geography that deals with the ocean and its phenomena. — **o'cean-og'ra-pher** (-fër), *n.*

oc'el-lat'ed (ôs'ë-lât'ëd), *a.* Having ocelli; like an eye or ocellus.

o-cell'us (ô-sël'üs), *n.*; *L. pl. -LI* (-lī). A little eye; a minute simple eye found in many invertebrates; an eyelike spot of color.

o'ce-lot (ô'së-lôt), *n.* An American wild cat, yellow or gray marked with black.

o'cher (ô'kër), *n.* An earthy ore of iron, usually red or yellow. It is extensively used as a pigment.

-ock (-ûk). A suffix forming *diminutives*.

o'-clock' (ô-klôk'). Of (by) the clock.

oc'ta-gon (ôk'tâ-gôn), *n.* An eight-sided polygon. — **oc-tag'o-nal** (ôk-tâg'ô-nâl), *a.*

oc'ta-he'dron (ôk'tâ-hë'drôn), *n.*; *L. pl. -DRA* (-drâ). A solid having eight plane faces. — **oc'ta-he'dral** (-hë'drâl), *a.*

oc'tave (ôk'täv), *n.* The seventh day after a church festival; the week after the festival; in music, an interval of eight diatonic degrees; the eighth tone in a scale; the harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart; the notes comprised in this interval. — *a.* Consisting of eight; eight.

oc-ta'vo (ôk-tâ'vô; ôk-tä'-), *n.*; *pl. -vos* (-vôz). A book of sheets folded each into eight leaves; hence, a more or less definite size of book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°. — *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet.

oc-tet' (-tët'), *n.* In music, a composi-

tion for eight parts; a group of eight singers or players for joint performance.

Oc-to'ber (-tô'bër), *n.* The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

oc-to-ge-na'ri-an (ôk'tô-jë-nâ'ri-an), *a.* Being eighty, or between eighty and ninety, years old; of or pertaining to such age. — *n.* An octogenarian person.

oc-tog'e-na-ry (ôk'tôj'ë-nâ-ri), *a.* Octogenarian.

oc'to-pus (ôk'tô-pûs; ôk-tô'pûs), *n.*; *pl. E. -PUSES* (-pûs-ëz); *L. -PI* (ôk-tô'pī). Any eight-armed cephalopod; a powerful and grasping organization with many branches.

oc'to-roon' (ôk'tô-rôôn'), *n.* The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

oc'tu-ple (ôk'tû-p'l), *a.* Eight times as many or as much; having eight parts or divisions.

oc'u-lar (ôk'û-lâr), *a.* Addressed to, or perceived by, the eye; actually seeing or having seen; of or pert. to the eye or eyesight; visual.

oc'u-list (ôk'û-list), *n.* One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

o'da-lisque (ô'dâ-lisk), *n.* A female slave or concubine in a harem.

odd (ôd), *a.* Not paired with another; without a mate; not a multiple of 2; left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned, extra; occasional; unusual; singular; strange. — **Syn.** Quaint, extraordinary, queer, eccentric, fantastical, droll, comical.

odd'i-ty (ôd'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tīz). State or quality of being odd; singularity; that which is odd.

odd'ly, *adv.* In an odd manner; so as to be measured by an odd number.

odd'ment (ôd'mënt), *n.* An odd thing, or one that is left over, disconnected, fragmentary, or the like.

odd'ness, *n.* State of being odd; an oddity.

odds (ôdz), *n. pl. & sing.* Unequal things or conditions; difference in favor of one as against another; advantage; probability; an equalizing allowance to a competing party; quarrel or dissension (chiefly in *at odds*). — **odds and ends**, remnants; scraps.

ode (ôd), *n.* A short poem suited to be set to music or to be sung.

o'di-ous (ô'di-ûs), *a.* Deserving of or provoking hatred or repugnance; exciting odium. — **Syn.** Detestable, invidious, repulsive, hateful. — **o'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

o'di-um (ô'di-ûm), *n.* Hatred; state or fact of being hated; the stigma attaching to what is hateful; opprobrium. —

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ěnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Syn. Abhorrence, detestation, antipathy; reproach.

o-dom'e-ter (ô-dôm'ê-têr), *n.* An instrument attached to a vehicle to measure the distance traversed. — **o-dom'e-try** (-trî), *n.*

o'don-tol'o-gy (ô'dôn-tôl'ô-jî), *n.* The science which treats of the teeth.

o'dor (ô'dêr), *n.* That property of a substance which affects the sense of smell; any smell; scent; repute; estimation.

o'dor-if'er-ous (-if'êr-ûs), *a.* Yielding an odor; usually, fragrant.

o'dor-less, *a.* Free from odor.

o'dor-ous (ô'dêr-ûs), *a.* Having an odor, esp. a sweet odor; odoriferous; fragrant.

— **o'dor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

œc'u-men'ic (êk'û-mên'ik), **œc'u-men'i-cal**. Vars. of ECUMENIC, etc.

œ-de'ma (ê-dê'má), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DEMATA (-má-tá). A swelling due to watery effusion into the connective tissue.

o'er (ôr), *prep., adv., & prefix.* For OVER. *Poetic or Dial.*

œs'o-phag'eal, œ-soph'a-gus. Var. of ESOPHAGEAL, etc.

of (ôv; *unaccented ôv*), *prep.* From, as in origin, source, deprivation, etc.; as a result of; belonging or related to, or connected with, by way of agency, possession, effect, action, etc.; indicating composition, description, specification, etc.; about; concerning; during; in; on (as in, of late, of old).

off (ôf), *adv.* Away so as not to be on, against, near, present, in existence, etc.

— **off and on**, intermittently; occasionally. — *a.* Away; gone; designating, or pert. to, the side (i. e., the right side) of an animal or a team farther from a driver on foot; right; away from the fact, normal condition, or standard; circumstanced, esp. materially (as, well off). — *prep.* Away from, as to departure, source, material, etc.; not up to, or in condition for; seaward of (as, two miles off shore). — *interj.* Stand or be off! away! begone!

off'fal (ôf'âl), *n.* The waste parts of a butchered animal; carrion; refuse; rubbish; garbage.

off'cast' (ôf'kást'), *p. a.* Cast off; rejected. — *n.* One that is cast off.

off'-col'or, *a.* Not of the proper or natural color; below standard; dubious; of doubtful propriety.

of-fend' (ô-fënd'), *v. i.* To transgress the moral or divine law; sin; cause dislike, anger, or vexation; displease. — *v. t.* Displease; make angry; affront. — **of-fend'er** (ô-fënd'êr), *n.*

of-fense' (ô-fêns'), *n.* Act of offending; state of being offended; that which offends; an occasion of stumbling or sin; act of attacking; assault; act of displeasing or affronting; state of being affronted; displeasure; a crime; sin; misdeed. — **Syn.** Umbrage, resentment; misdemeanor, trespass, delinquency, affront, indignity.

of-fense'less (ô-fêns'lês), *a.* Unoffending.

of-fen'sive (ô-fên'siv), *a.* Making attack; fitted for, or used in, attacking; giving offense; insulting; disagreeable; obnoxious; disgusting. — **Syn.** Displeasing, distasteful; attacking, invading, hateful. — *n.* State or posture of one who offends, or makes attack; aggressive attitude. — **of-fen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **of-fen'sive-ness**, *n.*

of'fer (ôf'êr), *v. t.* To present, as an act of worship; sacrifice; tender; proffer; propose; suggest; try to inflict, make, or do; to do, make, or give; try (with the infinitive). — *v. i.* To present something in worship or devotion; sacrifice; propose; make an attempt (used with *at*); present itself; come to hand. — *n.* Act of offering or proposing; a proffer; proposal; bid; attempt; endeavor. — **of'fer-er**, *n.*

of'fer-ing, *n.* Act of one who offers; that which is offered; sacrifice; gift.

of'fer-to-ry (-tô-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A passage sung, said, or played in connection with an offering, or that part of the church service at which offerings are received; a collection taken at a religious service.

off'hand' (ôf'hând'), *adv.* Without previous study or preparation; extempore.

off'hand' (ôf'hând'), *a.* Done or made offhand.

of'fice (ôf'is), *n.* Anything done for another; service; one's task or part in an occupation or position; position of trust or ministrations; a ceremony; rite; esp., *pl.*, obsequies; any prescribed service or form of worship; the place where a particular kind of business is transacted; place in which the clerical work of an establishment is done; those collectively doing business in an office. — **Syn.** Post, appointment, situation, place.

of'fice-hold'er (-hôi'dêr), *n.* One who holds office.

of'fi-cer (-i-sêr), *n.* One who holds an office; one who holds a position of authority or command in the army or navy; specif., one who holds a commission. — *v. t.* To furnish with officers;

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

command or direct as an officer; command; conduct; manage.

of-fi'cial (ô-fîsh'âl), *a.* Of, or pert. to, holding, or derived from, an office, position, or trust; authorized; authoritative. — *n.* One holding an office. — **of-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.*

of-fi'cial-ism (-îz'm), *n.* Action characteristic of an official; strict adherence to office routine; red-tapism.

of-fi'ci-ate (-î-ât), *v. i.* To perform divine service; to act as an officer in performing a duty.

of-fi'ci-nal (ô-fîs'i-nâl; ôf'i-sî'nâl), *a.* Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said of drugs.

of-fi'cious (ô-fîsh'ûs), *a.* Volunteering one's services where they are neither asked nor needed; meddlesome. — **Syn.** Impertinent, impudent, saucy, pert. — **of-fi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **of-fi'cious-ness**, *n.*

off'ing (ôf'îng), *n.* That part of the sea, visible from the shore, where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; distance, or position at a distance, from the shore.

off'ish (-îsh), *a.* Shy or distant in manner. *Colloq.*

off'scour'ing (ôf'skour'îng), *n.* Refuse; — usually in *pl.*

off'set' (-sêt'), *n.* That which springs from, or is set off from, before, or against something; a short prostrate lateral shoot, which takes root at the apex; a branch or scion of a family or race; something that serves to compensate for or balance something else; a set-off; a transfer of type impression or pictures to the back of the next sheet.

off'set' (ôf'sêt'; ôf'sêt'), *v. t.* To set off; balance; counterbalance; form an off-set in.

off'shoot' (ôf'shōōt'), *n.* A branch of a main stem; lateral shoot; a branch, shoot, or scion of a family, race, etc.

off'shore' (ôf'shōr'), *a.* Moving, or directed seaward, from the shore; situated or operating offshore.

off'shore' (ôf'shōr'), *adv.* Out from the shore.

off'spring' (ôf'spring'), *n.* Produce; issue; progeny.

oft (ôft), *adv.* Often. *Archaic.*

of'ten (ôf't'n), *adv.* Frequently.

of'ten-times (-timz'), *adv.* Often.

o-gee' (ô-jē'), *n.* A molding with a profile in the form of a letter S. See **MOLD-ING**.

o'give (ô'jîv; -jîv), *n.* The arch or rib crossing a Gothic vault diagonally; a pointed arch. — **o-gi'val** (ô-jî'vâl), *a.*

o'gle (ô'g'l), *v. t.* To view with amorous or inviting glances; eye. — *n.* An amorous or coquettish glance or look.

o'gre (ô'gēr), *n.* A monster or hideous giant of fairy tales, who lives on human beings; a hideous or cruel man. — **o'gress** (-grēs), *n. fem.*

oh (ô), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, pain, anxiety, wish, etc.

ohm (ôm), *n.* The practical unit of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit in which a potential difference of one volt produces a current of one ampere. — **ohm'ic** (-îk), *a.* — **ohm'me'ter** (-mē'tēr), *n.*

o-ho' (ô-hō'), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, etc.

-oid (-oid). A suffix meaning *like, resembling, in the form of*.

oil (oil), *n.* Any of a large class of unctuous combustible substances which are liquid, or easily liquefiable; any substance of an oily consistency; in art, oil color (as, to paint in *oils*). — *v. t.* To smear, anoint, or lubricate with oil.

oil cake. A cake or mass of cottonseed, hempseed, etc., from which the oil has been expressed.

oil'cloth' (oil'klôth'), *n.* Cloth treated with oil or paint, and used for floor covering, etc.

oil'skin' (-skî'n'), *n.* Cloth made waterproof by oil; *pl.*, clothing of oilskin.

oil'stone' (-stôn'), *n.* A whetstone used with oil.

oil'y (-î), *a.*; **oil'i-er** (-î-ēr); **-i-est**. Consisting of, containing, or like, oil; unctuous; oleaginous; covered with oil; greasy; smoothly subservient; compliant; bland. — **oil'i-ly** (-î-lî), *adv.* — **oil'i-ness**, *n.*

oint'ment (oint'měnt), *n.* That which serves to anoint; an unguent.

o-ka'pi (ô-kä'pè), *n.* A peculiar African mammal closely related to the giraffe, but with much shorter neck. It was discovered in 1900, in the forests of the Belgian Congo.

o'kra (ô'krâ; ôk'râ), *n.* An annual plant cultivated for its mucilaginous green pods; the pod or pods; a dish prepared of this vegetable; gumbo.

-ol (-ôl; -ôl). A suffix used in naming the *alcohols*; a suffix meaning *oil*; a suffix used in names of many pharmaceutical preparations.

old (ôld), *a.*; **old'er** (ôl'dēr) or **eld'er**; **old'est** or **eld'est**. *Elder* and *eldest* are now chiefly used in designating the older or oldest of two or more persons (see **ELDER**). Not young; advanced far in years or life; of or pertaining to old

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

persons or advanced life; not new or fresh; long used; worn out; having (a certain) age; experienced; cunning; long-standing; not new or modern; of or relating to the past; ancient; former; earlier; old-fashioned; antiquated. — **Syn.** Ancient, antique, antiquated, archaic, obsolete; older; elder. — **n.** Old time or a former time.

old'en (ôl'd'n), *a.* Old; ancient.

old'-fash'ioned (ôld'fâsh'înd), *a.* Adhering to old customs or ideas.

old'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

old maid. An elderly or confirmed spinster.

old'ster (ôld'stēr), *n.* An old or elderly person. *Collog.*

old'-world', *a.* Of or pert. to the old, or ancient, world; [**Old World**] of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Eastern Hemisphere.

o'le-ag'i-nous (ô'lê-âj'i-nûs), *a.* Oily; unctuous. — **o'le-ag'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

o'le-an'der (-ân'dēr), *n.* A handsome evergreen shrub with clusters of fragrant red or white flowers. Every part of the plant is dangerously poisonous.

o'le-as'ter (-âs'tēr), *n.* A common shrub or small tree of southern Europe with fragrant yellow flowers and bitter olive-shaped fruit; erroneously, the wild olive.

o'le-in (ô'lê-in), *n.* A fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, abundant in animal and vegetable tissue.

o'le-o-mar'ga-rine (ô'lê-ô-mâr'gâ-rên; -rîn; often incorrectly, mâr'jêr-ên), *n.* A butter substitute made largely from animal fats.

ol-fac'to-ry (ôl-fâk'tô-rî), *a.* Of or pert. to the sense of smell. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). An olfactory organ; the sense of smell; — usually in *pl.*

ol'i-garch (ôl'i-gârk), *n.* A ruler in an oligarchy.

ol'i-gar'chy (ôl'i-gâr'kî), *n.*; *pl.* -CHIES (-kîz). A form of government in which the power is vested in a few, or a state so governed; those who form the ruling few. — **ol'i-gar'chie** (-gâr'kîk), **ol'i-gar'chi-cal** (-kî-kâl), *a.*

ol'i-o (ô'lî-ô), *n.*; *pl.* OLIOS (-ôz). A dish of many ingredients; hodgepodge; mixture; medley.

o'le-o-res'in (ô'lê-ô-rêz'î'n), *n.* A natural product which is essentially a mixture of essential oil and resin, as copaiba.

ol'i-va'ceous (ôl'i-vâ'shûs), *a.* Resembling the olive; olive-green.

ol'ive (ôl'iv), *n.* A certain tree cultivated for its fruit; its fruit, esteemed as a relish, esp. when green, and for its oil; an olive branch or wreath; olive

color. — *a.* Of a dark brownish or yellowish green like the unripe olive; brownish yellow; tawny or swarthy, as a complexion.

olive branch. A branch of the olive tree, considered an emblem of peace; anything offered as a sign of peace or good will.

ol'iv-ine (ôl'î-vîn; -vên), *n.* Chrysolite; green garnet.

ol'la-po-dri'da (ôl'â-pô-drê'dâ), *n.* A kind of meat and vegetable stew (a favorite Spanish dish); medley; olio.

O-lym'pi-ad (ô-lîm'pî-âd), *n.* The period from one Olympian festival to the next.

O-lym'pi-an (-ân), *a.* Of or pert. to Mount Olympus in Thessaly, or Olympia in ancient Elis, in the Greek Peloponnesus. The **Olympian games** were held every fourth year, from 776 B. C. (it was claimed), and the Greeks reckoned time in Olympiads, or periods of four years, from that date.

O-lym'pic (-pîk), *a.* Olympian. — *n.* An Olympian game; — usually in *pl.*

o-ma'sum (ô-mâ'sûm), *n.* The third division in the stomach of ruminants.

om'ber (ôm'bēr), *n.* A card game of Spanish origin, formerly popular.

o-me'ga (ô-mê'gâ; ô'mê-gâ; ô-mêg'â), *n.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet; the end; death.

om'e-let (ôm'ê-lêt; ôm'lêt), *n.* Eggs beaten up with milk or water and fried.

o'men (ô'mên), *n.* An indication or action taken as a foreshowing; foretoken; foreboding; presage; augury. — *v. t.* To foreshow by signs or portents; presage; augur.

o-men'tum (ô-mên'tûm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tâ). A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc. The great omentum, or caul, forms a great sac, attached to the stomach and transverse colon. The lesser omentum connects the stomach and liver.

om'i-nous (ôm'î-nûs), *a.* Of or pert. to an omen or omens; esp., foreboding or foreshowing evil; inauspicious. — **Syn.** Portentous, sinister. — **om'i-nous-ly**, *adv.* — **om'i-nous-ness**, *n.*

o-mis'sible (ô-mîs'î-b'l), *a.* That may be omitted.

o-mis'sion (ô-mîsh'î'n), *n.* Act of omitting; state of being omitted; neglect to do something; that which is omitted or left undone.

o-mit' (ô-mît'), *v. t.* To leave out or unmentioned; leave undone; neglect.

om'ni-bus (ôm'nî-bûs), *n.* A large

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôôd, fôôt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

heavy four-wheeled public vehicle; a bus, for carrying a considerable number of passengers.

om-ni-fa-ri-ous (ôm-nî-fă-rî-ûs), *a.* Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

om-nip'o-tence (ôm-nîp'ô-téns), *n.* Omnipotent quality, state, or power; one that is omnipotent; [*cap.*] the Deity.

om-nip'o-tent (-tént), *a.* Able in every way and for every work; all-powerful. — *n.* One who is omnipotent; [*cap.*]

In the Omnipotent, the Almighty; God. — **om-nip'o-tent-ly**, *adv.*

om-ni-pres'ent (ôm-nî-prêz'ént), *a.* Present everywhere at once; ubiquitous. — **om-ni-pres'ence** (-éns), *n.*

om-nis'cience (ôm-nîsh'éns), *n.* Quality or state of being omniscient; [*cap.*] God.

om-nis'cient (-ént), *a.* Having universal knowledge; infinitely knowing or wise. — **om-nis'cient-ly**, *adv.*

om-niv'o-rous (ôm-nîv'ô-rûs), *a.* Eating everything; esp., of animals, eating both animal and vegetable food. — **om-niv'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **-o-rous-ness**, *n.*

on (ôn), *prep.* Over and in contact with; upon; in contact with; in connection or activity with, in, or in respect of; indicating a basis or ground of action, opinion, reliance, etc.; in, or relating to, the region towards; at; in, within, or during; upon the occasion of; following upon; to or against; toward; to the account of; in reference or relation to; about. — **on to**, **on'to**, *prep.*, upon; on; to; — usually called a colloquialism. — *adv.* In or into a position, relation, or state denoted by *on*, *prep.*, as of support, contact, continuance, progress, etc.

once (wûns), *adv.* One time and no more; at any one time; ever (often conjunctive, equiv. to *if ever* or *whenever*); at some one time (usually referring to the past); formerly. — *a.* That once was; former. — *n.* One time or occasion (used in *for once*, *this once*, etc.). — **at once**, simultaneously; immediately.

one (wûn), *a.* Being a single unit, being, or thing; individual; denoting a person or thing indefinitely; a certain; denoting a particular thing or person (often in antithesis to *another*, *other*); closely bound together; united; single in kind; the same. — **one day**, on a certain indefinite day in the past; some day in the future. — *n.* A single unit; unity; a symbol for a unit; a single person or thing. — *indef. pron.*; *pl.* **ONES** (wûnz). A certain person or thing not specified; a person or thing of the kind under con-

sideration; any person or thing whatever; anybody.

one'ness (wûn'nës), *n.* Singleness; unity; sameness.

on'er-ous (ôn'êr-ûs), *a.* Burdensome; oppressive; troublesome. — **on'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **on'er-ous-ness**, *n.*

one'self (wûn'sêlf'), *pron.* A reflexive and emphatic form for the indefinite pronoun *one*.

one'-sid'ed (wûn'sîd'êd), *a.* Having, or occurring on, one side only; having one side prominent or more developed; partial; unfair.

on'ion (ôn'yûn), *n.* A certain plant having an edible bulb of pungent taste and odor; also, its bulb.

on'ly (ôn'li), *a.* Alone in its or their class; single; alone because of superiority; preëminent; chief. — *adv.* Exclusively; solely; merely. — *conj.* Save or except (that).

on'o-mat'o-pœ'ia (ôn'ô-măt'ô-pê'yâ; ô-nôm'â-tô-), *n.* Formation of a word or words in imitation of a sound; a word so formed; as, *buzz*. — **on'o-mat'o-po-et'ic** (-pô-êt'ik), *a.*

on'set (ôn'sêt'), *n.* A setting upon; attack; assault.

on'slaught (-slôt'), *n.* A furious attack.

on-tog'e-ny (ôn-tôj'ê-nî), *n.* The life history or development of an individual.

on-tol'o-gy (ôn-tôl'ô-jî), *n.* The science of being or reality.

o'nus (ô'nûs), *n.* A burden; obligation.

on'ward (ôn'wêrd), *a.* Moving forward; forward. — *adv.* Toward a point before or in front; forward; in an advanced position; in front; on.

on'wards (ôn'wêrdz), *adv.* Onward.

on'yx (ôn'yks; ô'nîks), *n.*; *pl.* **ONYXES** (-êz). Chalcedony in layers of different shades of color.

o'o-lite (ô'ô-lît), *n.* A rock consisting of small round grains, usually carbonate of lime, resembling the roe of fish. — **o'o-lit'ic** (-lît'ik), *a.*

o-ol'o-gy (ô-ôl'ô-jî), *n.* Ornithology treating of birds' eggs.

oo'long (ôô'lông), *n.* A fragrant variety of black tea.

ooze (ôöz), *n.* A decoction of oak bark, sumac, etc., used in tanning; act of oozing; also, that which oozes. — *v. i.* To percolate; exude; escape, or leak out, slowly and quietly. — *v. t.* To exude or give out slowly.

ooze (ôöz), *n.* Soft mud or slime.

oo'zy (ôô'zî), *a.* Containing, or composed of, ooze; miry; exuding moisture; slimy.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

o-pac'i-ty (ô-pās'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being opaque; obscurity.

o'pal (ô'pāl), *n.* An amorphous form of silica, softer and lighter than quartz. The *precious*, or *noble*, *opal* is iridescent, and is valued as a gem.

o'pal-esce' (-ēs'), *v. i.* To emit or exhibit a play of colors, like an opal. — **o'pal-es'cence** (-ēns), *n.* — **o'pal-es'cent** (-ēs'ēnt), *a.*

o'pal-ine (ô'pāl-in; -īn), *a.* Of or like opal; opalescent.

o-paque' (ô-pāk'), *a.* Not luminous; dark; impervious to light; not transparent; obscure; also, dull. — *n.* That which is opaque. — **o-paque'ly**, *adv.* — **o-paque'ness**, *n.*

ope (ôp), *a. & vb.* Open. *Poetic.*

o'pen (ô'p'n), *a.* Not shut or closed; affording free ingress or egress; not obstructed or clogged; free to be entered, visited, or used; without restrictions as to the participants; available; disengaged; of weather or season, not frosty or inclement; not foggy; uncovered; exposed; bare; not secret, hidden, or disguised; public; sincere; frank; extended; expanded; perforated; porous; of a vowel, uttered with a relatively wide opening of the mouth; of a consonant, uttered with the oral passage narrowed without closure, as *s*; accessible; responsive; amenable; generous; not settled or adjusted. — **Syn.** Unclosed, unprotected, exposed; unreserved, honest, artless. — *v. t.* To move (a door, lid, etc.) from its shut position; render clear for passage; render open or accessible; spread out; unfold or unroll; make one or more openings in; loosen or make less compact; enter upon; begin. — *v. i.* To become open; unclose; give access; have an opening, passage, or outlet; expand; become or be disclosed; begin. — *n.* Open space, as land without trees or obstructions; open ocean, water, or air; — chiefly with *the*.

open door. Open or free admission to all; hospitable welcome; free opportunity; in modern diplomacy, opportunity for intercourse, esp. commercial; open to all upon equal terms.

o'pen-eyed' (-id'), *a.* Watchful; discerning; receptive.

o'pen-hand'ed, *a.* Generous; liberal.

o'pen-heart'ed, *a.* Candid; frank; generous.

o'pen-ing (ô'p'n-ing; ôp'n-ing), *vb. n.* A making or becoming open; an open place or part; a breach; gap; hole; width; span; act of beginning; first step or appearance; an opportunity.

o'pen-ly, *adv.*, **o'pen-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

o'pen-work' (ô'p'n-wûrk'), *n.* Any work made to show openings through its substance.

op'er-a (ôp'ēr-ā), *n.* A drama wholly or mostly sung, with orchestral accompaniment and appropriate costumes, scenery, and action; a house where operas are performed.

o'pé'ra' bouffe' (ô'pā'rā' bōōf'). [F.] Comic opera. esp. of farcical character.

o'pé'ra' co'mique' (ô'pā'rā' kô'mēk'). [F.] Comic opera, distinguished from *grand opera* in having its musical numbers interspersed with spoken dialogue.

opera glass or glasses. A small telescope, usually binocular; a lorgnette.

op'er-ant (ôp'ēr-ānt), *a. & n.* Operative.

op'er-ate (ôp'ēr-āt), *v. i.* To perform a work or labor; to act; produce or take effect; perform an operation; conduct operations against the enemy; *Commercial Cant.*, deal in stocks, etc., esp. speculatively. — *v. t.* To produce an effect; work; put into, or to continue in, operation; conduct.

op'er-at'ic (-āt'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, opera.

op'er-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act, process, or effect of operating; agency; exertion of power or influence; mode of action or form of activity; state of being operative or in action; an act done as part of a plan; a surgical action on the living body, to produce a curative or remedial effect.

op'er-a-tive (ôp'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Capable of acting; operating; effective; efficacious; involving, or having to do with, physical operations. — *n.* A mechanic; factory hand.

o-per'eu-lum (ô-pûr'kû-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LA (-lā), E. -LUMS (-lŭmz). A lid or lidlike process or part.

op'er-a'tor (ôp'ēr-ā'tēr), *n.* One that operates.

op'er-et'ta (ôp'ēr-ēt'tā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TAS (-āz); It. -TE (It. ô'pē-rēt'tā). A short, light, musical drama.

op'er-ose (ôp'ēr-ôs), *a.* Laborious; elaborate.

o-phid'i-an (ô-fid'i-ān), *n.* Any of a division (*Ophidia*) of reptiles, consisting of the snakes, or serpents. — **o-phid'i-an**, *a.*

oph-thal'mi-a (ôf-thāl'mī-ā), *n.* An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye or of the eyeball.

oph-thal'mic (-mīk), *a.* Of or pert. to the eye; ocular.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôd, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŷk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

oph-thal'mo-scope (ôf-thăl'mô-skôp), *n.* An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, esp. the retina.

o'pi-ate (ô'pi-ât), *n.* Any narcotic medicine containing, or derived from, opium. — *a.* Containing opium; narcotic; anodyne.

o-pine' (ô-pîn'), *v. t. & i.* To have or express an opinion; think; suppose.

o-pin'ion (ô-pin'yân), *n.* A belief; estimation; a formal judgment by an expert; the formal expression by a judge of the legal principles on which a decision is based. — **Syn.** Idea, impression, notion, sentiment.

o-pin'ion-at'ed (-ât/éd), *a.* Stiff in adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate; self-willed.

o-pin'ion-a-tive (-â-tív), *a.* Of or pert. to opinion; doctrinal; opinionated.

o'pi-um (ô'pi-ûm), *n.* A powerful narcotic drug consisting of the inspissated juice of a species of poppy.

op'o-del'doe (ôp'ô-dêl'dôk), *n.* A liniment containing soap, camphor, and alcohol.

o-pos'sum (ô-pôs'ûm), *n.* Any of various American marsupials. When caught they feign death.

op-po'nent (ô-pô'nént), *a.* Opposite; opposing; adverse. — *n.* One who opposes. — **Syn.** Adversary, antagonist.

op por-tune' (ôp'ôr-tûn'; ôp'ôr-tûn), *a.* Fit; ready; seasonable; timely. — **op-por-tune'ly**, *adv.* — **op'por-tune'-ness**, *n.*

op'por-tu'nism (ôp'ôr-tû'nîz'm), *n.* The taking advantage, as in politics, of opportunities, often with little regard for principles. — **op por-tu'nist**, *n.*

op'por-tu'ni-ty (-nî-tî), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tîz). Fit or convenient time; chance.

op-pos'a-ble (ô-pôz'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being resisted; capable of being placed opposite something else.

op-pose' (ô-pôz'), *v. t.* To place in front of or over against; present; put in opposition; set against; resist; confront. — **Syn.** Withstand, gainsay, contravene, oppugn. — **op-pos'er** (ô-pôz'êr), *n.*

op'po-site (ôp'ô-zî't), *a.* Set over against; facing (often with *to*); contrarily turned or moving; diametrically different; repugnant; antagonistic. — **Syn.** Contrary, contradictory. — *n.* That which is opposed or contrary. — **op'po-site-ly**, *adv.* — **op'po-site-ness**, *n.*

op'po-si'tion (ôp'ô-zîsh'ûn), *n.* Act of setting opposite, or the state of being so set; situation of a heavenly body with respect to another 180° from it in celestial longitude; hostile or contrary action

or condition; resistance; an obstacle; in politics, the party opposed to the party in power.

op-press' (ô-prêss'), *v. t.* To weigh heavily on; weigh down; crush by abuse of power or authority; tyrannize over.

op-pres'sion (-prêsh'ûn), *n.* Act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; cruelty; tyranny.

op-pres'sive (ô-prêss'îv), *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; heavy; hard to be borne. — **op-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **op-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

op-pres'sor (ô-prêss'êr), *n.* One that oppresses.

op-pro'bri-ous (ô-prô'bri-ûs), *a.* Expressive of opprobrium; scurrilous; infamous; despised. — **Syn.** Disgraceful, reproachful, abusive, insulting, offensive; contemptuous, insolent, disdainful; gross, vile, vulgar, low, foul, indecent, scurrile, contumelious, scurrilous. — **op-pro'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **op-pro'bri-ous-ness**, *n.*

op-pro'bri-um (-ûm), *n.* Infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language; cause of disgrace or reproach.

op-pugn' (ô-pûn'), *v. t. & i.* To fight against; attack; resist.

op-pug'nant (ô-pûg'nânt), *a.* Hostile; opposing. — **op-pug'nant-cy** (-nân-sî), *n.*

op'so-nin (ôp'sô-nîn), *n.* A constituent of blood serum which renders invading pathogenic bacteria more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.

op'ta-tive (ôp'tâ-tîv), *a.* Expressing desire or wish. — *n.* The optative mood, or a verb denoting it.

optative mood. That mood of a verb which expresses a wish or desire.

op'tic (ôp'tîk), *a.* Ocular; relating to optics. — *n.* The eye.

op'ti-cal (ôp'tî-kâl), *a.* Relating to the science of optics; relating to vision; optic. — **op'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

op'ti'cian (ôp'tîsh'ân), *n.* One who makes, or deals in, optical glasses and instruments.

op'tics (ôp'tîks), *n.* Science dealing with the nature and properties of light, and the phenomena of vision.

optic nerve. The nerve of sight, connecting the eye and the optic centers of the brain.

op'ti-mism (-tî-mîz'm), *n.* The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best; a disposition to take the most hopeful view. — **op'ti-mist** (-mîst), *n.* — **-mis'tic** (-mîs'tîk), *a.*

op'tion (ôp'shûn), *n.* Act of choosing; choice; power of choosing; right of

âle, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

choice or election; alternative; that which is offered for choice, or which is chosen; a stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its fulfillment on any day within a specified limit.

op'tion-al (-āl), *a.* Involving an option; not compulsory. — *n.* An optional study; an elective.

op'u-lence (öp'ū-lēns), *n.* Wealth; affluence.

op'u-lent (-lēnt), *a.* Having a large estate or property; rich; luxuriant.

o'pus (ō'pūs), *n.*; *pl.* OPERA (öp'ē-rā). [L.] A work; work; esp., a musical composition.

or (ör), *conj.* A coordinating conjunction marking an alternative.

-or. (1) A suffix forming nouns and denoting *act, state, or quality of*. Examples: error, *act of erring*; fervor, *state of being fervid*; candor, *quality or state of being candid*.

(2) A suffix (equivalent to *-er*, but chiefly appended to words of Latin origin) denoting the *agent or doer*, and signifying *one that, one who*. Examples: elevator, *one (a machine) that elevates*; actor, *one who acts*.

or'a-cle (ör'ā-k'l), *n.* In classical antiquity, the medium by which a god reveals hidden knowledge or divine purpose; the place where the revelation is given; the response of an oracle to a question or petition; one supposed to give oracular knowledge or decisions; an authoritative or wise expression; a wise answer. — **o-rac'u-lar** (ō-rāk'ū-lār), *a.* — **o-rac'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **o-rac'u-lar-ness**, *n.*

o'ral (ō'rāl), *a.* Uttered by the mouth; spoken; using speech or the lips; of or pert. to the mouth. — **o'ral-ly**, *adv.*

o-rang' (ō-räng'), *n.* The orang-utan.

or'ange (ör'ēnj; -inj), *n.* The large, globose fruit of an evergreen tree with fragrant white flowers; also, the tree; any of several trees or fruits more or less resembling the orange; the color of the orange; reddish yellow. — *a.* Of or pert. to an orange; of the color of an orange.

or'ange-ade' (-äd'), *n.* A drink made of orange juice and water.

Or'ange-man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One of a secret society organized in the north of Ireland in 1795, for the support of the Protestant religion; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange (William III. of England).

or'ange-ry (ör'ēnj-rī; -inj-), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A protected place for raising oranges.

o-rang'-u-tan' (ō-räng'ōō-tān'), or **o-rang'-ou-tang'** (-täng'), *n.* An anthropoid ape of Borneo and Sumatra, distinguished by small ears, brown skin, and long, sparse, reddish brown hair.

o-ra'tion (ō-rā'shūn), *n.* An elaborate and formal discourse, esp. on some special occasion. — **Syn.** Address, speech, harangue.

or'a-tor (ör'ā-tēr), *n.* In law, the petitioner or plaintiff; a public speaker, esp. one distinguished for skill and power. —

or'a-tor'i-cal (-tör'ī-kāl), *a.* — **or'a-tor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

or'a-to-ri-o (ör'ā-tō'rī-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -RIOS (-ōz). A dramatic text or poem, usually founded on some Biblical theme, set to music, with orchestral accompaniment, but without action, scenery, or costume.

or'a-to-ry (ör'ā-tō-rī), *n.* Art of an orator; eloquence.

or'a-to-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A place of prayer; esp., a small chapel for private devotions.

orb (örb), *n.* A sphere; esp., a celestial sphere; globe; *Poetic*, the eye. — *v. t. & i.* To form into a globe, disk, or circle.

or-bic'u-lar (ör-bīk'ū-lār), *a.* Like an orb; spherical; circular.

or-bic'u-late (-lāt), or **or-bic'u-lat'ed** (-lāt'ēd), *a.* Circular, or nearly circular.

or'bit (ör'bīt), *n.* The eye socket; the path of a heavenly body in its revolution around another body. — **or'bit-al** (-bīt-āl), *a.*

or'chard (ör'chērd), *n.* An inclosure containing fruit trees; the trees collectively.

or'ches-tra (ör'kēs-trā), *n.* In ancient Greek theaters, the circular space used by the chorus, in front of the proscenium; in a modern theater, etc., the space used by a company of instrumental performers; the forward part, sometimes all, of the main floor in a theater; a company of performers on various instruments, including esp. those of the viol class. — **or-ches'tral** (ör-kēs'trāl; ör-kēs-trāl), *a.*

or'ches-tra'tion (ör'kēs-trā'shūn), *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra.

or-ches'tri-on (ör-kēs'trī-ōn), *n.* A large music box imitating a variety of orchestral instruments.

or'chid (ör'kid), *n.* Any of various perennial epiphytes or terrestrial plants, having usually showy flowers with a corolla of three petals, one differing greatly from the others and often spurred. — **or'chi-da'ceous** (-kī-dā'shūs), *a.*

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

or'chis (ôr'kîs), *n.* An orchid.

or-dain' (ôr-dân'), *v. t.* To invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; establish; constitute; decree; appoint; enact; esp., of the Deity, fate, etc., to destine; predestine.

or'de-al (ôr'dê-âl; -dêl), *n.* A primitive means to determine guilt or innocence by imposing dangerous or painful tests supposed to be under superhuman control; any severe trial; trying experience.

or'der (ôr'dêr), *n.* A society of persons united by some common rule of obligation or honorary distinction; the insignia or badge of such a society; any of the several grades or ranks of the Christian ministry (now usually in *pl.*); the office or status of a person in the Christian ministry; a rank or class in society; a style of building; in classical architecture a type of column and entablature, viewed as the unit of a style; in biology, a category of classification above the family and below the class; regular arrangement; method; system; a prescribed form of service, as for a rite; customary mode of procedure (used of debate); conformity to law or decorum; condition in general; normal state; a rule or regulation; a command; direction; a commission to buy, sell, or supply goods, pay money, etc. — **in order to**, for the purpose of. — *v. t.* To put in, or reduce to, order; regulate; dispose; direct; rule; give an order for; command. — *v. i.* To give orders; issue commands. — **or'der-er**, *n.*

or'der-ing, *n.* Arrangement, regulation, ordination, etc.

or'der-li-ness (-lî-nêss), *n.* State, quality, or fact of being orderly.

or'der-ly, *a.* Conformed to order; in order; regular; observant of order or rule; obedient; quiet; performed in good order; keeping order; conveying orders. — *adv.* According to due order; methodically. — *n.*; *pl.* -**LIES** (-lîz). An officer or soldier who attends a superior officer to carry his orders, etc.; a hospital attendant who does general work.

or'di-nal (ôr'dî-nâl), *a.* Indicating order or succession; of or pert. to an order. — *n.* A book containing certain church services; a word denoting order; an ordinal number (as first, second, etc.).

or'di-nance (-nâns), *n.* Orderly arrangement; regular disposition; that which is decreed or ordained, as by God or fate; established rule; esp., any public law; a prescribed practice or usage; an established rite or ceremony.

or'di-na-ri-ly, *adv.* of ORDINARY.

or'di-na-ry (-nâ-rî), *a.* According to established order; regular; common; usual; of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished; commonplace. — *n.* An officer, as a judge, who has original jurisdiction in his own right; that which is ordinary; a table d'hôte, or regular, meal; a tavern or eating house, or its dining room. — **in ordinary**, in actual and constant service; constantly attending and serving, as a physician.

or'di-na'tion (ôr'dî-nâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of ordaining; state of being ordained; the conferring of holy orders.

ord'nance (ôrd'nâns), *n.* Military supplies, including all artillery and ammunition, small arms, etc.; cannon; artillery.

or'dure (ôr'dûr), *n.* Filth; dung; excrement; feces.

ore (ôr), *n.* A native compound containing one or more metals or metallic constituents; a native metal or valuable native nonmetal, as sulphur.

o're-ad (ô'rê-âd), *n.* One of the nymphs of mountains and hills.

or'gan (ôr'gân), *n.* A wind instrument consisting of from one to many sets of pipes, sounded by compressed air from bellows, and played by means of one or more keyboards; a barrel organ; a reed organ; *Biol.*, a part or structure in an animal or plant adapted to perform some specific function, as the heart, kidney, etc.; an instrument, medium, or faculty by which an action is performed.

or'gan-die (ôr'gân-dî), *n.* A kind of fine thin muslin used for dresses.

or-gan'ic (ôr-gân'îk), *a.* Instrumental; of or pert. to an organ or system of organs; pert. to, or derived from, living organisms; pert. to, or inherent in, a certain organization or structure; constitutional. — **or-gan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

or'gan-ism (ôr'gân-îz'm), *n.* Organization; any animal or plant; something likened to a physical organism.

or'gan-ist, *n.* A player on the organ.

or-gan-i-za'tion (-î-zâ'shŭn; -î-zâ'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of organizing; state or manner of being organized; organic structure; any organic whole.

or'gan-ize (ôr'gân-îz), *v. t.* To make organic; to arrange or constitute in mutually dependent parts; systematize. — **or-gan-iz'er** (-îz'êr), *n.*

or-ga-nog'ra-phy (ôr'gâ-nôg'râ-fî), *n.* A description of the organs of animals or plants.

or'gasm (ôr'gâz'm), *n.* Eager or immoderate excitement or action; height of sexual excitement.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

or'gi-as'tic (ôr'jî-ăs'tîk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, orgies.

or'gies, *n., pl.* of ORGY.

or'gy (ôr'jî), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jîz). In Greek and Roman antiquity, secret rites in honor of a deity, esp. Dionysus (Bacchus), characterized by ecstatic singing and dancing, and often dissolute revelry (chiefly in *pl.*); drunken revelry; carousal.

o'ri-el (ô'ri-êl), *n.* A bay window, esp. one polygonal in plan.

o'ri-ent (ô'ri-ênt), *a.* Bright; lustrous; pellucid (of superior pearls and gems, the most perfect being anciently found in the East); rising, as the sun. — *n.* [Usually *cap.*] The East; eastern countries; esp., the countries immediately east of the Mediterranean; the countries of Asia generally. — *v. t.* To cause to point toward the east; ascertain the bearings of; set right by adjusting to principles; put into a correct position or relation.

o'ri-en'tal (ô'ri-ên'tâl), *a.* [Usually *cap.*] Pert. to, situated, or characteristic of, the Orient, or East; Eastern. — *n.* [Usually *cap.*] A member of one of the indigenous races of the Orient; an Asiatic.

o'ri-en'tal-ism (-îz'm), *n.* [Usually *cap.*] Any trait, style, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people; knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, etc. — **o'ri-en'tal-ist**, *n.* [Usually *cap.*]

o'ri-en-tate' (ô'ri-ên-tât'; ô'ri-ên'tât), *v. t.* To orient. — *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east.

o'ri-en-ta'tion (-ên-tâ'shûn), *n.* Act or process of orienting.

or'i-fice (ôr'î-fis), *n.* A mouth or aperture, as of a tube; opening; hole; perforation.

or'i-flamme (ôr'î-flâm), *n.* The ancient banner of St. Denis carried before the early French kings as a sacred and royal ensign.

or'i-gin (-jîn), *n.* The first existence or beginning; birth; parentage; ancestry; that from which anything primarily proceeds; the fountain; spring; cause. — **Syn.** Source, root; rise, commencement, beginning, inception.

o-rig'i-nal (ô-rîj'î-nâl), *a.* Of or pert. to the origin or beginning; first in order or existence; primitive; primary; not copied, reproduced, or translated; novel; fresh; independent and creative; inventive. — *n.* That which is original; that of which something else is a copy; a person original, esp. eccentric, in action,

opinion, or character. — **o-rig'i-nal'i-ty** (-nâl'î-tî), *n.*

o-rig'i-nal-ly, *adv.* By virtue of origin; primarily; at the time of origin; at first. **original sin.** In theology, the innate sin, or depravity, inherited from our parents, and originally from Adam.

o-rig'i-nate (-nât), *v. t.* To give an origin or beginning to; produce as new.

— *v. i.* To have origin; begin to exist or act. — **o-rig'i-na'tion** (-nâ'shûn), *n.* —

o-rig'i-na'tor (-nâ'tôr), *n.*

o'ri-ole (ô'ri-ôl), *n.* Any of various birds of typically orange (or yellow) and black coloration.

O-ri'on (ô-rî'ôn), *n.* A large and bright constellation on the equator.

or'i-son (ôr'î-zûn), *n.* A prayer; supplication. *Archaic.*

Or'le-an-ist (ôr'lê-ân-îst), *n.* An adherent of the Orleans family, which claims the throne of France. Louis Philippe was the only sovereign (1830-48) of the family.

or'lop (ôr'lôp), *n.* Lowest deck of a vessel.

or'mo-lu (ôr'mô-lôo), *n.* A kind of brass in imitation of gold.

or'na-ment (-nâ-mênt), *n.* An embellishment; adornment. — *v. t.* To adorn; deck; embellish.

or'na-men'tal (-mên'tâl), *a.* Serving to ornament; characterized by ornament. — **or'na-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

or-na-men-ta'tion (-mên-tâ'shûn), *n.* Act of ornamenting; state of being ornamented; that which ornaments.

or-nate' (ôr-nât'; ô'r'nât), *a.* Elaborately adorned; of a literary style, embellished. — **or-nate'ly**, *adv.* — **or-nate'-ness**, *n.*

or'ni-thol'o-gy (ôr'nî-thôl'ô-jî), *n.* Zoology treating of birds. — **or'ni-tho-log'i-cal** (ôr'nî-thô-lôj'î-kâl), *a.* — **or'ni-thol'o-gist** (-thôl'ô-jîst), *n.*

or'ni-thop'ter (ôr'nî-thôp'têr), *n.* A flying machine propelled by flapping wings.

o-rog'ra-phy (ô-rôg'rá-fi), *n.* Orology. — **or'o-graph'ic** (ôr'ô-gráf'îk), *a.*

o'ro-ide (ô'rô-îd; -îd), *n.* An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold and used in making cheap jewelry.

o-ro'l'o-gy (ô-rôl'ô-jî), *n.* Science of mountains. — **or'o-log'i-cal** (ôr'ô-lôj'î-kâl), *a.*

o'ro-tund (ôr'ô-tünd; ô'r'ô-), *a.* Full, clear, strong, and smooth; ringing and musical; — of the voice. Also, pompous; bombastic.

or'phan (ôr'fân), *n.* A child bereaved

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing. ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich. ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

by death of both father and mother, or of either parent. — *v. t.* To deprive of a parent or of parents.

or'phan-age (ôr'fân-âj), *n.* State of being an orphan; an institution for the care of orphans.

Or'phic (ôr'fik), *a.* [*Also l. c.*] Oracular.

or'pi-ment (ôr'pî-mént), *n.* A yellow sulphide of arsenic used as a pigment.

or'rer-y (ôr'ër-l), *n.* An apparatus to illustrate the relative motions of the planets, etc.

or'ris (-îs), *n.* A variety of iris, or its fragrant rootstock.

or'tho- (ôr'thō-), *a.* Combining form denoting *straight, right, upright, correct, regular.*

or'tho-clase (ôr'thō-klās; -klāz), *n.* Common or potash feldspar.

or'tho-dox (-dōks), *a.* Sound in opinion or doctrine; holding the Christian faith as formulated in the great church creeds and confessions; according to Scripture as interpreted in the creed of a church or the like; approved; conventional.

or'tho-dox'y (-dōk'sî), *n.; pl. -DOXIES* (-sîz). Orthodox character, belief, practice, or the like.

or'tho-e-py (ôr'thō-ê-pî; ôr'thō-ê-pî), *n.* Art of uttering words correctly; correct pronunciation; part of grammar which treats of pronunciation; phonology. —

or'tho-ep'ic (-êp'ik), **-ep'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **or'tho-e-pist** (ôr'thō-ê-pîst; ôr'thō-), *n.*

or'thog'ra-pher (ôr'thōg'râ-fēr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells correctly.

or'tho-graph'ic (ôr'thō-grăf'ik), **or'tho-graph'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to orthography; also, correct in spelling; of or pert. to right lines or angles. — **or'tho-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

or'thog'ra-phy (ôr'thōg'râ-flî), *n.* Correct spelling; grammar treating of letters and spelling; a drawing in correct projection.

or'tho-pe'dics (ôr'thō-pē'dîks), *n.* Correction or prevention of deformities, esp. in children. — **or'tho-pe'dic** (ôr'thō-pē'dîk; -pēd'ik), *a.*

or'thop'ter (ôr'thōp'tēr), *n.* An ornithopter.

or'thop'ter-an (-tēr-ân), *n.* Any of an order (*Orthoptera*) of insects comprising the grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, cockroaches, etc. — **or'thop'ter-an** (-ân), **or'thop'ter-ous** (-ûs), *a.*

or'to-lan (ôr'tō-lân), *n.* A European hunting (bird) much netted and fat-

tened for a table delicacy; a kind of rial (bird); the bobolink.

o'ryx (ô'rîks; ôr'îks), *n.* Any of several large African antelopes having long and nearly straight horns.

os (ôs), *n.; pl. OSSA* (ôs'â). [*L.*] A bone.

os, *n.; pl. ORA* (ô'râ). [*L.*] A mouth; opening.

O'sage or'ange (ô'sâj). An ornamental American tree allied to the mulberry; also, its yellow, apple-shaped fruit.

Os'can (ôs'kân), *n.* One of a race of ancient Italy, occupying Campania; also, their language. — **Os'can**, *a.*

os'cil-late (ôs'î-lât), *v. i.* To move or swing backward and forward; vibrate like a pendulum; vary or fluctuate between fixed limits; change repeatedly back and forth. — **os'cil-la'tion** (-lâ-shûn), *n.* — **os'cil-la'tor** (ôs'î-lâ-tēr), *n.* — **os'cil-la-to-ry** (-lâ-tô-rî), *a.*

os'cine (ôs'în; -in), *n.* Any of a superfamily or division (*Oscines*) of passerine birds comprising those with the most highly specialized vocal apparatus. Its members are classed as the **singing birds**, though many do not sing.

os'cil-tan-cy (-î-tân-sî), *n.* Drowsiness; dullness; sluggishness.

os'cu-late (-kû-lât), *v. t. & i.* To kiss. —

os'cu-la'tion (-lâ-shûn), *n.* — **os'cu-la-to-ry** (ôs'kû-lâ-tô-rî), *a.*

-ose (-ôs). A suffix denoting *full of, containing, having the qualities of, like*; as in: *verbose, full of words; globose, like a globe.*

o'sier (ô'zhēr), *n.* Any of various willows the pliable twigs of which are used for furniture, baskets, etc.; any of several American dogwoods.

os'mi-um (ôs'mî-ûm; ôz'-), *n.* A hard, bluish white metal of the platinum group, the heaviest substance known (Symbol, *Os.*). — **os'mic** (-mîk), *a.*

os-mo'sis (ôs-mô'sîs; ôz-), **os'mose** (ôs'môs; ôz'-), *n.* A kind of diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids separated by a permeable partition, as an animal membrane. — **os-mot'ic** (-môt'ik), *a.*

os'prey (ôs'prâ), *n.* A large hawk which feeds on fish.

os'se-ous (-ê-ûs), *a.* Composed of or resembling bone; bony.

os'si-cle (-î-k'l), *n.* A little bone or a part like a small bone.

os'si-fi-ca'tion (-fî-kâ-shûn), *n.* State or process of being ossified; that which is ossified.

os'si-fy (ôs'î-fî), *v. i. or t.; -FIED* (-fid); **-FY'ING**. To form or change into bone.

os'ten'si-ble (ôs-tên'sî-b'l), *a.* Shown;

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; âve, èvent, ènd, recènt, makêr; îce, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite.

professed; apparent. — **os-ten-'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **os-ten-'si-bly**, *adv.*
os-ten-'sive (-siv), *a.* Showing; exhibiting; ostensible.
os-ten-ta-'tion (ös'tén-tā'shún), *n.* Unnecessary show; pretentious parade.
os-ten-ta-'tious (-shūs), *a.* Characterized by, fond of, or evincing, ostentation. — **Syn.** Boastful, vainglorious, showy, pretentious, pompous. — **os-ten-ta-'tious-ly**, *adv.*
os-te-ol'-o-gy (-tē-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science of the bones of vertebrates. — **os-te-ol'-o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*
os-te-op'a-'thy (-ōp'ā-thī), *n.* A system of treatment based on the theory that diseases can be remedied by manipulation of the bones, nerves, blood vessels, etc. — **os-te-o-path** (ös'tē-ō-pāth), **os-te-op'a-'thist** (-ōp'ā-thīst), *n.* — **os-te-o-path-'ic** (-ō-pāth'ik), *a.*
ost-'ler (ös'lēr), *n.* A stableman; hostler.
os-tra-'cism (ös'trā-siz'm), *n.* In ancient Greece, a method of temporary banishment by popular vote (with ballots of potsherds or tiles; exclusion by general consent from common privileges, favor, etc.).
os-tra-'cize (-siz), *v. t.*; To exile, banish, or exclude by ostracism.
os-'trich (-trich), *n.* A large, swift-footed African bird. The wings are small and useless for flight. It has been domesticated for the sake of its plumes.
Os-'tro-goth (ös'trō-gōth), *n.* One of the East Goths. — **Os-'tro-goth-'ic**, *a.*
oth-'er (ūth'ēr), *a.* (That) which remains of two, as disting. from that which is specified; (the) remaining; second (as **every other**, every second or alternate); additional; different. — *adv.* Otherwise. — *pron.* One or ones remaining; part remaining; a different or additional one.
oth-'er-while' (-hwil'), **oth-'er-whiles'** (-hwilz'), *adv.* At another time; at other times; sometimes; occasionally.
oth-'er-wise' (-wiz'), *adv.* In another way; contrarily; in different circumstances; in other respects. — *a.* Different; other than denoted.
oth-'er-world-'ly (ūth'ēr-würld'li), *a.* Devoted to the prospect of a world to come, or actuated by motives connected with it; morbidly ascetic.
o-'ti-ose (ō'shī-ös), *a.* At leisure; unemployed; indolent; useless; functionless.
o-tol'-o-gy (ō-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science of the ear and its diseases. — **o-tol'-o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*
ot-'tar (öt'ār), **ot-'to** (-ō). Vars. of **ATTAR**.
ot-'ter (-ēr), *n.* Any of several aquatic,

fish-eating, fur-bearing mammals allied to the martens.

Ot-'to-man (öt'ō-mán), *a.* Of or pert. to the Turks. — *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-mánz). A Turk; [*l. c.*] a stuffed seat without a back.

ou-bli-ette' (ōō'blē-ēt'), *n.* A dungeon with an opening only at the top.

ought (öt), *v.* Orig. *pret.*, later also *p. p.* of **owe** (which see); now only an *auxiliary* in the *pret.* form, except in the illiterate "had ought." To be bound or obliged, as by duty or moral obligation, or by what is necessary, fit, expedient, or naturally or logically to be expected. — **Syn.** Should, must.

ought, *n. & adv.* Aught; anything; at all.
ounce (ouns), *n.* In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth of a pound; in troy and apothecaries' weight, the twelfth of a pound; a small portion or quantity.

ounce (ouns), *n.* A large, beautiful, leopardlike cat of central Asia.

ouph'e (ouf; öof), *n.* An elf or goblin.

our (our), *pron. & a.* Of or pertaining to us; belonging to us.

ours (ourz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive pronoun *our* that is used with no governed noun following; — often after *of*; as, this world of *ours*.

our-selves' (our-sēlvz'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *we*, *us*.

-ous (-ūs). (1) A suffix used to form adjectives, and denoting: *full of, abounding in, having, of the nature of, having the qualities of, like*. Examples: gracious, *abounding in grace*; bulbous, *having bulbs, like a bulb*; poisonous, *of the nature of poison*.

(2) A suffix denoting that the element indicated enters into certain compounds with a valence *relatively lower* than in compounds designated with an adjective ending in *-ic*; as in nitrous, sulphurous, etc., as contrasted with nitric, sulphuric, etc.

ou-'sel (ōō'z'l). Var. of **OUZEL**.

oust (oust), *v. t.* To eject; turn out.

oust-'er (ous'tēr), *n.* *Law.* A putting out of possession; ejection.

out (out), *adv.* Away from a usual or particular place; beyond possession, control, or occupation; in or into a state of loss or deprivation; beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply; to a conclusion; completely; beyond the limits of concealment, privacy, constraint, etc.; in or into a state of freedom, openness, publicity, etc.; beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, proper, etc.; in error; in the wrong; in disagreement, opposition, etc. — **o. and out**, completely; openly. — *n.* One out

űrn, űp, circűs, menű; fűűd, fűűt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

of office (generally in *pl.*); a place or space outside; a corner; that which is opposed; also, esp. *pl.*, an inharmonious relationship (as, they were at *outs*). — *interj.* Expressing impatience, anger, or a desire to be rid of (with the force of command: go out! begone!); expressing grief, horror, or indignation. — *v. t.* To eject. — *v. i.* To come or go out.

out-. A combining form used chiefly: (1) Attributively, in the sense of: *situated or placed near or beyond the boundaries, limits, walls, or the like; outside; exterior; external; outlying; remote*. Examples: outhouse, an *outside* house; outfield, *outlying* field.

(2) Adverbially, forming verbs and nouns, and denoting: *away from the center or source; out; forth; outward*. Examples: outbound, bound *out* or *outward*; outlet, an opening *with outward* direction.

(3) Prepositionally, forming adjectives or adverbs, and meaning *out of* or *outside of* (what is designated by the noun). Example: outdoor, *out of* doors.

(4) As a separable prefix, to form verbs denoting *out; forth; away*. Hence, the senses: *Out of place, being, content, etc.; forth into being or manifestation; to the full or limit; utterly; completely*. Examples: outflow, to flow *out*, or *away*; outwrench, to wrench *out of place*; outblot, to blot *out of being*; outshape, to shape *out*, shape *into being*; outwear, to wear *out*.

(5) As an inseparable prefix, to form verbs, and denoting *beyond, more than, exceeding, excelling, surpassing*. Examples: outlast, outlive, etc., to last, live, etc., *beyond* or *more than*.

out-and-out', *a.* Thoroughgoing; complete; outright.

out-bal'ance (out-bāl'āns), *v. t.* To outweigh.

out-bid' (-bīd'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see BID.) To exceed or surpass in bidding.

out/board (out'bōrd'), *a. & adv.* Outside a vessel's hull; outwardly from the keel.

out/bound' (out'bound'), *a.* Outward bound.

out-brave' (out-brāv'), *v. t.* To face or resist bravely; to excel in bravery, or finery.

out/break' (out'brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth; insurrection.

out/build'ing (out'bīl'dīng), *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, a main house; an outhouse.

out/burst' (-būrst'), *n.* A bursting forth.

out/cast' (out'kāst'), *n.* One who is cast out; an exile; a degraded person;

vagabond. — *a.* Cast out; exiled; degraded; rejected; thrown away.

out-class' (out-klās'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in class.

out/come' (out'kūm'), *n.* Issue; result; consequence.

out/crop' (-krōp'), *n.* The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground; that part of a stratum which appears at the surface. — *v. i.* To come out to the surface of the ground, as strata.

out/cry' (-krī'), *n.* A loud cry; a cry of distress, alarm, etc.; clamor; sale at public auction.

out-dis'tance (-dis'tāns), *v. t.* To pass completely; outstrip.

out-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see DO.) To excel; surpass.

out/door' (out'dōr'), *a.* Being, belonging, or done out of doors or outside.

out/doors' (out'dōrz'; out'dōrz'), *adv.* Out of the house; out of doors. — (out'dōrz'), *n.* The world out of doors.

out/er (out'ēr), *a.* Being on the outside; exterior; external. — **Syn.** Outward, outside, external, exterior.

out'er-most (out'ēr-mōst), *a.* Farthest outward. — *adv.* In the most outward position.

out-face' (out-fās'), *v. t.* To face or look (one) out of countenance; resist by bold looks; brave; defy.

out/field' (out'fēld'), *n.* A field beyond the inclosed land about a homestead; the part of the field beyond the baseball diamond, or infield; the players in the outfield. — **out/field'er** (-fēl'dēr), *n.*

out/fit (-fit), *n.* A fitting out; equipment. — **out/fit'ter**, *n.*

out-flank' (out-flānk'), *v. t.* *Mil.* To go, extend, or be, beyond the flank.

out/flow' (-flō'), *n.* A flowing out; efflux.

out-gen'er-al (-jēn'ēr-āl), *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; outmaneuver.

out/go' (out'gō'), *n.; pl.* -GOES (-gōz'). That which goes, or is paid, out; outlay.

out/go'ing, *a.* Going out; departing.

out-grow' (out-grō'), *v. t.* To surpass in growing; grow away from; grow too large for.

out/growth' (out'grōth'), *n.* That which grows out of anything; an excrescence; offshoot.

out-Her'od (-hēr'ūd), *v. t.* To outdo (Herod) in violence; to exceed (typical violence, outrage, or extravagance).

out/house' (out'hous'), *n.* Outbuilding.

out'ing, *n.* A going out, as from the shore; esp., an airing, or an excursion; distance out at sea.

out-land'ish (out-lān'dīsh), *a.* Unfa-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

miliar; strange; barbarous; uncouth; remote. — **out-land'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **out-land'ish-ness**, *n.*
out-last' (-lást'), *v. t.* To exceed in duration; to survive.
out-law' (out'ló'), *n.* One excluded from the benefit or protection of the law; a lawless person; a fugitive from the law. — *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit or protection of law; proscribe; remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement.
out-law'ry (-lô'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-ríz). Act of outlawing; state of being outlawed.
out-lay' (out'lā'), *n.* A laying out, or expending; expenditure.
out-let' (-lēt), *n.* A passage out; exit; vent.
out-line' (-lin'), *n.* The line which marks the outer limits of an object or figure; contour; style of drawing in which contours are unshaded; a sketch in outline; a preliminary sketch of a plan, system, etc. — *v. t.* To draw the outline of; sketch out or indicate as by an outline.
out-live' (out-liv'), *v. t.* To live longer than; survive.
out-look' (out'lōók'), *n.* A lookout; the view had by one looking out; prospect.
out-ly'ing (-li'ing), *a.* Lying at a distance from the central or main part; remote; detached.
out-ma-neu-ver (-má-nōō'vēr), *v. t.* To surpass in maneuvering.
out-most (out'mōst), *a.* Farthest outward.
out-num'ber (out-nūm'bēr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.
out-of-door', *a.* Being out of the house; outdoor.
out-post' (-pōst'), *n.* Post or station at a distance from the main body of an army.
out-put' (out'pōōt'), *n.* The product of one or more mines, furnaces, or mills, in a given time; yield of any commodity.
out-rage (-rāj), *n.* Injurious and wanton wrong; gross violation of right or decency. — **Syn.** Affront, insult, abuse. — *v. t.* To subject to outrage; treat with violence or abuse; ravish.
out-ra'geous (out-rā'jūs), *a.* Of the nature of an outrage; excessive; violent; atrocious. — **Syn.** Monstrous, nefarious, heinous, flagrant. — **out-ra'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **out-ra'geous-ness**, *n.*
out-rank' (-rānk'), *v. t.* To exceed in rank; hence, to take precedence of.
ou'tré' (ōō'trā'), *a.* [F.] Extravagant; bizarre; as, an *outré* costume.
out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach beyond; surpass. — *v. i.* To reach out; extend.

ou'tre-mer' (ōō'trē-mār'), *n.* [F.] The region beyond the sea; foreign parts.
out-ride' (out-ríd'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **RIDE**.) To ride better or faster than.
ou'trid'er (out'ríd'ēr), *n.* A mounted servant attending a carriage.
out-rig'ger (-rig'ēr), *n.* Any spar or projecting timber, beam, or the like, run out, as from a ship's mast; an out-board support for a rowlock; a boat thus equipped; a device attached to the side of a boat to prevent upsetting; a projecting frame to support the elevating planes or tail planes of an aeroplane.
outright' (outrít'; out'rit'), *adv.* Forthwith; at once; straight ahead; directly; wholly; entirely.
outright' (outrít'; out'rit'), *a.* Proceeding straight ahead; straightforward; out-and-out.
out-run' (-rūn'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **RUN**.) To outstrip; go beyond.
out-sail' (-sāl'), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in sailing.
out-set' (out'sēt'), *n.* A setting out or beginning.
out-shine' (-shīn'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **SHINE**.) To excel in splendor.
out'side' (out'sid'; out'sid'), *adv. or prep.* On or to the outside or exterior (of); without; beyond the limits (of).
out'side' (out'sid'), *a.* External; exterior; *Colloq.*, reaching the extreme limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; situated or done beyond certain limits; coming from, or living, outside a given place.
out'side' (out'sid'; out'sid'), *n.* The external, or surface, part; that which is manifest or superficial; space without an inclosure; outer side; *Colloq.*, the limit; utmost.
out'sid'er (out'sid'ēr), *n.* One outside; esp., one not belonging to the institution, party, or the like, spoken of.
out'skirt' (out'skūrt'), *n.* A part remote from the center; edge; border; — usually in *pl.*
out-spo'ken (out'spō'k'n; out'spō'k'n), *a.* Speaking, or spoken, freely or boldly. — **-spo'ken-ly**, *adv.* — **-ken-ness**, *n.*
out-stand'ing (out-stān'ding), *a.* That stands out; uncollected or unpaid.
out-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.* To stay beyond or longer than.
out-strip' (-striip'), *v. t.* To go faster than; leave behind; excel.
out-vote' (out-vōt'), *v. t.* To outnumber in voting.
out'ward (out'wērd), *a.* Out; outer; exterior; pert. to the physical character; external; formal; superficial; externally manifest.

űrn, űp, circűs, menű; fűűd, fűűt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iűk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ք=ch in G. űch, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

out'ward (-wěrd), **out'wards** (-wěrdz), *adv.* In an outward position or direction; out; outwardly; externally; apparently; publicly.

out'ward-ly, *adv.* In regard to external or physical character; in respect of appearance.

out-wear' (-wār'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see WEAR.) To wear out; consume by wearing; outlast; pass through; to outlive; outgrow.

out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

out-wit' (-wīt'), *v. t.* To surpass in wisdom; surpass in cunning; get the better of by cunning.

out'work' (out'wŭrk'), *n.* Fortification. A minor defense beyond the main body of a work.

ou'zel (ōō'z'l), *n.* The European blackbird; any of certain other thrushes or allied birds.

o'va (ō'vā), *n., Lat. pl. of OVUM.*

o'val (ō'vāl), *a.* Having the figure of an egg, with one end broader than the other; popularly, elliptical or ellipsoidal. — *n.* A body or figure oval in shape.

o-va'ri-ot'o-my (ō-vā'rī-ōt'ō-mī), *n.* Surgical removal of one or both ovaries.

o'va-ry (ō'vā-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). The female reproductive gland or organ; the organ in which the eggs are produced; in most seed plants, an enlarged portion of the pistil. — **o-va'ri-an** (ō-vā'rī-ān), *a.*

o'vate (ō'vāt), *a.* Oval.

o-va'tion (ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* In ancient Rome, a lesser kind of triumph allowed for an easy victory; enthusiastic popular reception or tribute. — **o-va'tion-al**, *a.*

ov'en (ŭy'n), *n.* A chamber or structure for baking, heating, or drying, esp. in a stove.

ov'en-bird' (-bŭrd'), *n.* Any of various birds, as certain South American passerine birds or an American warbler, which build dome-shaped nests suggestive of an oven.

o'ver (ō'vēr), *prep.* Above, or higher than; above or beyond in amount or degree; more than; upon the surface of; upon; throughout; throughout or during the time of; across; from side to side of. — *adv.* To the other side; across; on the opposite side; from inside to outside across the brim; away from the perpendicular; so as to bring the under side to or toward the top; from side to side; in excess of a certain quantity or limit; from beginning to end; throughout; at an end; again. — *a.* Upper; covering; higher; superior; excessive; surplus; — chiefly used in composition.

o'ver- (ō'vēr-). A prefix or combining form, chiefly used to denote: (1) *Over* (in space, rank, etc.), *above*; as: overhang, to hang *over*; overlord, a lord *above* another; overcoat, a coat *over* another coat.

(2) *Over so as to pass from side to side, edge to edge, or the like; across above*; as: overpass, to pass *across above*; overflow, to flow *over*.

(3) *Beyond*; as: overstay, to stay *beyond*.

(4) In adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, *excessively, to excess, overmuch*; in nouns, *excessive*; as, overeat, eat *excessively*, or *overmuch*; overcredulous, *excessively* credulous; overclaim (*n.*), *excessive* claim.

o'ver-act' (-ākt'), *v. t. & i.* To exaggerate in acting.

o'ver-all' (ō'vēr-ōl'), *a.* Including everything.

o'ver-alls' (-ōlz'), *n. pl.* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them; waterproof leggings.

o'ver-awe' (-ō'), *v. t.* To restrain by awe or fear.

o'ver-bal'ance (-bāl'āns), *v. t.* To exceed equality with; outweigh; cause to lose balance. — *n.* Excess of weight or value; a thing more than an equivalent.

o'ver-bear' (-bār'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see BEAR.) To bear down; overcome; suppress; domineer over. — *v. i.* To be too prolific.

o'ver-bear'ing, *a.* Arrogant; domineering; insolent.

o'ver-bid' (-bīd'), *v. t. & i.* (for prin. parts see BID.) To outbid.

o'ver-blow' (-blō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see BLOW.) To blow away; cover as with snow, by blowing or being blown.

o'ver-board' (ō'vēr-bōrd'), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; from a ship into or in the water.

o'ver-bold' (ō'vēr-bōld'), *a.* Too bold; impudent.

o'ver-bur'den (-bŭr'd'n), *v. t.* To load with too great weight, or with too much anxiety or care, etc.

o'ver-cap'i-tal-ize (-kăp'ī-tāl-īz), *v. t.* To fix or take the capital value of at more than its real value.

o'ver-cast' (-kăst'), *v. t.* To cast or cover over; to cloud; darken; (*pron. usually* ō'vēr-kăst') to take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) to prevent raveling.

o'ver-charge' (ō'vēr-chărj'), *n.* An excessive load or burden; an excessive or exorbitant charge in an account.

o'ver-charge' (-chărj'), *v. t.* To charge or load too heavily; fill too full; charge excessively in price; exaggerate; overdraw.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

o'ver-clothes' (-klōthz'), *n. pl.* Outer garments.

o'ver-cloud' (-kloud'), *v. t. & i.* To over-spread with clouds.

o'ver-coat' (ō'vēr-kōt'), *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing.

o'ver-come' (-kūm'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see COME.) To get the better of; surmount; conquer (*usually in passive*); to render helpless. — **Syn.** Vanquish, overpower, overthrow, defeat, overwhelm, prostrate, beat. — **o'ver-com'-er** (-kūm'ēr), *n.*

o'ver-do' (-dōō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see DO.) To do too much; exaggerate; overtask; fatigue; exhaust; surpass; excel; cōok too much. — *v. i.* To do too much.

o'ver-dose' (ō'vēr-dōs'), *n.* An excessive dose.

o'ver-draft', or o'ver-draught' (ō'vēr-draft'), *n.* Act of overdrawing; state of being, or the sum, overdrawn.

o'ver-draw' (-drō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see DRAW.) To draw too far; exaggerate; in banking, to make drafts upon in excess of the drawer's balance.

o'ver-drive' (-drīv'), *v. t. & i.* (for prin. parts see DRIVE.) To drive too hard or too far.

o'ver-due' (ō'vēr-dū'; ō'vēr-dū'), *a.* Due more than due; delayed beyond the proper time of arrival or payment, etc.

o'ver-dye' (ō'vēr-dī'), *v. t.* To put one color over (another).

o'ver-eat' (-ēt'), *v. i.* (for prin. parts see EAT.) To eat to excess.

o'ver-es'ti-mate (-ēs'ti-māt), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; to overvalue. — *n.* (-māt) An estimate that is too high. — **o'ver-es'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shūn), *n.*

o'ver-ex-ert' (-ēg-zūrt'), *v. t.* To exert too much.

o'ver-ex-er'tion (-zūr'shūn), *n.* Excessive exertion.

o'ver-feed' (-fēd'), *v. t. & i.* To feed to excess. — **o'ver-fed'** (-fēd'), *p. p.*

o'ver-flow' (ō'vēr-flō'), *n.* A flowing over; inundation; that which overflows its ordinary limits; a superfluous portion or a superabundance; an outlet for surplus liquid.

o'ver-flow' (-flō'), *v. t.* To flow over; inundate; cause to overflow. — *v. i.* To flow over the bounds; be filled to running over; superabound.

o'ver-gar-ment (-gār'mēnt), *n.* An outer garment.

o'ver-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see GO.) To go or spread over the surface of or through the extent of; traverse; journey through.

o'ver-grow' (-grō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see GROW.) To grow over; cover with growth or herbage, esp. that which is rank; grow beyond; outgrow. — *v. i.* To grow to excess.

o'ver-hand' (-hānd'), *a.* Down from above, as a blow; grasping with the palm downward, or inward toward the body. — *adv.* In an overhand manner.

o'ver-hang' (-hāng'), *v. t. & i.* (for prin. parts see HANG.) To hang over; be suspended or impend over.

o'ver-hang' (ō'vēr-hāng'), *n.* A projection; extent of projection, as of the bow or the stern of a vessel.

o'ver-hast'y (-hās'tī), *a.* Too hasty; precipitate; rash.

o'ver-haul' (ō'vēr-hōl'), *v. t.* To haul or drag over; examine thoroughly, as for repair; gain on in a chase; overtake.

o'ver-head' (-hēd'), *adv.* Above one's head; aloft; above; on the floor above; in or near the zenith, etc.

o'ver-head' (ō'vēr-hēd'), *a.* Operating or situated above or overhead; passing over the head.

o'ver-hear' (-hēr'), *v. t.* To hear (something) not intended to be heard.

o'ver-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.* To heat to excess.

o'ver-is-sue (ō'vēr-ish'tū), *v. t.* To issue in excess. — *n.* An excessive issue.

o'ver-joy' (-joi'), *v. t.* To make extremely joyful.

o'ver-land' (ō'vēr-lānd'), *a.* Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea. — *adv.* By, upon, or across, land; as, to journey *overland*.

o'ver-lap' (-lāp'), *v. t. & i.* To extend over a part of; extend over and beyond.

o'ver-lap' (ō'vēr-lāp'), *n.* The lapping of one thing over another; the distance by which one part overlaps another.

o'ver-lay' (-lā'), *v. t.*; **-Laid'** (-lād'); **-LAY'ING.** To lay or spread over or across; superimpose; cover; weigh down; overwhelm; overlie.

o'ver-leap' (-lēp'), *v. t.* To leap over or across; omit; ignore; leap beyond (one's mark or aim); defeat by leaping too far.

o'ver-leath'er (ō'vēr-lēth'ēr), *n.* Upper leather of a shoe.

o'ver-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see LIE.) To lie over or on.

o'ver-long' (ō'vēr-lōng'; ō'vēr-lōng'), *a. & adv.* Too long.

o'ver-look' (-lōōk'), *v. t.* To look down on; to rise above; overtop; look over or through; inspect; supervise; watch over; look over and beyond (anything) without seeing it; pass over without notice, censure, or punishment; ignore;

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

look on with the evil, or baleful, eye; bewitch by looking on.

o'ver-lord' (ō'vēr-lōrd'), *n.* One that is lord over another.

o'ver-mas'ter (-mās'tēr), *v. t.* To overpower; subdue.

o'ver-match' (-mäch'), *v. t.* To be more than a match for; vanquish.

o'ver-much' (ō'vēr-müch'; ō'vēr-müch'), *a. & adv.* Too much.

o'ver-nice' (ō'vēr-nīs'; ō'vēr-nīs'), *a.* Excessively nice.

o'ver-night' (ō'vēr-nīt'), *n.* The previous evening.

o'ver-night' (ō'vēr-nīt'), *adv.* In the fore part of the night last past; in the evening before; also, during the night.

o'ver-pass' (-pās'), *v. t.* To pass over; hence, to overlook.

o'ver-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.*; -PAID' (-pād'); -PAY'ING. To pay too much to; to pay more than (a just or due amount).

o'ver-peer' (-pēr'), *v. t.* To peer over; rise above; hence, to excel.

o'ver-plus (ō'vēr-plūs), *n.* A surplus; excess.

o'ver-pow'er (-pou'ēr), *v. t.* To excel or exceed in power; to vanquish; subdue; affect intensely or overwhelmingly. — **Syn.** Overbear, overcome, vanquish, defeat, crush, overwhelm, overthrow, rout, conquer, subdue.

o'ver-pow'er-ing, *p. a.* Excelling in power; irresistible.

o'ver-pro-duc'tion (-prō-dūk'shūn), *n.* Excessive production; supply beyond the demand at remunerative prices.

o'ver-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate, or estimate, too highly.

o'ver-reach' (-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach above or beyond; miss by reaching too far; defeat (one's self) by overdoing; get the better of; outwit; cheat. — *v. i.* To reach too far; strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel of the fore foot (of horses); go too far in trying to advance one's self; use sharp practice.

o'ver-ride' (-rid'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **RIDE**.) To ride over; ride on; trample down; set aside; annul; to disregard the rights or wishes of.

o'ver-rule' (-rōol'), *v. t.* To rule or decide against; abrogate; prevail over, as by persuasion. — *v. i.* To be superior or supreme in ruling; prevail, as by influence, character, etc.

o'ver-run' (-rūn'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **RUN**.) To run across or athwart; run over in the manner of a fluid, rapid growth, etc.; overspread; run down; spread over in excess; invade and occupy; infest; ravage; run or go beyond.

— *v. i.* To run, spread, or flow over or by something; extend beyond limits.

o'ver-run' (ō'vēr-rūn'), *n.* Act or instance of overrunning; amount by which something overruns.

o'ver-sea', *a.* Beyond the sea; foreign.

o'ver-sea' (-sē'), **o'ver-seas'** (-sēz'), *adv.* Over the sea; abroad.

o'ver-see' (-sē'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **SEE**.) To look over; inspect; examine; superintend; overlook; supervise. — **o'ver-se'er** (-sē'ēr; ō'vēr-sē'ēr; -sēr'), *n.*

o'ver-shade' (-shād'), *v.* To overshadow.

o'ver-shad'ow (-shād'ō), *v. t.* To throw a shadow, or shade, over; darken; obscure; tower above; dominate.

o'ver-shoe' (ō'vēr-shōō'), *n.* A shoe, esp. of rubber, worn over another for protection from wet or for warmth.

o'ver-shot' (ō'vēr-shōt'), *p. a.* Having the upper jaw extending beyond the lower; actuated by water shooting over from above, as a kind of water wheel.

o'ver-sight' (-sīt'), *n.* Watchful care; superintendence; an overlooking or omission due to inadvertence. — **Syn.** Inspection, direction, control, charge, watch, supervision, surveillance.

o'ver-skirt' (ō'vēr-skūrt'), *n.* An upper, or outer, skirt.

o'ver-sleep' (ō'vēr-slēp'), *v. i.* To sleep too long. — *v. t.* To sleep beyond.

o'ver-spread' (-sprēd'), *v. t.* To spread over or above.

o'ver-state' (-stāt'), *v. t.* To state too strongly; exaggerate.

o'ver-stay' (-stā'), *v. t.* To stay beyond.

o'ver-step' (-stēp'), *v. t. & i.* To step over or beyond; transgress.

o'ver-stock' (-stōk'), *v. t.* To fill too full; supply in excess.

o'ver-strung' (ō'vēr-strūng'; ō'vēr-strūng'), *p. a.* Too highly strung; too sensitive.

o'ver-sub-scribe' (-sāb-skrib'), *v. t.* To subscribe for more (securities) than are for sale. — **o'ver-sub-scrip'tion**, *n.*

o'ver-sup-ply' (-sū-plī'), *n.* An excessive supply.

o'ver-sway' (-swā'), *v. t.* To induce to change over, as in a matter of opinion; to prevail upon.

o'vert (ō'vērt), *a.* Open to view; public; manifest; outward.

o'ver-take' (ō'vēr-tāk'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **TAKE**.) To come or catch up with in a course; come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; surprise; come upon as a calamity.

o'ver-tax' (-tāks'), *v. t.* To tax excessively; burden or strain too far.

o'ver-throw' (-thrō'), *v. t.* (for prin.

ăle, senâte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recént, makēr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

parts see **THROW**.) To overturn; upset; cause to fall or to fail; subvert; bring to a state of disorder; derange. — **Syn.** Demolish, prostrate, defeat, vanquish.

o'ver-throw' (ō'vēr-thrō'), *n.* An overthrowing; state of being overthrown.

o'ver-time' (-tīm'), *n.* Time beyond a limit; esp., extra working time. — *adv.* After the proper or regular time.

o'ver-tire' (-tīr'), *v. t.* To tire to excess; exhaust.

o'vert-ly (ō'vērt-lī), *adv.* Publicly; openly.

o'ver-tone' (ō'vēr-tōn'), *n.* *Music.* An upper partial tone; a harmonic produced separately.

o'ver-top' (-tōp'), *v. t.* To rise above the top of; tower above; go beyond; transcend; dwarf; obscure.

o'ver-train' (-trān'), *v. t.* To train (a person or an animal) to excess, or beyond advantage.

o'ver-ture (ō'vēr-tūr), *n.* A proposal; offer; an orchestral composition having the character of an introduction to an oratorio, opera, or the like.

o'ver-turn' (-tūrn'), *v. t.* To turn over; subvert; overthrow. — **Syn.** Overwhelm, crush, overpower, overcome, defeat, discomfit, vanquish, rout, beat; demolish, destroy, ruin, upset. — *v. i.* To turn over; esp., to upset or capsize.

o'ver-turn' (ō'vēr-tūrn'), *n.* Act of overturning, or state of being overturned.

o'ver-val'ue (-vāl'ū), *v. t.* To value excessively; rate at too high a price. — **o'ver-val'u-a'tion** (-vāl'ū-ā'shūn), *n.*

o'ver-ween'ing (-wēn'ing), *a.* Unduly confident; arrogant; presumptuous; exaggerated. — **o'ver-ween'ing-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; overbalance; hence, to weigh down; oppress.

o'ver-weight' (ō'vēr-wāt'), *n.* Superabundance of weight.

o'ver-whelm' (-hwēlm'), *v. t.* To cover over completely, as by a great wave; submerge; engulf; crush; bury; oppress, engross, etc., overpoweringly. — **o'ver-whelm'ing**, *p. a.* — **ing-ly**, *adv.*

o'ver-wise' (ō'vēr-wīz'; ō'vēr-wīz'), *a.* Too wise; very wise; affectively wise.

o'ver-work' (-wūrk'), *v. t.*; -WORKED' (-wūrk't'); -WROUGHT' (-rōt'); -WORK'ING. To decorate all over; work too much or too long; fill too full of work; work on the mind or feelings of, so as to excite or confuse. — *v. i.* To work beyond one's strength.

o'ver-work' (ō'vēr-wūrk'; ō'vēr-wūrk'), *n.* Work beyond the usual or stipulated amount; extra or excessive work.

o'ver-wrought' (-rōt'), *p. a.* Wrought upon excessively; overworked; overdone.

o'vi-duct (ō'vī-dūkt), *n.* Tube or duct for the passage of the eggs from the ovary.

o'vi-form (ō'vī-fōrm), *a.* Egg-shaped.

o'vine (ō'vīn; -vīn), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, sheep; sheeplike.

o-vip'a-rous (ō-vīp'ā-rūs), *a.* Producing eggs that hatch after exclusion from the body.

o'vi-pos'it (ō'vī-pōz'īt), *v. i.* To lay eggs; — used esp. of insects. — **o'vi-po-si'tion** (-pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.*

o'vi-pos'i-tor (-pōz'ī-tēr), *n.* An organ, as in certain insects, for depositing eggs.

o'vi-sac (ō'vī-sāk), *n.* A capsule containing an egg or eggs.

o'void (ō'void), *a.* Egg-shaped; ovate. — *n.* An ovoid body.

o'vo-lo (ō'vō-lō), *n.*; *pl.* OVOLI (-lē). [It.] A rounded, convex molding.

o'vule (-vūl), *n.* That part of a seed plant which when fertilized and ripened forms the seed.

o'vum (ō'vūm), *n.*; *pl.* L. OVA (-vā), E. OVUMS (-ūmz). An egg cell, or egg, in the widest sense of the word.

owe (ō), *v. t.*; OWED (ōd); OW'ING (ō'ing). To be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return; be indebted to; have or bear (a certain feeling; as, to owe a grudge); be indebted or obliged for. — *v. i.* To be in debt.

ow'ing (ō'ing), *p. p.* & *a.* Indebted; beholden; owed; had or experienced as an effect, result, etc.; ascribable (with *to*).

owl (oul), *n.* Any of certain birds of prey distinguished by their large head and eyes, short, hooked bill, strong talons, and more or less nocturnal habits. — **owl'ish**, *a.*

owl'et (-ēt), *n.* The European little owl, or other small owl; a young owl.

own (ōn), *a.* Belonging to one's self or itself; peculiar (after a possessive case or pronoun, intensifying the idea of interest or ownership; as, my own idea).

own, *v. t.* To possess; have as property; acknowledge; admit. — *v. i.* To confess; — with *to*.

own'er (ōn'ēr), *n.* One who owns; a proprietor. — **own'er-less**, *a.*

own'er-ship, *n.* State, relation, or fact of being an owner; exclusive right of possession; proprietorship.

ox (ōks), *n.*; *pl.* OXEN (ōk's'n). The domestic bovine quadruped, esp. an adult castrated male; any bovine quadruped.

ox-al'ic (ōk-sāl'īk), *a.* Designating a poisonous acid existing in oxalis and in other plants.

ox'a-lis (ōk'sā-lis), *n.* Any of a large

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure: k=ch n G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

genus (*Oxalis*) of plants, the wood sorrels, having compound leaves and white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers.

ox'bow' (òks'bô'), *n.* A U-shaped frame embracing an ox's neck as a collar; a U-shaped bend in a river.

ox'eye dai'sy (òks'í'). Any plant of a certain genus having showy yellow-rayed flowers.

Oxford (-fêrd), *n.*, or **Oxford shoe or tie**. [*Sometimes l. c.*] A low shoe laced or tied over the instep.

oxi-da'tion (òk'sí-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of oxidizing; state or result of being oxidized.

oxide (òk'síd; -síd), *n.* A binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical.

ox'i-dize (òk'sí-díz), *v. t.* To combine with oxygen; deprive (a compound) of hydrogen, as by action of oxygen; change from a lower to a higher valence, as regards the positive element. — *v. i.* To become oxidized. — **ox'i-diz'er**, *n.*

ox'lip' (òks'líp), *n.* An English yellow-flowered primrose.

ox'tongue' (òks'tŭng'), *n.* Any of several plants having rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as the bugloss.

ox'y-gen (òk'sí-jén), *n.* A colorless, tasteless, odorless, chemically active gaseous element occurring in the free state in air, of which it forms about 21 per cent by volume (Symbol, O). It forms eight ninths by weight of water.

ox'y-gen-ate (òk'sí-jén-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate or combine with oxygen; oxidize. — **ox'y-gen-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

ox'y-gen'ic (-jén'ík), *a.* Pert. to, containing, or resembling, oxygen.

ox'y-gen-ize (òk'sí-jén-íz), *v. t.* To oxidize.

ox'y-hy'dro-gen (òk'sí-hí'drô-jén), *a.* Of or pert. to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. — *n.* Oxyhydrogen gas.

oxyhydrogen blowpipe. An instrument for producing a very hot flame by burning oxygen and hydrogen mixed at the moment of burning.

ox'y-tone (òk'sí-tôn), *a.* Having an acute accent on the last syllable. — *n.* An oxytone word.

o'yer (ô'yêr; oi'êr), *n.* An oyer and terminer; a hearing or an inspection in open court, which a party might demand, of certain instruments; also, the demand. — **oyer and terminer**, a hearing and determining.

o'yez' (ô'yês'), *interj.* Hear! attend! — a cry used by court criers to secure silence before a proclamation. — *n.* The cry itself.

oys'ter (ois'têr), *n.* Any of certain well-known marine bivalve mollusks; any of various other bivalve mollusks more or less resembling the true oyster, as the pearl oyster.

oyster plant. Salsify; the sea lungwort.

o'zo-ce'rite (ô-zô-sê'rit; ô-zôs'êr-ít), *n.* A waxlike mineral colorless or white when pure, but often greenish, yellowish, or brown. It is used in making ceresin, candles, etc.

o'zone (ô'zôn), *n.* A faintly blue, allotropic form of oxygen, produced by the silent discharge of electricity in air or oxygen, and otherwise. It has an odor like that of weak chlorine.

o'zon-ize (-zô-níz), *v. t.* To convert into, or treat with, ozone.

P

P (pē). The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet.

pa (pā), *n.* Short for PAPA.

pab'u-lum (pāb'û-lŭm), *n.* Food.

pa'ca (pā'kā; pāk'ā), *n.* A large South and Central American rodent allied to the guinea pig.

pace (pās), *n.* A step; length of a step in walking; manner of stepping or moving; gait; a gait of the horse in which the legs move in lateral pairs; rate of movement; speed. — *v. i.* To move with slow or measured steps; move at a pace, as a horse. — *v. t.* Walk over with measured tread; measure by paces; develop, guide, or control the pace of; *Racing*, to set the pace for.

pac'er (pās'êr), *n.* One that paces; esp., a horse that paces.

pa-cha' (pā-shā'; pāsh'ā). Var. of PASHA.

pach'y-derm (pāk'í-dŭrm), *n.* Any of a group (now abandoned by scientists as unnatural) of hoofed mammals, not ruminant, and usually having a thick skin, including the elephants, hippopotamuses, rhinoceroses, tapirs, horses, pigs, and others. — **pach'y-der'ma-tous** (-dŭr'mā-tŭs), *a.*

pa-cif'ic (pā-sí'ík), *a.* Tending to make peace; of or pert. to peace; peaceful; peaceable. — **pa-cif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pa-cif'i-cate (-í-kāt), *v. t.* To pacify. — **pa-cif'i-ca'tor** (pā-sí'ík-ā'têr), *n.*

pac'i-fi-ca'tion (pās'í-fi-kā'shŭn; pá-

ale, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt. makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

sif'i-kā-), *n.* Act or process of pacifying; state of being pacified.

pac'i-fy (pās'i-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make to be at peace; appease. — **Syn.** Assuage, allay, alleviate, mitigate, soften, soothe, abate; reconcile, placate, propitiate, conciliate, mollify. — **pac'i-fi'er** (-fi'ēr), *n.*

pack (pāk), *v. t.* To bring together or make up fraudulently, as a jury, in order to secure a certain result.

pack, *n.* A bundle prepared to be carried, esp. on the back; a number or set (of persons) associated, esp. in a bad design; a gang; a great collection (of things); a number of animals, as dogs or wolves, hunting together; a full set of playing cards; a large area of floating pieces of ice driven together. — *v. t.* To make a pack of; put in a pack; crowd together; fill closely or to repletion; cram; *Mech.*, render impervious, as a joint by filling it; load with a pack; to encumber; form into a pack, as hounds, cards, or ice; cause to go or depart, esp. peremptorily or suddenly (often with *off*). — *v. i.* To make up packs, or bundles; gather into packs; crowd together; admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage; depart, esp. in haste (generally with *off* or *away*).

pack'age (pāk'āj), *n.* Act of packing; bundle made up for transportation; a parcel; that in which anything is packed.

pack animal. An animal used in carrying packs.

pack'er (pāk'ēr), *n.* One who makes up bundles or puts things in bundles; *U. S.*, a wholesale provision dealer who packs his wares for a distant or future market.

pack'et (pāk'ēt), *n.* A small pack or little bundle; a small collection or lot of things; *Naut.*, a vessel conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed sailing days.

pack'ing, *n.* Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close.

pack'sad'dle (pāk'sād'l), *n.* A saddle made to support the load on a pack animal.

pack'thread' (-thrēd'), *n.* Strong thread or small twine.

pact (pākt), *n.* Agreement; a compact.

pad (pād), *n.* An easy-paced horse. — *v. i.* & *t.* To travel on foot; trudge.

pad (pād), *n.* The dull sound of footfalls or impacts of a staff.

pad, *n.* A cushion; a cushion used as a saddle; a buffer; a tablet of many sheets of writing or drawing paper; a cushion-like thickening of the skin on the soles or the underside of the toes of certain

animals; *U. S.*, a floating leaf of a water plant, esp. of a water lily. — *v. t.* To stuff; furnish with padding; expand (a writing or speech) with needless matter.

pad'ding, *n.* Act or process of one that pads, or stuffs; material with which anything is padded.

pad'dle (pād'll), *n.* A broad-bladed implement used to propel and steer canoes and other boats; one of the broad boards at the circumference of a water wheel or paddle wheel; a more or less paddle-shaped implement for stirring, mixing, etc. — *v. i.* To use a paddle for propelling one on or through the water: row easily or gently. — *v. t.* To propel or move with or as with a paddle; beat or punish with a paddle.

pad'dle, *v. i.* To move the feet, or wade about, in shallow water or the like; use the hands or fingers in caressing.

paddle wheel. A wheel with paddles or radial boards around its circumference, used to propel a vessel.

pad'dock (pād'ūk), *n.* A small inclosure, esp. for pasture, adjoining a stable or house; an inclosure near the stables, esp. at a race course, in which horses are exercised, etc. *

pad'dy (-ī), *n.* In commerce, unhusked rice, growing or cut; rice in general.

pad'lock (pād'lōk'), *n.* A portable lock usually having a shackle jointed or pivoted at one end so that it can be opened. — *v. t.* To fasten with or as with a padlock.

pa'dre (pā'drā), *n.*; *pl. Sp. & Pg.* -DRES (-drās); *It.* -DRI (-drē). [*Sp.*, *Pg.*, & *It.*] A Christian priest or monk; — a title used in Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc.

pa-dro'ne (pā-drō'nā), *n.*; *pl. It.* -NI (-nē), *E.* -NES (-nāz). [*It.*] A patron; master; an Italian employment agent, as in America.

pa'an (pē'ān), *n.* A hymn in honor of an ancient Greek deity, orig. Apollo or Artemis; song of joy, praise, triumph, etc.

pa'gan (pā'gdn), *n.* One who does not worship the true God; a heathen; one not a Christian, Mohammedan, or Jew; formerly, one not a Christian; an irreligious person. — *a.* Of or pert. to pagans; heathen; idolatrous; irreligious; heathenish.

pa'gan-ism (-iz'm), *n.* State of being pagan; worship of pagans; heathenism; pagan character, morals, or æsthetic quality, esp. those of classical antiquity.

pa'gan-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To render pagan.

page (pāj), *n.* Formerly, a youth training for knighthood, who acted as attendant of his master and mistress, or

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

a youth attending a person of high degree, esp. at courts, as a service of honor and education; now, a youth for errands, waiting on the door, etc., in a household; *U. S.*, a boy to wait on the members of a legislature.

page (pāj), *n.* One side of a leaf of a book, manuscript, letter, etc.; the type set for printing a page; an event or circumstance filling a page. — *v. t.* To mark or number the pages of.

pag'eant (pāj'ént; pāj'jént), *n.* A specious display; unsubstantial pomp; an elaborate exhibition or spectacle, esp. a stately or showy procession.

pag'eant-ry (-rī), *n.* Elaborate display; pomp; show, as of a specious character; spectacular quality, parade, spectacle.

pag'i-nal (pāj'i-nāl), *a.* Consisting of pages; of or pert. to a page or pages.

pag'i-na'tion (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of paging a book, etc.; page numbering.

pa-go'da (pā-gō'dā), *n.* A towerlike, storied structure, usually a temple or a memorial, of the kind frequent in India, China, etc.

pah (pā), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of contempt or disgust.

paid (pād), *p. a.* Receiving pay; hired; delivered or given to discharge an obligation; that has been cashed, as a check.

pail (pāl), *n.* A vessel for holding liquids, having a bail for a handle, and often fitted with a cover. — **pail'ful** (pāl'-fōl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fōolz).

pain (pān), *n.* Punishment for crime (*Obs.*, exc. in phrases, as "on *pain* of death"); an affection or feeling due to derangement of functions, disease, or bodily injury; *pl.*, throes of childbirth; labor; distressing uneasiness of mind; grief; *pl.*, labor or toilsome effort. — **Syn.** Pain, ache. See **EFFORT**. — *v. t.* To distress bodily or mentally; torment; torture; grieve. — **Syn.** Disquiet, trouble, afflict, agonize.

pain'ful (pān'fōl), *a.* Full of, affected with, or causing, pain; afflictive; distressing; grievous; difficult. — **Syn.** Disquieting, troublesome, arduous. — **pain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **pain'ful-ness**, *n.*

pain'less, *a.* Free from pain.

paint (pānt), *v. t.* To make a picture or design of with pigments; ornament by painting; describe vividly; depict; apply paint to; color. — *v. i.* To practice the art of painting; describe vividly; color one's face in order to beautify it. — **Syn.** Picture, portray, sketch, draw, describe. — *n.* A preparation of a pigment used to form an adhesive coating;

the pigment alone, or a cake of it; pigment, as rouge, etc., for the face or body. **paint'ed** (pān'téd), *a.* Coated, disguised, or made artificial, by being colored; feigned; variegated; marked with bright or varied colors.

paint'er (-tēr), *n.* One who paints.

paint'er, *n.* The cougar.

paint'er, *n.* A rope, usually at the bow, for fastening a boat.

paint'ing, *vb. n.* Act of one who paints; a painted picture, design, etc.

pair (pâr), *n., pl.* PAIRS; after a numeral, sometimes, *Colloq.*, PAIR. Two things of a kind, suited to each other, and intended to be used together; a thing, as scissors, composed of two corresponding pieces; two persons or animals of opposite sexes consorting together; two of a sort; a couple; a brace; two members of opposite parties or opinion who mutually agree not to vote on a given question during a specified time; the arrangement thus made; a set (now only in a *pair of stairs or steps*). — *v. t. & i.* To unite, arrange, or match so as to form a pair or couple; mate; match; suit.

pa-ja'mas (pā-jā'máz). Var. of PYJAMAS.

pal (pāl), *n.* A mate; chum; esp., an accomplice. *Slang.*

pal'ace (pāl'ās), *n.* The official residence of a sovereign, also, *Eng.*, of an archbishop or bishop; a large, stately house or public building.

pal'a-din (-ā-dīn), *n.* Any of the twelve peers of Charlemagne's court; hence, a knight-errant; distinguished champion.

pal'an-quin' (pāl'an-kēn'), *n.* In India, China, etc., an inclosed litter.

pal'at-a-ble (pāl'āt-ā-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; pleasing. — **pal'at-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

pal'a-tal (-ā-tāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the palate; of certain speech sounds, as *k* in *key*, formed or articulated between tongue and palate, esp. the hard palate. — *n.* A palatal sound or its symbol.

pal'ate (-āt), *n.* The roof of the mouth, the front part being the *hard palate*, the back part the *soft palate*, or velum; taste.

pa-la'tial (pā-lā'shāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a palace; magnificent.

pa-lat'i-nate (-lāt'ī-nāt), *n.* Province or territory of a palatine or count palatine.

pal'a-tine (pāl'ā-tīn; -tīn), *a.* Of or pert. to the palate. — *n.* A palatine bone.

pal'a-tine, *a.* Of or pert. to, of the nature of, or befitting, a palace; palatial; possessing royal privileges (as, a count, earl, or county *palatine*); of or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

pert. to such a count, earl, or county. — **n.** An officer of an imperial palace; an imperial chief minister; a count or earl palatine.

pa-la-ver (pā-lā'vēr; -lāv'ēr), *n.* In Africa, a parley with natives or a conference; talk; esp., profuse, idle, or beguiling talk. — *v. i.* To talk profusely, idly, or beguilingly.

pale (pāl), *a.* Wanting in color or in intensity of color; dusky white; ashen; not bright or brilliant; faint; dim. — **Syn.** White, whitish, ashy, haggard, sickly; obscure, pallid, wan. — *v. i. & t.* To turn pale; lose color or luster.

pale, *n.* A stake; pointed slat; picket; a space inclosed or limited; an inclosure; limits; bounds; a broad perpendicular stripe in a heraldic escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges. — *v. t.* To inclose with or as with pales; fence.

pale'face' (pāl'fās'), *n.* A white person; — so called, as alleged, by the American Indians.

pale'ly, *adv.*, **pale'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

pa-le-og'ra-phy (pā'lē-ōg'rá-fī; pāl'ē-), *n.* An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings collectively; study of, or art of deciphering, ancient inscriptions and writings.

pa-le-o-lith'ic (-līth'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the earliest known human culture, which is represented to us chiefly by unpolished stone implements.

pa-le-on-tol'o-gy (-ōn-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science dealing with the life of past geological periods, as shown by fossil remains of organisms.

Pa-le-o-zo'ic (-ō-zō'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to, or designating, a grand division or era of geological history preceding the Mesozoic. — *n.* The Paleozoic era or group.

pal'ette (pāl'ēt), *n.* A painter's thin tablet, with a thumb hole at one end, on which to lay and mix pigments; the set of colors put on the palette.

pal'frey (pāl'fri; pāl'-), *n.* A saddle horse for the road, or for state occasions; a small saddle horse for ladies.

Pa'li (pā'lē), *n.* A dialect descended from Sanskrit.

pal'imp-sest (pāl'imp-sēst), *n.* A parchment, tablet, etc., which has been used two or more times, the earlier writing being erased.

pal'in-drome (-in-drōm), *n.* A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam*.

pal'ing (pāl'ing), *n.* Act of building a

fence; fencing; wood for making pales; pales collectively; a fence.

pal'in-gen'e-sis (pāl'in-jěn'ē-sis), *n.* A new birth; a regeneration; resuscitation; also, the doctrine of continued rebirths; metempsychosis.

pal'i-node (pāl'i-nōd), *n.* An ode or song retracting something in a former one; a retraction.

pal'i-sade' (-sād'), *n.* A fence of pales or stakes, as for defense; a long, strong stake, pointed at the top, used with others to set in the ground as a defense; a line of bold cliffs (usually in *pl.*). — *v. t.* To surround, furnish, inclose, or fortify, with palisades.

pal'ish (pāl'ish), *a.* Somewhat pale.

pall (pōl), *n.* A heavy cloth, as of black velvet, over a coffin, hearse, or tomb. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a pall.

pall, *v. i.* To become vapid; lose strength, life, etc. — *v. t.* To satiate; cloy.

Pal-la'di-um (pā-lā'dī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ā). Any statue of Pallas Athena; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which was believed to depend the safety of Troy; [*L. c.*] that which affords effectual security.

pal-la'di-um, *n.* *Chem.* A rare metal of the platinum group, silver-white, ductile, malleable, and permanent in the air, but lighter than platinum and more easily fusible (Symbol, *Pd*).

pall'bear'er (pōl'bâr'ēr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

pall'let (pāl'ēt), *n.* A small, mean bed; a bed of straw.

pall'let (pāl'ēt), *n.* A wooden implement with a flat blade or plate, used by potters, crucible makers, etc., for forming their work; click or pawl driving or regulating a ratchet wheel, as in a watch.

pal'li-ate (-i-āt), *v. t.* To reduce in violence; mitigate; cover with excuses; extenuate. — **Syn.** Conceal, excuse, gloss, soften. — **pal'li-a'tion** (-ā'shān), *n.* — **pal'li-a-tive** (-ā-tīv), *a. & n.*

pal'lid (-id), *a.* Deficient in color; pale; wan. — **pal'lid-ly**, *adv.*

pall'-mall' (pāl'mēl'), *n.* A game, formerly common, in which a ball was driven with a mallet.

Pall Mall (pāl'mēl'; pāl'māl'). In London, a street on the site of a former pall-mall alley, the center of club life; also, the War Office, which formerly was in this street.

pal'lor (pāl'ōr), *n.* Quality or state of being pale; paleness.

palm (pām), *n.* The part of the hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist; broad flattened part of an antler;

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

a lineal measure, usually reckoned at 3 inches or 4 inches. — *v. t.* To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm, as in juggling; impose, or pass out, by fraud (usually with *off*).

palm (pām), *n.* Any of various tropical or subtropical plants constituting a family (palm family), mostly trees with tall columnar trunks bearing a crown of gigantic leaves; a leaf of the palm, borne as a symbol of victory or rejoicing; any symbol of superiority, success, or triumph; victory; triumph. — **pal-ma'-ceous** (pāl-mā'shūs), *a.*

pal'mate (pāl'māt), *a.* Having the shape of the hand with fingers spread; having the anterior toes united by a web, as in most swimming birds.

pal'mat-ed (-māt-éd), *a.* Palmate. — **pal'mate-ly**, *adv.*

palm'er (pām'ēr), *n.* A wandering religious votary, esp. one who bore a palm branch as a token of having visited the Holy Land.

palmer worm. Any caterpillar which suddenly appears in great numbers, devouring herbage.

pal-met'to (pāl-mēt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -ros, -toes (-ōz). Any of several palms, of the West Indies and the southern United States, having simple, fan-shaped leaves.

palm'ist (pām'ist; pāl'mist), *n.* One who practices palmistry.

palm'is-try (pām'is-trī; pāl'mis-), *n.* Art or practice of telling fortunes, or of judging character, etc., by the features of the palm of the hand.

Palm Sunday. The Sunday next before Easter; — commemorating Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

palm'y (pām'y), *a.*; -I-ER (-I-ēr); -I-EST. Bearing, abounding in, or derived from, palms; palmlike; flourishing; prosperous.

palp (pālp), *n.* A palpus.

pal'pa-ble (pāl'pā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being touched or felt; tangible; easily perceptible by one or more of the senses; noticeable; obvious. — **pal'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.* — **pal'pa-bly**, *adv.*

pal'pe-bral (pāl'pē-brāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the eyelids.

pal'pi-tate (-pī-tāt), *v. i.* To throb; pulsate violently; flutter; — *specif.* of the heart. — **pal'pi-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.*

pal'pus (pāl'pūs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -PI (-pī). An appendage, usually an organ of touch or taste, attached to a mouth part, as in insects, crustaceans, etc.

pal'sied (pōl'zid), *pret. & p. p.* Of **PALSY**. Hence: *p. a.* Affected with palsy; paralyzed; tottering; shaky.

pal'sy (-zī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-zīz). Paralysis. — *v. t.*; -SIED (-zid); -SY-ING. To paralyze.

pal'ter (-tēr), *v. i.* To act insincerely; play false; equivocate; haggle; chaffer; traffic. — **pal'ter-er**, *n.*

pal'try (-trī), *a.*; -TRI-ER (-trī-ēr); -TRI-EST. Trashy; contemptible; pitiful. — **pal'tri-ly** (pōl'trī-lī), *adv.* — **pal'tri-ness**, *n.*

pam'pas (pām'páz), *n. pl.* In South America, vast treeless plains, like steppes, south of the forest-covered Amazon valley, esp. in Argentina.

pam'per (-pēr), *v. t.* To treat daintily or indulgently; indulge to excess.

pam'phlet (-flēt), *n.* A book of a few sheets of printed matter, or formerly of manuscript, esp. one with a paper cover.

pam'phlet-eer (-ēr'), *v. i.* To write and publish pamphlets. — *n.* A writer of pamphlets; — often contemptuous.

pan (pān), *n.* A vessel or dish for domestic uses, commonly broad and shallow, and often open; either of the receptacles in a pair of scales or a balance; a vessel for washing out gold, tin, etc., in mining; in old guns, the hollow part of the lock to receive the priming; hardpan. — *v. t.* To wash, cook, or otherwise treat in a pan. — *v. i.* To wash earth, gravel, etc., in a pan; yield gold in panning; *Colloq.*, yield a result or turn out (profitably or unprofitably) (used with *out*).

pan- (pān-), **pant-**, **pan'ta-** (-tā-), **pan'to-** (-tō-). Combining forms signifying in general *all, every*; as in panorama, pantheism. *Pan-* (with capital) is often joined with a hyphen to names of countries, peoples, etc., to imply *union, affiliation*, or other *community of interest, between* (those referred to). Example: **Pan-American**, of or pert. to all Americans or America (i. e., to North, South, and Central America).

pan'a-ce'a (pān'ā-sē'ā), *n.* A remedy for all diseases.

pa-na'da (pā-nā'dā; -nā'dā), *n.* Bread crumbs boiled to a pulp, as in milk, and flavored.

Pan'a-ma' hat (pān'ā-mā'), or **pan'a-ma'**, *n.* A fine hand-plaited hat made in South and Central America of the young leaves of a palmlike tree.

pan'cake (pān'kāk'), *n.* A griddlecake; flapjack.

pan'cre-as (pān'krē-ās; pān'-), *n.* A large gland discharging into the intestine; — called *sweetbread* when used as food. Its alkaline secretion, the **pan-creatic juice**, acts on all classes of food. — **pan'cre-at'ic** (-krē-āt'ik), *a.*

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd,
 recént, makêr; íce, íll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; úse, úníté.

Pan-de'an (pǎn-dē'ǎn), *a.* Of or pert. to the god Pan.

Pandean pipes. = PANPIPE.

Pan'dects (pǎn'dēkts), *n. pl.* The 6th-century digest of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists; hence, in *sing.* [*l. c.*], any complete code of laws; or a complete digest.

Pan/de-mo'ni-um (pǎn'dē-mō-nī-ǎm), *n.* The abode of all the demons; hell; [*l. c.*] a den of riotous vice; [*l. c.*] also, wild uproar.

pan'der (pǎn'dēr), *n.* A go-between in love intrigues; a pimp; a minister to evil passions. — *v. i.* To act as pander.

pan-dow'dy (pǎn-dou'di), *n.; pl. -dies* (-diz). A kind of deep apple pie or pudding. *U. S.*

pane (pān), *n.* A piece, section, or side, as of a wall; a facet of a brilliant; a panel; a compartment of a window, door, etc., consisting of one sheet of glass in a frame, or, now commonly, the glass for it.

pan'e-gyr'ic (pǎn'ē-jīr'ik), *n.* A eulogistic oration or writing; formal eulogizing; laudation. — **pan'e-gyr'ic-al** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **pan'e-gyr'ist** (pǎn'ē-jīr'ist), *n.* — **pan'e-gy-rize** (-jī-riz), *v. t. & i.*

pan'el (pǎn'el), *n.* A parchment or a schedule containing the names of persons summoned as jurors; the whole jury; a compartment, portion, or section of a wall, ceiling, or other surface; a strip or band on a skirt, etc.; a thin flat piece of wood on which a picture is painted; the picture; a size of photograph much longer than wide. — *v. t.* To furnish, fit, or adorn with paneling.

pan'e-tel'a (pǎn'ē-tēl'á), *n.* A long, thin cigar, cylindrical in shape.

pang (pāng), *n.* A paroxysm of extreme pain; a throe; a sudden sharp attack of any emotion.

pan-go'lin (pǎng-gō'lín), *n.* Any of several Asiatic and African scaly ant-eaters.

pan'han'dle (pǎn'hān'd'l), *n.* Any arm or projection of land suggesting the handle of a pan; as, the *panhandle* of Texas.

pan'ic (pǎn'ik), *n.* A kind of grass, or the edible grain of some species.

pan'ic, *a.* Extreme or sudden and with slight cause; — of fear; of, pert. to, or coming from, a panic. — *n.* A sudden, overpowering fright, esp. one that is groundless; a sudden widespread fright concerning financial affairs. — **pan'-ick-y** (-i-kī), *a.* *Colloq.*

pan'i-cle (-i-k'l), *n.* Strictly, a compound raceme; popularly, any pyramidal, loosely branched flower cluster.

pan'nier (pǎn'yēr; -ī-ēr), *n.* A basket, lit., a bread basket; a large basket, as of wickerwork, carried on the back by a horse or a person.

pan'ni-kin (pǎn'ī-kín), *n.* A small pan or cup; a cannikin.

pan'o-ply (-ō-plī), *n.; pl. -PLIES* (-plīz). A full suit of plate armor; anything protecting completely; anything forming a bright splendid covering or defense. — **pan'o-plied** (-ō-plīd), *a.*

pan'o-ra'ma (pǎn'ō-rā'má), *n.* A picture presenting a view of objects from or as from a central point; a picture exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled continuously; a scene that passes continuously before one; an unobstructed view of a region in every direction. — **pan'o-ram'ic** (-rām'ik), *a.*

Pan'pipe' (pǎn'pip'), *n., or, pl. Pan'-pipes'* (-pips'). A primitive wind instrument of short hollow reeds or pipes bound together, the lower ends stopped.

pan'sy (pǎn'zī), *n.; pl. -SIES* (-zīz). A well-known garden plant and flower, a species of violet; heartsease.

pant (pánt; pǎnt), *v. i.* To breathe quickly, or in a labored manner, as from exertion; long eagerly; yearn; throb; pulsate. — *v. t.* To breathe or utter quickly or laboriously; gasp (with out or forth). — *n.* A gasp; a puff of an engine; a throb, as of the heart.

pan'ta- (pǎn'tá-), **pant-**. See PAN-

pan'ta-lets' (pǎn'tá-lēts'), *n. pl.* Long loose drawers formerly worn by women and girls; a frill or ruffle at the bottom of the drawers.

pan'ta-loon' (-pǎn'tá-lōon'), *n.* In pantomimes, a buffoon, the butt of the clown, [*cap.*]; trousers (usually in *pl.*).

pan'the-ism (pǎn'thē-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the universe, taken as a whole, is God; the worship of all gods or of gods of different cults or peoples indifferently, as anciently at Rome under the empire. — **pan'the-ist** (-ist), *n.* — **pan'the-is'tic** (-is'tik), **-is'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.*

pan'the'on (pǎn'thē'ōn; pǎn'thē-ōn), *n.* A temple dedicated to all the gods; [*cap.*] the building so called at Rome; a building likened to the Roman Pantheon, esp. one where rest the famous dead of a nation; the aggregate gods of a people. — **pan'the-on'ic** (-ōn'ik), *a.*

pan'ther (pǎn'thēr), *n.* The leopard, esp. a supposed fierce variety; in America, the cougar; also, the jaguar.

pan'tile' (pǎn'tīl'), *n.* A pan-shaped roofing tile.

pan'to- (pǎn'tō-). See PAN-

ǎrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pan'to-graph (pân'tô-gráf), *n.* A jointed instrument used to copy maps, plans, or the like, on any predetermined scale. — **pan'to-graph'ic** (-gráf'ík), **pan'to-graph'ic-al** (-í-kál), *a.*

pan'to-mime (pân'tô-mím), *n.* An actor in a performance without words; a dramatic performance in, or chiefly in, dumb show; dumb show of any sort. — **pan'to-mim'ist** (pân'tô-mím'íst), *n.*

pan'try (pân'trí), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-tríz). A room or closet for bread and other provisions.

pants (pánts), *n.* Trousers; also, drawers; — abbr. of *pantaloons*. *Colloq.*

pap (páp), *n.* A nipple; teat. *Archaic.*

pap, *n.* A soft food for infants or invalids; *Colloq. & Contemptuous*, support from official patronage.

pa-pa' (pá-pá'; pá'pá), *n.* Father; — a child's word.

pa'pa-cy (pá'pá-sí), *n.* The office of the Pope of Rome; the popes collectively; Roman Catholic hierarchy.

pa'pal (-pál), *a.* Of or pert. to the Pope of Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

pa-paw' (pá-pô'; pô'pô') *n.* The papaya; the oblong yellowish fruit, with a sweetish bananalike pulp, of a tree of the central and southern United States.

pa-pa'ya (pá-pá'yá), *n.* The oblong, yellow, edible fruit of a palmlike tropical American tree.

pa'per (pá'pér), *n.* A substance made in thin sheets or leaves from rags, straw, bark, wood, or other fibrous material; a sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance; a document or instrument; a writing; a newspaper; a journal; a paper containing (usually) a definite quantity, as of pins; decorated coverings for walls, made of paper. — *v. t.* To furnish with paper, esp. with paper hangings. — *a.* Of, pert. to, or made of, paper; resembling paper or existing only on paper; unsubstantial.

pa'per-y (pá'pér-í), *a.* Like paper.

pa'pe-terie' (pá'pé-tré'), *n.* [F.] A case or box with paper and writing materials.

pa'pier'-ma'ché' (pá'pyá'má'shá'; pá'pyá-má'shá), *n.* [F.] A hard strong substance made of a paper pulp mixed with size, rosin, or the like.

pa-pil'la (pá-píl'lá), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). Any small nipplelike or pimplelike projection or part, as on the tongue. — **pap'-il-la-ry** (páp'í-lá-rí; pá-píl'lá-rí), *a.*

pa'pist (pá'píst), *n.* A Roman Catholic; — used disparagingly.

pa-poose' (pá-pōōs'), *n.* A young child of North American Indian parents.

pap'pus (páp'ús), *n.*; *L. pl.* PAPPI (-ī).

Any appendage or tuft of appendages crowning the ovary or fruit in certain seed plants, esp. in the composite plants.

— **pap'pose** (páp'ōs; pá-pōs'), *a.*

pa'pri-ka (pá'prē-ká), *n.* The dried fruit of various peppers; a mildly pungent red condiment prepared from it.

Pap'u-an (páp'û-án; -ōō-án), *a.* Pert. to Papua or the Papuans. — *n.* One of the native race of Papua (or New Guinea) having sooty brown to black complexions and frizzly hair; a member of any of the darker races of Oceania.

pap'ule (páp'ül), *n.* A pimple.

pa-py'rus (pá-pí'rūs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RI (-rī). A tall sedge, native of the Nile region; the pith of this plant, sliced and pressed into a writing material by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans; a writing on papyrus; *pl.*, written scrolls of papyrus.

par (pär), *n.* The established value of the monetary unit, or of the currency, of one country expressed in that of another using the same standard of value; equality of the nominal and market values of securities; equality as to value, condition, or circumstances.

par'a- (pär'á-). A prefix meaning *along-side of, against, amiss*.

par'a-ble (-b'l), *n.* A comparison; a short fictitious narrative embodying a moral. — *v. t. & i.* To represent by parable; speak in parables.

pa-rab'o-la (pá-ráb'ō-lá), *n.*; *pl.* -OLAS (-láz). A conic section, the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel to its side. — **par'a-bol'ic** (pär'á-bōl'ík), **par'a-bol'ic-al** (-í-kál), *a.*

pa-rab'o-loid (pá-ráb'ō-loid), *n.* The surface generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis.

par'a-chute (pär'á-shōōt). *n.* An umbrella-like contrivance for making a descent from a balloon or from a high eminence.

par'a-clete (-klēt), *n.* An advocate; [*cap.*] the Comforter (applied to the Holy Spirit).

pa-rade' (pá-rád'), *n.* Pompous show or display; the ceremonial formation of a body of troops for the display of its condition, numbers, etc.; the area on which troops regularly assemble for parade; any march or procession; a formal procession; place where people promenade; also, those who parade; ostentation; pomp. — *v. t.* To exhibit ostentatiously; show off; assemble and form, as for review; marshal; cause to march, as for display or show; march over or through. — *v. i.* To walk in

ále, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, âm, ásk, sofâ; ēve, ēvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

public with display or ostentation; assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection. — **pa-rad'er** (-rād'ēr), *n.* **par'a-digm** (pār'ā-dīm; -dīm), *n.* An example or pattern; an example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its inflectional forms.

par'a-dise (-dis), *n.* The garden of Eden [*cap.*]; the abode of sanctified souls after death (either heaven, or, as some hold, an intermediate Elysium for the souls of the righteous during the interval between death and final judgment); the Mohammedan heaven; a place of bliss; a state of happiness. — **par'a-dis'i-ac** (pār'ā-dis'i-āk), **par'a-di-si'a-cal** (-di-si'ā-kāl), *a.*

par'a-dox (pār'ā-dōks), *n.* A tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion or sentiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense, but possibly true; a statement actually self-contradictory or false. — **par'a-dox'i-cal** (-dōk'si-kāl), *a.* — **par'a-dox'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **par'a-dox'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

par'af-fin (pār'ā-fin), *n.* A waxy inflammable substance produced in distilling wood, lignite, coal, etc., and occurring also in the earth.

par'a-go'ge (-ā-gō'jē), *n.* Addition of one or more (usu. unessential) letters to the end of a word, as *st* in amongst.

par'a-gon (pār'ā-gōn), *n.* A model or pattern; a type of excellence or perfection; a type twice the size of long primer.

par'a-graph (pār'ā-grāf), *n.* A character [¶] used, in manuscripts and printing, to indicate a distinct subdivision, as a reference mark, and, in proofs and manuscripts, to indicate indentation; a distinct subdivision of a discourse, chapter, or writing; a composition, item, remark, or quotation forming one paragraph. — *v. t.* To express in a paragraph; write paragraphs about; divide into paragraphs. — **par'a-graph-er**, *n.* — **par'a-graph'ic** (pār'ā-grāf'ik), *a.*

par'al-lac'tic (pār'ā-lāk'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to parallax.

par'al-lax (pār'ā-lāks), *n.* The apparent displacement (or the difference in apparent direction) of an object as seen from two different points; the difference in direction of a heavenly body as seen from some point on the earth's surface and as seen from some other conventional point, as the center of the earth (**diurnal**, or **geocentric**, **parallax**) or the center of the sun (**annual**, or **heliocentric**, **parallax**).

par'al-lél (pār'ā-lél), *a.* Lying evenly everywhere in the same direction, but

never meeting, however far extended; in all parts equally distant; with like direction or tendency; like in essential parts or characteristics. — *n.* A parallel line, curve, or surface; conformity; similarity; a tracing of similarity; anything equal to or resembling another; a counterpart; one of the imaginary circles on the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude; a character (||) used in the text to direct attention to a note so marked; that arrangement of an electrical system in which all positive poles, terminals, etc., are joined to one conductor, and the negative ones to another, so that each unit is practically on a parallel branch. — *v. t.* To place or set so as to be parallel to something else; make to conform to something else in character, motive, or the like; equal; match.

par'al-lél'e-pi'ped (-lél'ē-pi'pēd; -píp'ēd; -lél'ēp'i-pēd), **par'al-lél'e-pip'e-don** (-lél'ē-píp'ē-dōn), *n.* Commonly, but incorrectly, written *parallelopedon*, *paralleloped*. A six-sided prism whose faces are parallelograms.

par'al-lél-ism (pār'ā-lél-iz'm), *n.* Parallel quality or state.

par'al-lél'o-gram (-lél'ō-grām), *n.* A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel, and therefore equal; — sometimes restricted, erroneously, to an oblong. — **lél'o-gram-mat'ic** (-grā-māt'ik), *a.*

par'al'y-sis (pā-rāl'ī-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). Abolition or impairment of function; loss of the power of voluntary motion or sensation. — **par'a-lyt'ic** (pār'ā-līt'ik), *a. & n.*

par'a-lyze (pār'ā-liz), *v. t.* To affect or strike with paralysis; unnerve; render ineffectual. — **par'a-lyz'er** (-liz'ēr), *n.*

par'a-mount (-mount), *a.* Higher or highest in rank or jurisdiction; chief; superior. — *n.* A lord paramount; a supreme ruler. — **par'a-mount-ey** (-sī), *n.*

par'a-mour (-mōōr), *n.* A lover; esp., one who loves or is loved illicitly; one taking the place, without the rights, of a spouse.

par'a-noi'a (-noi'ā), *n.* Insanity; esp., a chronic form marked by systematized delusion. — **par'a-noi'ac** (-āk), *a. & n.*

par'a-pet (pār'ā-pēt), *n.* A rampart, or elevation of earth, stone, etc., to protect soldiers; a low wall, or similar barrier, as a railing, esp. at the edge of a platform, roof, etc.

par'a-pher-na'li-a (-fēr-nā'li-ā), *n. pl.* The property (other than dower, marriage settlement, etc.) which by law remains the separate property of a mar-

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ried woman; personal belongings; furnishings or apparatus; articles of equipment.

par'a-phrase (pär'ä-frāz), *n.* A free rendering of a text, passage, or work, giving the meaning in another form; the use or process of paraphrasing as a literary or educational method. — *v. t. & i.* To express, interpret, or translate in, or to make, a paraphrase. — **par'a-phras'tic** (-frās'tik), *a.*

par'a-ple'gi-a (pär'ä-plē'ji-ä), *n.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body on both sides.

par'a-site (pär'ä-sīt), *n.* A hanger-on; toady; sycophant; a plant or animal living in, on, or with, some other living organism (called its *host*) at whose expense it obtains its food, shelter, or the like. — **par'a-sit'ic** (-sīt'ik), **-i-cal** (-i-käl), *a.* — **par'a-sit-ism** (pär'ä-sīt-iz'm), *n.*

par'a-sol' (pär'ä-söl', pär'ä-söl'), *n.* A light portable sunshade.

par'boil' (pär'boil'), *v. t.* To boil partially; fig., to overheat.

par'buck'le (pär'bük'l), *n.* A kind of purchase for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical burden, as a cask; a double sling made of a single rope, for slinging a cask, gun, etc.

par'cel (-sēl), *n.* A portion or part (*Archaic* or *Law*); an indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure, or quantity; a collection; group; a bundle; package. — *v. t.* To divide and distribute by parts or portions; make up into a parcel; cover with strips of canvas.

parcel post. A branch of a postal service dealing with the carrying of parcels; — often called *parcels post*.

par'ce-na-ry (pär'sē-nā-ri), *n.* Joint heirship.

par'ce-ner (-nēr), *n.* A joint heir.

parch (pärch), *v. t.* To burn the surface of; roast over the fire, as dry grain; shrivel with heat, or with cold. — *v. i.* To become dry and hot.

parch'ment (pärch'mēnt), *n.* The skin of an animal, as a lamb or goat, prepared for writing on; superior paper imitating it; a parchment document.

pard (pärd), *n.* A leopard. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

par'don (pär'dŭn; -d'n), *v. t.* To free from penalty for a fault; remit the penalty of; forgive; excuse. — *n.* Act of pardoning; forgiveness; state of being pardoned; an indulgence; ecclesiastical indulgence; an official warrant of remission of penalty; excuse or toleration of a fault, defect, or annoyance.

par'don-a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Excusable.

par'don-er (-ēr), *n.* A seller of indulgences; one who pardons.

pare (pär), *v. t.* To cut or shave off the superficial substance or ends of; cut or shave, as the outside part, from anything (with *off* or *away*); reduce by paring or by an analogously gradual process.

par'e-gor'ic (pär'ē-gör'ik), *a.* Mitigating; assuaging pain. — *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; camphorated tincture of opium.

pa-ren'chy-ma (pā-rēn'ki-mā), *n.* The fundamental tissue making up the bulk of the substance of leaves (apart from veins), the pulp of fruits, the pith of stems, etc. — **par'en-chym'a-tous** (pär'ēn-kim'ä-tūs), *a.*

par'ent (pär'ēnt), *n.* One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother; that which produces, as a plant; cause; source; author. — **pa-ren'tal** (pā-rēn'täl), *a.*

par'ent-age (-ēn-tāj), *n.* Descent from parents or ancestors; birth; state or fact of being a parent.

pa-ren'the-sis (pā-rēn'thē-sis), *n.*; **pl.** -SES (-sez). A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence grammatically complete without it; one of the curved lines, (), inclosing a parenthetical word or phrase; these curves collectively. — **par-en-thet'i-cal** (pär'ēn-thēt'i-käl), *a.* — **par'en-thet'i-cally**, *adv.*

par'e-sis (pär'ē-sis; pā-rē'sis), *n.* Incomplete paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation; a form of progressive insanity, often called general paralysis. — **pa-ret'ic** (pā-rēt'ik; pā-rē'tik), *a. & n.*

par'get (pär'jēt), *v. t.* To coat or plaster, esp. ornamentally.

par-he'li-on (pär'hē'li-ōn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LIA (-li-ä). A mock sun in the form of a bright light, often tinged with color, sometimes near the sun, and sometimes opposite to it.

pa'ri-ah (pär'i-ä; pär'i-ä; pā-rī'ä), *n.* A member of a certain low caste of southern India and Burma; an outcast; one despised by society.

Pa'ri-an (pär'i-än), *a.* Of or pert. to Paros, one of the Cyclades, noted for its beautiful marble.

pa-ri'e-tal (pā-rī'ē-täl), *a.* Of or pert. to the walls of a part or cavity; designating a pair of bones that, in man, form much of the top and sides of the cranium.

par'ing (pär'ing), *n.* Act of paring; that which is pared off.

par'ish (pär'ish), *n.* Orig., in British

äle, senäte, căre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; üse, ünite,

usage, the district committed to one minister having cure of souls therein, or the subdivision of a county, often coinciding with the above, constituting the unit of local government; the members of a parish collectively; a local church or congregation; the territory in which the members live; in Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a *county* in other States.

pa-rish'ion-er (pá-rish'ün-ēr), *n.* One of, or connected with, a parish.

Pa-ri'sian (-rizh'än; -riz'i-än), *a.* Of or pert. to Paris (in France). — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Paris.

par'i-ty (pär'i-ti), *n.* Equality or equivalence; close correspondence.

park (pärk), *n.* A tract of ground kept in its natural state, as for game, riding, or recreation; a space occupied by assembled military animals, wagons, supplies, etc.; any place where vehicles, as automobiles, are assembled in order. — *v. t.* To inclose in or as in a park; bring together in a park, or compact body.

par'lance (pär'láns), *n.* Conversation; esp., debate or parley; also, diction.

par'ley (pär'li), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-liz). Mutual conversation; esp., an oral conference with an enemy, as for a truce. — *v. i.* To speak with another; confer, esp. orally with an enemy.

par'lia-ment (pär'li-mént), *n.* A formal conference on public affairs; any of various councils; [*often cap.*] the assembly constituting the legislature of Great Britain; also, the corresponding assembly of any of various other countries.

par'lia-men-ta'ri-an (-mën-tä'ri-än), *n.* One versed in parliamentary rules and usages.

par'lia-men-ta-ry (pär'li-mën'tä-ri), *a.* Of or pert. to Parliament; of the nature of a parliament; enacted or ratified by Parliament; according to the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliberative bodies.

par'lor (pär'lör), *n.* A room primarily for conversation, reception of guests, etc.

Par-nas'sus (pär-näs'üs), *n.* A mountain in Greece (in ancient Phocis) sacred to Apollo and the Muses; a once common title for a collection of poems. — **Par-nas'si-an** (-i-än), *a.*

pa-ro'chi-al (pá-rō'ki-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to a parish; narrow; provincial. — **pa-ro'chi-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

par'o-dist (pär'ō-dist), *n.* One who parodies.

par'o-dy (-di), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-diz). A composition mimicking the language or sentiment of an author; travesty; a bur-

lesque of a musical composition. — *v. t.*; -DIED (-did); -DY-ING. To write a parody upon; burlesque.

pa-rol' (pá-rōl'; pär'ól), *n.* A word. *Rare*, exc. in: **by parol**, by word of mouth. — *a.* Oral; in law, not being under seal, as a contract.

pa-role' (pá-rōl'), *n.* Word of promise; plighted faith; *Mil.*, promise of a prisoner to fulfill stated conditions, in consideration of special privileges, usually release from captivity; condition of being on parole; a military watchword given only to officers of the guard and of the day. — *v. t.* To set at liberty on parole; release (a prisoner) on his own recognizance.

par'o-no-ma'si-a (pär'ō-nō-mā'zhī-ä; -zi-ä), *n.* A play upon words; punning; a pun.

pa-rot'id (pá-rōt'id), *a.* Designating, pert. to, or in the region of, a salivary gland situated below and in front of the ear. — *n.* The parotid gland.

par'ox-ysm (pär'ók-siz'm), *n.* A fit, attack, or acute phase of a disease, usually periodic; a sudden, violent, and uncontrollable action or emotion; convulsion; fit. — **Syn.** Access, throe, agitation, spasm. — **par'ox-ys'mal** (-siz'mál), *a.*

par-quet' (pär-kä'; -kët'), *n.* A flooring, esp. of parquetry; the lower floor of a theater, esp. that part from the orchestra to the parquet circle (also, esp. in U. S., called *orchestra*).

parquet circle. That part of the lower floor of a theater with seats at the rear of the parquet beneath the galleries.

par'quet-ry (pär'kët-ri), *n.* Wooden inlay or mosaic work, used esp. for floors.

parr (pär), *n.* A young salmon.

par'ra-keet (pär'ä-kët), *n.* Any of certain parrots, esp. those of small size and slender form with a long graduated tail.

par'ri-cide (pär'ri-sid), *n.* One who murders a person to whom he stands in a sacred relation, as a father or mother; act or crime of a parricide. — **par'ri-cid'al** (-sid'ál), *a.*

par'rot (-üt), *n.* A bird of the order including the parakeets, cockatoos, macaws, etc., distinguished esp. by a stout, curved and hooked bill provided with a cere.

par'ry (pär'ri), *v. t. & i.*; -RIED (-id); -RY-ING. To ward off, as a blow; avoid; shift or put off; evade. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-iz). A warding off of a thrust or blow.

parse (pärs), *v. t.* To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the parts of speech, and their interrelation;

ûrn, üp, circûs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

to analyze and describe grammatically, as a word. — **pars'er** (pär'sēr), *n.*

Par'si (pär'sē; pär-sē'), *n.* A Zoroastrian descended from Persian refugees settled in India, mostly at Bombay. — **Par'si-ism** (pär'sē-lz'm; pär-sē-'), *n.*

par'si-mo'ni-ous (pär'si-mō'nī-ūs), *a.* Showing parsimony; frugal to excess; stingy. — **Syn.** Sparing, illiberal, grasping, mercenary, avaricious, covetous, sordid, mean, penurious, miserly, niggardly, close. — **par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

par'si-mo-ny (pär'si-mō-nī), *n.* Closeness in expenditure; stinginess.

pars'ley (pär'sī), *n.* A European garden herb the leaves of which are used to flavor soups, etc., or as a garnish.

pars'nip (-nip), *n.* A European plant with large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers; also, its long fusiform root.

par'son (pär's'n), *n.* One who represents a parish in its ecclesiastical and corporate capacities; the rector or incumbent of a parochial church; *Chiefly Collog., often Disparaging*, any clergyman, minister, or preacher.

par'son-age (-āj), *n.* A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, to support the parson of a parish; the glebe and house, or the house only, appropriated by a parish for the minister.

part (pärt), *n.* One of the portions into which anything is divided, or regarded as divided; a piece, fragment, fraction, member, or constituent; an equal constituent portion; one of several like quantities, numbers, etc., of which anything is composed; an element of character; a capability or talent; share; lot; interest; concern; duty; office; a particular character acted or to be acted in a drama or a play; a character sustained by anyone in real life; a particular voice or instrument in music arranged for several voices or instruments, or the score for it; quarter, region, or district (usually in *pl.*); a party or side in a conflict or a controversy; a faction.

part (pärt), *v. t.* To divide or separate into distinct parts; separate in thought; analyze; disunite; cause to go apart; sunder; sever; hold apart; intervene between, as combatants; separate by extraction, elimination, or secretion. — *v. i.* To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; break; go away; depart; die; relinquish a connection (with *with* or *from*); cause separation or division.

par-take' (pär-tāk'; pär-), *v. i.* (for *prin. parts* see **TAKE**.) To participate; share; take or receive a portion (of);

have something of the character (of). — *v. t.* To take a part in; share. — **par-tak'er**, *n.*

par-terre' (pär-târ'), *n.* An ornamental and diversified arrangement of flower beds or plots.

par-the-no-gen'e-sis (pär'thē-nō-jěn'ē-sis), *n.* Reproduction by means of eggs which develop without being fertilized by spermatozoa. It occurs chiefly in certain insects, crustaceans, and worms.

Par'thi-an (pär'thi-än), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Parthia, southeast of the Caspian Sea. — *n.* One of the people of ancient Parthia, noted for fighting on horseback with the bow, their horses being turned as if in flight after each discharge; hence, a **Parthian shot**, a parting shot.

par'tial (-shäl), *a.* Inclined to one party more than the other; biased; having a predilection (for); foolishly fond; of, pert. to, or affecting, or constituting, a part only. — **par'tial-ly**, *adv.*

par'ti-al'i-ty (pär'shī-äl'i-tī; -shäl'-), *n.* Quality or state of being partial; a predilection; special liking.

par'ti-ble (pär'ti-b'l), *a.* That may be parted; divisible.

par-tic'i-pate (pär-tis'i-pät; pär-), *v. i. & t.* To have a share in common with others; partake; share; — with *with* (a person) or *in* (a thing). — **par-tic'i-pant** (-pánt), *a. & n.* — **par-tic'i-pa'tor** (-pā'tēr), *n.*

par-tic'i-pa'tion (-pā'shūn), *n.* Act or state of participating.

par'ti-cip'i-al (pär'ti-sip'i-äl), *a.* Having the nature and use of, or formed from, a participle. — *n.* A verbal derivative of a participial nature.

par'ti-ci-ple (pär'ti-si-p'l), *n.* A word partaking of the nature of both verb and adjective.

par'ti-cle (-k'l), *n.* A minute portion of matter; a bit; jot; any very small portion; a subordinate word never inflected (a preposition, conjunction, interjection); a word element having a distinct meaning, but used only in composition.

par-tic'u-lar (pär-tik'ü-lär; pär-), *a.* Relating to a portion of anything; separate; specific; of or pert. to a single person, class, or thing; private; personal; noteworthy; special; concerned with, or attentive to, details; circumstantial; nice; fastidious. — **Syn.** Individual, respective; appropriate, peculiar, especial; critical. — *n.* A separate member of a class, or part of a whole; individual fact, or item.

par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (-tik'ü-lär'i-tī), *n.; pl.*

äle, senâte, câre, âm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofâ; ēve, ēvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

-TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being particular; that which is particular.

par-tic-u-lar-ize (-tīk'ū-lār-īz), *v. t.* To give, as a particular, or as the particulars; mention particularly. — *v. i.* To mention or attend to particulars; be circumstantial, as in a story. — **-i-za-tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-), *n.*

par-tic-u-lar-ly, *adv.* In detail; item by item, or part by part; individually; severally; in a particular manner; expressly; in an especial manner.

part'ing (pār'ting), *p. a.* That parts; departing; dying; dividing; separating; given, etc., when departing; farewell; final.

part'ing, *vb. n.* Act of parting; state of being parted; division; separation; place of division or separation; something that serves to part or separate things; act of taking leave.

par'ti-san (pār'ti-zān), *n.* A kind of halberd or pike; a truncheon or staff.

par'ti-san (pār'ti-zān), *n.* A person who champions another; a devoted adherent; a member of a body of detached light troops. — *a.* Adherent, esp. blindly, to a party or faction; of or pert. to partisans or their operations. — **par'ti-san-ship**, *n.*

par-ti'tion (pār-tish'ūn; pār-), *n.* A parting; separation; division; that which divides or separates; an interior wall dividing a house, inclosure, etc.; a portion; section; division. — *v. t.* To divide into parts or shares; divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.

par'ti-tive (pār'ti-tiv), *a.* Serving to part or divide into parts; *Gram.*, denoting a part. — *n.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part. — **par'ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*

par'ti-zan. Var. of **PARTISAN**.

part'ly, *adv.* In part; not wholly.

part'ner (pār'tnēr), *n.* An associate; sharer; participant; companion; husband; wife; either of a couple of dancers; a member of a partnership.

part'ner-ship, *n.* State of being a partner; association; participation; joint possession or interest; relation between persons who have contracted to join in business and share the profit between them; contract by which a partnership relation is created; also, the association of persons so joined for business; company; firm.

par-took', *pret.* of **PARTAKE**.

par'tridge (pār'trij), *n.* Any of certain Old World stout-bodied, gallinaceous game birds; any of a great variety of birds resembling the above, as, in North America, the ruffed grouse.

partridge berry. An American trailing evergreen plant, of the madder family, having a scarlet berry; also, the berry.

par-tu-ri-ent (pār-tū'ri-ēnt), *a.* Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; travailing.

par-tu-ri'tion (pār'tū-rish'ūn), *n.* Act of bringing forth young; delivery; childbirth.

par'ty (pār'tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tīz). A body of persons forming one side in a contest, etc.; a body of partisans; one of the parts into which a people is divided on public questions; party system; partisanship; a detachment, as of troops; a company or association of persons, esp. for social enjoyment, etc.; one of a body of persons constituting a side in an affair; *Vulgar or Slang*, a person.

par'ty-col'ored, *a.* Colored with different tints or colors; variegated.

par've-nu' (pār'vē-nū'; *F.* pār'vē-nū'), *masc., pl.* **-NUS** (-nūz'; *F.* -nū'), **par've-nue** (-nū'; *F.* -nū'), *fem. pl.* **-NUES** (-nūz'; *F.* -nū'), *n.* One who has risen, as by gaining wealth, above the station in which he was born; an upstart. *Usually Derogatory*, as implying unfitness.

Pasch (pāsk), *n.* The Passover; the feast of Easter. *Archaic, Hist., or Local.*

pas'chal (pās'kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to Passover or Easter.

pa-sha' (pā-shā'; pāsh'ā), *n.* An honorary title (placed after the name) given to officers of high rank in Turkey; a person bearing the title.

pa-sha'lic (pā-shā'lik), *n.* The jurisdiction of, or territory under, a pasha.

pas'quin-ade' (-kwī-nād'), *n.* A lampoon posted in a public place. — *v. t.* To lampoon; satirize.

pass (pās), *n.* A passageway; road; route; specif., a defile through mountains.

pass, *n.* Act of passing; passage; act of passing an examination; state of things; condition; permission or license to pass, or to go and come; a thrust or lunge, as in fencing; transference of objects by sleight of hand or the like; a trick; a movement of the hand over, before, or along anything. — *v. i.* To go; move; proceed; circulate, as money; obtain general acceptance, as a fact; undergo transition or conversion; be conveyed or transferred; be exchanged (as, few words *passed*); go away; depart; die; have passage; make one's way; go unheeded, uncensored, or unchallenged; receive legislative sanction; be enacted; go through any inspection or test successfully; adjudicate or render a verdict

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=z in azure.

(with *on* or *upon*, *for*, etc.); make; thrust; in card playing, to decline to play a round, or to decline a privilege, as of making the trump. — *v. t.* To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; cross; traverse; disregard, as in passing; go successfully or satisfactorily through, as a trial, test, etc.; obtain the formal sanction of; transcend; surpass; overstep; cause or enable to pass, or go; spend (time); cause or allow to advance; give official sanction to; ratify; enact, as a bill; hand or deliver, as from one to another; put, as money, in circulation; give in pledge; promise; cause to, or let, pass the lips; express, as an opinion.

pass'a-ble (pās'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being passed, as a road, or penetrated, as a forest; current; admissible; moderate; mediocre. — **pass'a-bly**, *adv.*

pas'sage (pās'āj), *v. t. & i.* To side.

pas'sage, *n.* Act of passing; transit; transition; passing; lapse; course; progress; right, liberty, or permission to pass; enactment; sanction; way; course; a pass; a hall, corridor, lobby, vestibule, etc.; *Archaic*, an occurrence or incident; a mutual act or transaction; interchange; encounter; a portion of something, as of a discourse.

pas'sage-way' (-wā'), *n.* A way for passage.

pass book. The depositor's book in which is kept a record of the deposits and withdrawals of a current bank account.

pas'sé', *masc.*, **pas'sée'**, *fem.*, (pās'sā'), *a.* [F.] Past; gone by; hence, past one's prime; faded; antiquated.

passe-men'terie (pās-mén'trī; *F.* pās-mān'trē'), *n.* Trimmings, esp. of braids, cords, gimps, beads, or tinsel.

pas'sen-ger (pās'ēn-jēr), *n.* A passer-by or wayfarer (*Rare*, exc. in *foot passenger*); a traveler by an established conveyance, as by boat, train, etc.

passe' par'tout' (pās'pār'tōō'). [F.] That which passes, or by which one can pass, everywhere; a key that opens any or many doors; in picture framing, a piece of cardboard, wood, or the like, with its center cut out to receive the picture.

pass'er (pās'ēr), *n.* One who passes.

pass'er-by', *n.*; *pl.* PASSERS-BY. One who passes by.

pas'ser-ine (pās'ēr-īn; -īn), *a.* Of or pertaining to an order (*Passeres* or *Passeriformes*) of birds consisting chiefly of song birds of perching habits. — *n.* A passerine bird.

pass'ing (pās'īng), *a.* Going by, beyond, through, or away; elapsing; transitory; made, given, etc., in passing; cursory;

of, pert. to, or in charge of, examinations; examining; of or pert. to, or used in or for, the act or process of passing. — *adv.* Exceedingly; surpassingly; very.

— *n.* Act of one that passes.

passing bell. A tolling of a bell to announce that a soul is passing, or has passed, from its body (formerly done to invoke prayers for the dying); also, a tolling during funeral ceremonies.

pas'sion (pāsh'ūn), *n.* A suffering of inflicted pain; [often *cap.*] the suffering of Christ on the cross, or his sufferings between the Last Supper and his death, thus including the agony in Gethsemane; state of being acted on; a passive condition; intense emotion; specif., rage or love; state or quality of extreme or habitual susceptibility to emotion, esp. of a particular sort; *pl.*, the emotions collectively; an object of love or ambition.

pas'sion-ate (-āt), *a.* Capable or susceptible of passion; easily excited, esp. to anger; irascible; affected with, or characterized by, or expressing, passion; ardent; enthusiastic; affected with love. — **pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

passion flower. A flower or plant so named because the flower suggests the instruments or circumstances of Christ's crucifixion.

Passion play. A mystery play representing the Passion of Christ.

Passion Sunday. The fifth Sunday in Lent, or the second before Easter.

Passion Week. Prop., the week before Easter; in recent use, the second week before Easter, beginning with Passion Sunday.

pas'sive (pās'īv), *a.* Not active, but acted on; designating, or pert. to, the form or voice of a transitive verb which makes its grammatical subject the actual object of its action, or verbs which assert that the subject is acted upon; receiving or enduring without resistance; patient; unresisting. — **Syn.** Impassive, stoical, apathetic, stolid. — **pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pas-siv'i-ty** (pās-siv'ī-tī), *n.*

Pass'o-ver (pās'ō'vēr), *n.* An annual feast of the Jews, instituted (Ex. xii.) to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God smote the first-born of the Egyptians; [*l. c.*] the sacrifice at the feast of the Passover; [*l. c.*] the paschal lamb.

pass'port (pās'pōrt), *n.* Safe-conduct; an official document permitting one to pass or travel about unmolested; any-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

thing which secures admission or acceptance.

pass'word' (pás'wúrd'), *n.* A word to be uttered by one before he is allowed to pass; watchword; countersign.

past (pást), *a.* Of or pert. to a former time; gone by; elapsed; just gone by or elapsed; last; foregoing; ago; expressive of time gone by. — *n.* A former time or state; that which occurred formerly; past life, history, or course of action; a past career unknown; the past tense of a verb. — *adv.* By; beyond. — *prep.* Beyond, as time, position, power, etc.

paste (pást), *n.* Dough; esp., dough prepared with shortening, as for pie crust; any soft mixture or composition; a kind of adhesive preparation; strass; an imitation gem of strass. — *v. t.* To unite with, or cover by or as by, paste.

paste'board' (-bórd'), *n.* A stiff material made by pasting together sheets of paper; any kind of paper board; *Slang*, a visiting card or playing card.

pas'tel (pás'tél; pás-tél'), *n.* A paste for making crayons; a crayon; a drawing in pastel; art of drawing with pastels. — **pas'tel-ist**, *n.*

past'er (pás'tēr), *n.* One who pastes; a gummed paper to be pasted on or over something, as a name on a ballot.

pas'tern (pás'tērn), *n.* That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin bone.

Pas'teur-ism (pás'tēr-iz'm; pás-tūr'-iz'm), *n.* A treatment to prevent certain diseases, as hydrophobia, by inoculations with virus of gradually increasing strength; Pasteurization.

Pas'teur-i-za'tion (pás'tēr-ī-zā'shŭn; pás-tūr'-; ī-zā'-), *n.* A process devised by Pasteur for preventing or checking fermentation in fluids, as wines, milk, etc., by exposure to a temperature of 55°-70°C. (131°-158°F.). — **Pas'teur-ize** (pás'tēr-iz; pás-tūr'-), *v. t.*

pas'til (pás'tíl), **pas'tille'** (pás-tél'), *n.* A small cone or mass of a paste of gum, benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, for fumigating or scenting a room; an aromatic or medicated lozenge.

pas'time' (pás'tīm'), *n.* Amusement; diversion; recreation. — **Syn.** Entertainment, sport, play.

pas'tor (-tēr), *n.* A spiritual overseer, as a priest; specif., a minister.

pas'tor-al (pás'tēr-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to shepherds or rural life and scenes; relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — *n.* A poem, drama, romance, etc., describing pastoral life and manners; a bucolic; a

pastoral or rural picture or scene. — **pas'tor-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **pas'tor-al-ly**, *adv.*

pas'tor-ate (-ât), *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office, of a pastor; a body of pastors.

pas'try (pás'trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). Articles of food made of paste, or with a crust of paste, as pies.

pas'tur-age (pás'tūr-āj), *n.* A pasturing; the grazing of cattle; grazing ground; pasture.

pas'ture (-tūr), *n.* Growing grass or grass land for sheep, cattle, horses, etc., to feed upon; pasturage. — *v. t.* To feed on growing grass; graze. — *v. t.* To put out to pasture; graze.

past'y (pás'tī), *a.*; **PAST'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr); **PAST'Y-EST**. Like paste, as in color, softness, or stickiness.

past'y, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). A pie, usually of meat, with a paste crust, and often baked without a dish.

pat (pát), *v. t.* To strike, esp. gently, with a flat surface, with the hand, or the like; tap. — *n.* A light blow, as with the fingers; a tap; a small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats; sound of a pat, or tap.

pat, *a.* That hits the object or mark or suits the purpose or occasion; fit; apt. — *adv.* Aptly; opportunely; readily.

patch (pách), *n.* A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair or strengthen it; a small piece of black silk or court-plaster stuck on the face, or neck, to hide a defect or heighten beauty; a small area, a tract; plot; a small piece; a scrap. — *v. t.* To provide with a patch or patches; mend, strengthen, adorn, etc., with or as with a patch or patches; to repair clumsily (esp. with *up*); make of patches joined together, as by sewing (often with *up* or *together*). — **patch'er**, *n.*

pa-tchou'li (pá-chōō'li; pách'ōō-li), *n.* An East Indian shrubby mint; a perfume made from this plant.

patch'work' (pách'wúrk'), *n.* Work of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures; something likened to such work; something irregularly or clumsily composed; a jumble; hodgepodge.

pate (pát), *n.* The head or crown of the head; brain or brains; — generally in ridicule or contempt.

pá'té' (pá'tā'), *n.* A pie; a pasty.

pá'té de foie' gras' (dē fwā' grā'). [F.] Patty of fattened liver, usually goose liver.

pa-tel'la (pá-tél'á), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LÆ (-ē). A thick, flat, triangular, movable bone,

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch' in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

forming the anterior point of the knee; kneecap. — **pa-tel'lar** (pā-tēl'ār), *a.*
pat'en (pāt'én), *n.* A plate (*Archaic*); the plate used for the bread in the Eucharist.
pa'ten-cy (pā'tén-sī; pāt'-; *cf.* PATENT, *a.*), *n.* State of being patent.
pat'ent (pāt'ént; pā'tént; *in senses "evident, public," etc., usually pā'tént*), *a.* Open to public perusal (as, letters patent); endowed with a right or privilege by letters patent; appropriated or protected by letters patent; patented; *U. S.*, as used of flour, of a certain high grade of excellence; evident; manifest; open to public use; public. — *n.* An official document conferring a right or privilege; a writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and vend his invention; the monopoly or right so granted; the subject matter protected by a patent; an instrument making a conveyance or grant of public lands; the land so conveyed; a right, privilege, license, sign, or token of the nature of a patent. — *v. t.* To grant by patent; grant to by patent; obtain or secure by patent. — **pat'ent-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* — **pa'tent-ly** (pā'tént-ly), *adv.*
pat'ent-ee' (pāt'én-tē'; pā'tén-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent.
patent leather. A kind of leather having a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface.
pa'tēr-fa-mil'i-as (pā'tēr-fā-mīl'i-ās), *n.* The father of a family.
pa-ter'nal (pā-tūr'nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a father; fatherly; derived from a father; related through the father. — **pa-ter'-nal-ly**, *adv.*
pa-ter'nal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* A relation, or the principle or practice, of care or control, as of the governed by a government, suggestive of that existing in the case of a father and his dependent children.
pa-ter'ni-ty (-nī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being a father; fatherhood; paternal rule; male parentage.
pa'ter-nos'ter (pā'tēr-nōs'tēr; pāt'ēr-), *n.* The Lord's Prayer, esp. in its Latin form; any formula spoken or muttered as a prayer, charm, etc.; one of the special beads on a rosary, indicating that a paternoster is to be said; also, the entire rosary.
path (pāth), *n.*; *pl.* PATHS (pāthz). A beaten way; footway; any way or road; a course or way of life, thought, etc.
pa-thet'ic (pā-thēt'ik), *a.* Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity

or grief; pert. or due to the feelings or emotions. — **pa-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
path'o-gen'ic (pāth'ō-jēn'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to pathogeny; causing disease.
pa-thog'e-ny (pā-thōj'ē-nī), *n.* Pathology treating of the generation and development of disease.
pa-thol'o-gy (pā-thōl'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). The science treating of diseases; condition of an organ, tissue, or fluid, due to disease. — **path'o-log'i-cal** (pāth'ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* — **pa-thol'o-gist** (pā-thōl'ō-jīst), *n.*
pa'thos (pā'thōs), *n.* That quality of speech, writing, events, etc., which excites pity, sympathy, or tender sorrow; suffering; the enduring of active stress or affliction.
path'way' (pāth'wā'), *n.* A way which is, or serves as, a path; a footway; a beaten track; any path or course.
pa'tience (pā'shēns), *n.* State or quality of being patient; uncomplaining endurance; forbearance; leniency; act or power of calmly waiting for something; constancy; perseverance.
pa'tient (pā'shēnt), *a.* Undergoing pains, trials, etc., without complaint; lenient; forbearing; expectant with calmness, or without discontent; composed; constant in pursuit or exertion; persevering; enduring; physically able to suffer or bear; susceptible; admitting (with *of*). — *n.* A person under medical or surgical treatment. — **pa'tient-ly** (pā'shēnt-ly), *adv.*
pat'ness, *n.* See -NESS.
pa'tois' (pā'twā'; pāt'wā), *n.* [F.] A dialect (other than the standard, or literary, dialect); somewhat contemptuously, illiterate or provincial speech.
pa'tri-arch (pā'trī-ārkh), *n.* The father and ruler of a family or tribe, esp. in Biblical history before Moses; in the early Church and the Eastern Church, any of certain dignitaries practically supreme; in the Roman Catholic Church, any of certain bishops (mostly titular) of the highest grade in the hierarchy, next to the Pope; a person regarded as father or founder, as of a race, science, religion, class of men, etc.; a venerable old man. — **pa'tri-ar'chal** (-ār'-kāl), *a.*
pa'tri-arch'ate (pā'trī-ār'kāt), *n.* Office, dignity, province, see, residence, etc., of a patriarch; patriarchal system, family, etc.
pa'tri-arch'y (-kī), *n.*; *pl.* -ARCHIES (-kīz). State or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
pa-tri'cian (pā-trīsh'ān), *a.* Of, pert.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

to, or consisting of, patricians; pert. to, or appropriate to, a person of high birth; aristocratic. — *n.* A noble by right of birth or privilege; nobleman; aristocrat.

pat'ri-mo-ny (păt'ri-mō-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). A heritage; an estate or property, as of a church, held by ancient right. — **pat'ri-mo-ni-al** (-mō-nī-āl), *a.* **pa'tri-ot** (pă'tri-ôt; păt'ri-), *n.* One who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests. — **pa'tri-ot'ic** (-ôt'ik), *a.* — **pa'tri-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pa'tri-ot-ism** (-ôt-iz'm), *n.*

Patriots' Day. A legal holiday in Massachusetts and Maine, April 19, commemorating the battle of Lexington.

pa-tris'tic (pă-tris'tik), **pa-tris'ti-cal** (-ti-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Christian church, the Fathers themselves, or their writings.

pa-trol' (-trôl'), *v. i. & t.* To go the rounds of, or traverse, as for guarding. — *n.* A going of the rounds by a guard to insure greater security; the guard or men who go the rounds.

pa'tron (pă'trôn), *n.* (1) *Rom. Hist.* A master who had freed his slave, but retained rights over him; a man of distinction under whose protection a client placed himself; a pleader in court or an advocate. (2) One who protects, supports, or countenances; defender; supporter; among tradesmen, a regular customer; a guardian saint; a tutelary deity.

pat'ron-age (păt'răn-ăj; pă'trăn-), *n.* Act, office, aid, etc., of a patron.

pat'ron-ess (pă'trăn-ês; păt'răn-ês), *n.* A female patron.

pat'ron-ize (păt'răn-iz; pă'trăn-), *v. t.* To act as patron toward; protect; favor; aid; assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; treat with condescension. — **pat'ron-iz'er** (-iz'ër), *n.*

pat-ro-ny-m'ic (păt'rō-nīm'ik), **pat-ro-ny-m'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Derived from ancestors; expressing the name of ancestors. — *n.* A modification of an ancestor's name borne by a descendant; as, *Pelides*, the son of *Peleus*.

pa-troon' (pă-trōôn'), *n.* A proprietor of any of certain tracts with manorial privileges and right of entail granted under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

pat'ten (păt'ën), *n.* Any of various kinds of foot gear; specif., a kind of overshoe with a wooden sole.

pat'ter (-ër), *v. i. & t.* To speak or say, as the paternoster, rapidly, mechanically, or mumbly; mutter one's

prayers; mumble; chatter; jabber. — *n.* Cant; talk; jargon; lingo; hence, glib talk or chatter (*Cant* or *Collog.*).

pat'ter, *v. i.* To strike or move with a quick succession of pats. — *n.* A patting; quick succession of slight sounds. **pat'tern** (-ërn), *n.* Anything proposed or designed for imitation; an exemplar; model; form, style, or type of decoration; design; style or form of natural marking; a specimen; sample; an example, esp. a model example; *U. S.*, a length of cloth sufficient for a garment. — *v. t.* To make or design by, from, or after a pattern; copy; furnish or adorn with a pattern or design. — *v. i.* To give a pattern or model. — **to pattern after**, to imitate; follow.

pat'ty (păt'tī), *n.*; *pl.* PATTIES (-iz). A little pie or pasty.

pau'ci-ty (pō'si-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Fewness; a small number; smallness of quantity; insufficiency.

paul'dron (pōl'drôn), *n.* A piece of armor for the shoulder.

paunch (pānch; pōnch), *n.* The belly and its contents. — *v. t.* To stab in the paunch; eviscerate. *Rare.*

pau'per (pō'pēr), *n.* One without means except such as come from charity, esp. public charity; a very poor person. — **pau'per-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

pau'per-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make a pauper of; imbue with the spirit or inclinations of a pauper. — **pau'per-i-za'tion** (-i-ză'shăn; -i-ză'-), *n.*

pause (pôz), *n.* A temporary stop or rest; interruption; cessation; temporary inaction; hesitation; a brief suspension of the voice, to indicate the limits and relations of sentences and their parts; in writing and printing, a punctuation point; a break or paragraph in writing. — **Syn.** Stop, cessation, suspension. — *v. i.* To make a pause; stop; cease for a time; hesitate; delay. — **Syn.** Intermit, stay, wait. — **paus'er** (pôz'ër), *n.*

pave (pāv), *v. t.* To lay or cover with stone, brick, etc., so as to make a firm, level, or convenient surface for travel; make smooth, easy, or safe; prepare, as to pave the way. — **pav'er**, *n.*

pave'ment (pāv'mént), *n.* That with which anything is paved; a paved road, sidewalk, etc.

pa-vil'ion (pă-vil'yŏn), *n.* A tent; esp., a large peaked tent raised on posts; a light isolated building in a park, garden, or the like; an elaborately ornamented mass, forming an angle, a connecting part, or a central feature of a large pile, higher than the main part.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pay'ing (pāv'ing), *n.* Act or process of laying a pavement; a pavement; material for a pavement.

pay'o-nine (pāv'ō-nīn; -nīn), *a.* Pert. to the peacocks; resembling a peacock's tail, as in iridescence.

paw (pō), *n.* Foot of a quadruped having claws; foot of any animal; *Jocose*, the human hand.—*v. t. & i.* To handle clumsily, fondly, or rudely (*Colloq.*); scrape or beat with the forefoot or forefeet.

pawl (pōl), *n.* A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches on another part, as a ratchet wheel, so as to permit motion in one direction only, as in a capstan; a detent.

pawn (pōn), *n.* In chess, any of the 16 men of least value.

pawn, *n.* Any thing or person delivered to, or deposited with, another as security; a pledge; guarantee; state of being pledged (usually with *at, in, or from*).—*v. t.* To give in pledge, or as security; put in pawn; stake; hazard.

pawn'bro'ker (pōn'brō'kēr), *n.* One who makes a business of lending money on pledged personal property.

pawn'shop', *n.* A pawnbroker's shop.

paw'paw' (pō'pō'). Var. of *PAPA*.

pax (pāks), *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, a tablet bearing a figure or symbol of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint, formerly kissed by the priest and by the people in the Mass.

pay (pā), *v. t.* To smear or coat, as a vessel's bottom, a seam, etc., with hot tar, or a waterproof composition.

pay, *v. t.*; **PAID** (pād); **PAY'ING**. To satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; compensate; requite; requite according to merit; reward or punish as required; to discharge, as a debt, demand, or duty, by giving or doing what is due; to give or offer, with no implied obligation (as, to *pay* a visit); be profitable to; pass out, as a rope (with *out* or *away*).—**Syn.** Recompense, reward, repay, satisfy, remunerate, reimburse, indemnify.—*v. i.* To recompense; make payment; make suitable return for expense or trouble; be worth the effort required.—*n.* Act of paying, state of being paid, or that which is paid; payment; a person viewed as to his ability to pay or practice as to paying.

pay-ee' (pā-ē'), *n.* The one to whom money is, or is to be, paid.

pay'er (pā'ēr), *n.* One that pays; specif., the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

pay'mas'ter (pā'mās'tēr), *n.* One who regularly pays, esp. as an officer or agent of a government, corporation, etc.

pay'ment (pā'mēnt), *n.* Act of paying; pay; recompense; requital; punishment.

pea (pē), *n.*; *pl.* **PEAS** (pēz) or **PEASE** (pēz). The seed of a fabaceous vine in common cultivation; also, the plant.  The plural form *peas* was formerly used to indicate a definite number, as contrasted with the collective plural *pease*; the tendency now is to use *peas* as plural in all senses.

peace (pēs), *n.* A state of quiet; freedom from disturbance; calm; public quiet, order, and security; harmony between persons or nations; amicable relations.—*v. i.* To become quiet; stop. *Obs.*, exc. in the imperative.

peace'a-ble (pēs'ā-b'l'), *a.* Being in or at peace; disposed to peace.—**Syn.** Tranquil, quiet, undisturbed, still.—**peace'a-ble-ness**, *n.*—**peace'a-bly**, *adv.*

peace'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Pacific; peaceable; possessing or enjoying peace; quiet; tranquil.—**-ful-ly**, *adv.*—**-ful-ness**, *n.*

peach (pēch), *v. i.* To turn informer; blab. *Obs. or Slang.*

peach, *n.* The well-known fruit, botanically a drupe, of a low tree of the plum family; also, the tree itself.—**peach'y** (pēch'ī), *a.*

pea'cock' (pē'kōk'), *n.* The male of, or in common usage, any individual of, certain large gallinaceous birds. The male has long upper tail coverts, marked with ocellated spots, which it erects and spreads at will, displaying iridescent golden and green colors.—**pea'hen'** (-hēn'), *n. fem.*

pea'-jack'et, *n.* A thick loose double-breasted woolen jacket, or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather.

peak (pēk), *v. i.* To acquire sharpness of figure or features; grow thin.

peak, *n.* The sharp end or pointed top of anything; the projecting front part of a cap or the like; a headland; the top, or one of the tops, of a mountain, or range, ending in a point; the whole mountain, esp. when isolated; the upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail; narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern.

peak, *v. t.* To raise to a perpendicular, or more nearly perpendicular, position, as the gaff or yard of a vessel.

peaked (pēkt; pēk'ēd), *a.* Pointed; *Colloq.*, (*pron. usually* pēk'ēd) having sharpness of figure or features; thin.

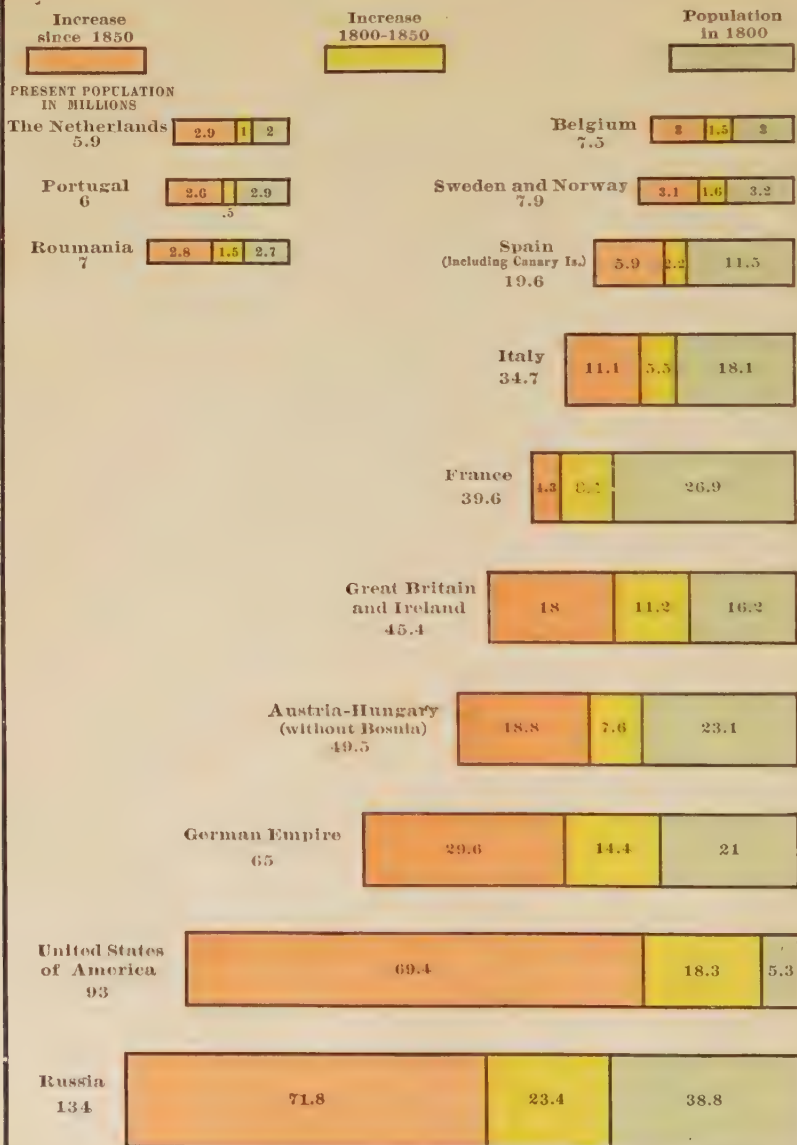
peak'y (pēk'ī), *a.*; **PEAK'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **PEAK'I-EST**. Having a peak or peaks; pointed.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām. āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION

America	United States of America (With Porto Rico and Panama Canal Zone) 93.4				Brazil 21.6	Mexico 15.1	British Possessions	Argentina Columbia Peru Chile Rest of America				178.5
	Russia 134	German Empire 65	Austria-Hungary 51.4	British Empire 46	France 39.6	Italy 34.7		Spain 19.2	Belgium	Roumania	Turkey	448
									Portugal	Netherlandts	Sweden	
									Bulgaria	Switzerland	Rest of Europe	
									Australasia and Oceania 7.5			
British Possessions 37	French Possessions 32		Belgian Congo 15	Egypt and Sudan 14.3	German Possess.	Portuguese	Morocco	Abyssinia	135			
Asia	China 432	India and other British Possessions 325				Japan 68.6	Dutch Possessions 38				965 Millions	
							Russia in Asia 32.1					
							French Possessions 17.25					
							Turkey in Asia 16.9					
							Persia 9					
							U.S.A. 7.5					
							Siam					
							Rest of Asia					
Total Population of the World 1,734 Millions												

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE POPULATION OF NATIONS SINCE 1800



peal (pēl), *n.* A set of bells or a series of changes in the order of ringing a set of bells; a loud sound or succession of sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, etc. — *v. i.* To give out peals; resound.

pe'an (pē'ān). Var. of **PEAN**.

pea'nut (nūt), *n.* A tropical fabaceous plant of erect habit, whose peduncles bend after fertilization and push the pods into the ground, where they ripen; also, its nutlike seed.

pear (pâr), *n.* The fleshy pomê fruit of a tree related to the apple; also, the tree.

pearl (pûrl), *n.* A dense shelly concretion used as a gem, formed as an abnormal growth in some mollusks; something like a pearl, as in being very choice or precious, or in shape (as a dewdrop or a tear); color of a fine pearl; a pale bluish gray; mother-of-pearl; nacre; a small size (five-point) of printer's type.

pearl'ash' (pûrl'āsh'), *n.* See **POTASH**.

pearl'y (pûrl'y), *a.* Set with, abounding in, or resembling, pearls or mother-of-pearl; of the color of pearl.

peas'ant (pēz'ānt), *n.* A rustic; esp., in Europe, a tiller of the soil, his class or rank being usually the lowest. — **Syn.** Countryman, rustic, swain, hind.

peas'ant-ry (-rī), *n.* Peasants collectively; state, rank, or behavior of a peasant.

pease (pēz), *n.* Plural of **PEA** (which see).
peat (pēt), *n.* A carbonaceous substance formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants, esp. certain mosses.

pea'vey (pē'vī), *n.* An iron-pointed lever with a movable iron hook near the end.

peb'ble (pēb'l), *n.* A small roundish stone, esp. one worn and rounded by the action of water. — *v. t.* To grain (leather) so as to produce an irregularly indented surface. — **peb'bly** (-lī), *a.*

peb'ble-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A pebble; pebbles collectively.

pe-can' (pē-kān'; -kān'), *n.* A species of hickory of the southern U. S.; also, its smooth, oblong nut.

pec'ca-ble (pēk'ā-b'l), *a.* Liable or prone to sin. — **pec'ca-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'y-tī), *n.*

pec'ca-dil'lo (-dil'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS or -LOES (-ōz). A slight offense; petty fault.

pec'cant (pēk'ānt), *a.* Sinning; transgressing; wrong; faulty; — **pec'can-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz).

pec'ca-ry (-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). An American piglike mammal ranging from Texas to Paraguay.

peck (pēk), *n.* The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts; a great deal; a "heap." Abbr. pk.

peck (pēk), *v. i.* To strike with the beak; pick up, make (a hole), etc., with or as with the beak or a pointed instrument; strike or pick with a pick or other pointed instrument, esp. with repeated quick movements. — *v. t.* To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument; pick; pick up food with the beak. — *n.* Act of pecking; a quick, sharp stroke; mark made by pecking.

peck'er (-ēr), *n.* One that pecks; *Slang*, courage; spirit.

pec'ti-nate (pēk'tī-nāt), *a.* Shaped like a comb, as a leaf.

pec'to-ral (pēk'tō-rāl), *a.* Of, or pert. to, the breast, or chest; relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs.

— *n.* Something worn on the breast, as a covering or ornament; medicine for diseases of the chest organs, as the lungs.

pec'u-late (pēk'ū-lāt), *v. i. & t.* To steal, or misappropriate, moneys, esp. public moneys, intrusted to one's care; embezzle. — **pec'u-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **pec'u-la'tor** (-lā'tēr), *n.*

pe-cul'iar (pē-kūl'yār), *a.* One's own; individual; particular; special; unusual; singular; queer. — *n.* That which is peculiar, as an exclusive property; prerogative. — **pe-cul'iar-ly**, *adv.*

pe-cu-li-ar'i-ty (pē-kūl'i-ār'y-tī), *n. pl.* -ITIES (-i-tīz). Quality or state of being peculiar; that which is peculiar; a special and distinctive characteristic or habit; a singularity; an odd trait.

pe-cu'ni-a-ry (-kū'nī-ā-rī), *a.* Consisting of money; exacted or given in money; entailing a money penalty; relating or pert. to money; monetary.

ped'a-gog'ic (pēd'ā-gōj'ik), **ped'a-gog'-i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a pedagogue; concerned with pedagogics.

ped'a-gog'ics (-iks), *n.* Science or art of teaching; principles and rules of teaching; pedagogy; education.

ped'a-gog'ism (pēd'ā-gōg'iz'm; -gō-jiz'm), *n.* System, occupation, character, or manner, of pedagogues.

ped'a-gogue (-gōg), *n.* A teacher of children; a schoolmaster, esp. a formal, dogmatic, or pedantic one.

ped'a-go-gy (pēd'ā-gō'jī; -gōj'y), *n.* Pedagogics.

ped'al (pēd'āl or, esp. in *Anat. & Zool.*, pē'dāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the foot, or feet; of or pert. to a pedal.

ped'al (pēd'āl), *n.* A lever acted on by the foot; a treadle, as in a lathe, a bicycle, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To work the pedals of.

ped'ant (-ānt), *n.* One with book learning or the like who lacks ability or

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

judgment to make proper use of his knowledge or shows that he overrates mere knowledge. — **pe-dan'tic** (pē-dān'tik), *a.* — **pe-dan'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ped'ant-ry (pēd'ānt-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). The acts, manners, method, style, etc., of a pedant; excessive emphasis of trivial details, etc.; an instance of this.

ped'ate (pēd'āt), *a.* Having a foot or feet; footlike; of leaves, palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft.

ped'dle (pēd'li), *v. i.* To travel about with wares for sale; do a small business. — *v. t.* To sell from place to place; hawk; retail in small quantities.

ped'dler (-lēr), *n.* One who peddles.

ped'dling (-ling), *a.* Petty; insignificant.

ped'es-tal (pēd'ēs-tāl), *n.* In late classic and similar art, the support or foot of a column, and hence of a statue, vase, lamp, etc.; any base or support; foundation. — *v. t.* To place on a pedestal.

pe-des'tri-an (pē-dēs'tri-ān), *a.* Going or performed on foot; of or pert. to walking; slow, dull, or commonplace. — *n.* A walker; a foot traveler. — **pe-des'tri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

pe-dic'u-lous (pē-dik'ū-lūs), *a.* Lousy.

ped'i-gree (pēd'i-grē), *n.* A record of a line of ancestors; a line of ancestors; descent; lineage; recorded, known, or notable descent; ancestry; birth.

ped'i-ment (-mēt), *n.* Orig., in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a roof; a similar form used as a decoration over porticoes, doors, etc.

ped'lar (-lēr). Var. of PEDDLER.

pe'do-bap'tism (pē-dō-bāp'tiz'm), *n.* Infant baptism.

pe-dom'e-ter (pē-dōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument to record the number of steps taken in walking, and so find the distance covered.

pe-dun'cle (pē-dūn'k'l), *n.* A flower stalk; a stem or stalk of an animal.

peek (pēk), *v. i.* To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed; peep. — *n.* A glance; peep.

peel (pēl), *n.* A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing loaves of bread, etc., from a baker's oven.

peel, *v. t.* To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; strip or tear off, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc. — *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind; come off, as the skin, bark, or rind does. — *n.* Skin or rind of a fruit.

peen (pēn), *n.* The sharp or thin or rounded end of the head of a hammer or sledge opposite the face.

peep (pēp), *v. i.* To cry, as a young chick, a mouse, etc.; cheep. — *n.* The sound of one that peeps; cheep.

peep, *v. i.* To peer through or as through a crevice; begin to come from or as if from concealment; emerge partially; appear; show. — *v. t.* To cause to appear; protrude slightly. — *n.* Act of peeping; a slight look; esp., a furtive, peering glance; first glance or appearance (as, *peep of day*); small crevice or peephole.

peer'er, *n.* One that peeps.

peer (pēr), *v. i.* To look narrowly, curiously, or intently; peep; emerge partially; peep out.

peer, *n.* One of the same rank, quality, etc.; an equal; match; a nobleman; a member of any of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.

peer'age (pēr'āj), *n.* The body of peers; rank or dignity of a peer.

peer'ess, *n.* The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage.

peer'less, *a.* Having no peer; matchless.

pee'vish (pē'vish), *a.* Habitually fretful or complaining; querulous; showing ill nature or ill temper, as actions. — **Syn.** Ill-humored, ill-natured, irritable, irascible, choleric, testy, splenetic, waspish, crusty, touchy, petulant, pettish, fretful.

— **pee'vish-ness**, *n.*

peg (pēg), *n.* A small pointed or projecting piece, as of wood, variously used; a support; reason; step; degree (esp., *Colloq.*, in "to go down a peg"). — *v. t.* To put a peg in; fasten with pegs; keep in place, as with pegs; indicate or mark by pegs. — *v. i.* To work diligently; — usually with *on*, *at*, or *away*.

peg top. A conical top, with a sharp metal peg, spun with a string by throwing it from the hand. — **peg'-top'**, *a.*

pe'kin' (pē'kīn'; -kīng'), *n.* A silk material, usually striped or flowered, originally from China.

pel'age (pēl'āj), *n.* Covering, or coat, of a mammal, as of wool, fur, or hair.

pe-lag'ic (pē-lāj'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the ocean; — esp. applied to organisms living at the surface, away from the coast.

pel'er-ine (pēl'ēr-in; pēl'ēr-ēn'), *n.* A woman's cape; esp., a fur cape longer in front than behind.

pelf (pēlf), *n.* Stolen property; spoil; money; lucre; gain.

pel'i-can (pēl'i-kān), *n.* Any of certain large, web-footed birds, with a distensible gular pouch in which the food (fish) is carried.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey. ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

pe-lisse' (pě-lēs'), *n.* A long outer garment, orig. of fur or fur-lined.

pel-lag'ra (pě-lāg'rá; -lā'grá), *n.* A skin affection, with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms, due to a parasite probably introduced by the bite of an insect.

pel'let (pě'lět), *n.* A round small body; a little ball, esp. of food, medicine, etc. — *v. t.* To form into pellets; to strike with pellets.

pel'li-cle (-i-k'l), *n.* A thin skin or film.

pel'li-to-ry (pě'l'i-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). Any of various plants of the nettle family; a southern European plant, of the aster family, resembling yarrow; also, its medicinal root.

pell'-mell', pell'mell' (pě'l'mě'l'), *adv.* In utter confusion, esp. of troops, as in flight; in furious haste; vehemently. — Acting or being pell-mell; being in confusion.

pel-lu'cid (pě-lū'sid), *a.* Being transparent; easy to understand.

Pel'o-pon-ne'sian (pě'l'ō-pō-nē'shān; -zhān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Peloponnesus, or southern peninsula of Greece. — *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

pelt (pělt), *n.* A skin of a beast, esp. of a sheep, goat, or fur-bearing animal; a skin used as a garment; apparel of skins.

pelt, *v. t.* To strike with something thrown or driven; hurl or throw. — *v. i.* To throw or strike strongly and repeatedly; beat; drive. — *n.* A pelting; a blow as with something thrown.

pel'tate (pě'l'tāt), *a.* Shield-shaped; scutiform.

pelt'ry (-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-trīz). Pelts, or skins, collectively; furs; also, a pelt.

pel'vic (pě'l'vik), *a.* Pert. to, or in the region of, the pelvis.

pelvic arch or girdle. The bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the skeleton of the hind limbs of vertebrates.

pel'vis (-vis), *n.*; *L. pl.* PELVES (-vēz). The basinlike structure in the skeleton of many vertebrates, formed by the pelvic arch and adjoining bones.

pem'mi-can (pěm'i-kān), *n.* A preparation of dried lean meat, fat, and, sometimes, dried fruit.

pen (pěn), *n.* A small inclosure for animals; also, the animals in one pen; any small place of confinement or storage. — *v. t.* To shut in or as in a pen; coop up; inclose.

pen, *n.* A feather or quill; an instrument with a split point for writing with ink or other fluid; such a pen and its holder together. — *v. t.* To write; indite.

pe'nal (pě'nāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to punishment or penalties.

pe'nal-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To put a penalty on.

pen'al-ty (pěn'dl-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Penal retribution; punishment; a fine or mulct for crime or offense; forfeit for default of fulfilling stipulations; forfeiture; fine.

pen'ance (-āns), *n.* Action performed to show penitence and as reparation for sin. — *v. t.* To impose penance on; punish.

pe-na'tes (pě-nā'tēz), *n. pl.*, or **di pe-na'tēs** (dī). [L.] The Roman gods of the household, worshiped in close connection with Vesta.

pence (pěns), *n.*, *pl.* of PENNY.

pen'chant' (pān'shān'; pěn'chānt), *n.* [F.] A strong mental leaning or attraction; strong inclination.

pen'cil (pěn'sīl), *n.* A brush, esp. a fine brush of hair or bristles used by artists; a slender cylinder of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., commonly incased in wood, for drawing or writing; an aggregate of rays, as of light, esp. when diverging or converging; a stick or crayon of rouge or the like, for cosmetic or theatrical purposes. — *v. t.* To paint, draw, write, or mark with or as with a pencil; esp., now, to sketch with a lead pencil, crayon, etc.

pend (pěnd), *v. i.* To be undecided.

pend'ant (pěn'dānt), *n.* Something which hangs or depends, esp. as an ornament; a hanging ornament for roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in later Gothic architecture; that by which something is suspended, as the stem and ring of a watch; one of a pair; match.

pend'en-cy (-dēn-sī), *n.* State of being pendent, or suspended; state of being undetermined; suspense.

pend'ent (-dēnt), *a.* Supported from above; suspended; jutting over; overhanging; undetermined; pending.

pend'ing, *p. a.* Hanging; overhanging; immanent or impending; not yet decided. — *prep.* During; during the pendency of.

pen-drag'on (pěn-drāg'ūn), *n.* [Often *cap.*] A chief leader or king; — a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when in command of other chiefs.

pen'du-lous (pěn'dū-lūs), *a.* Loosely pendent; hanging; overhanging. — -lous-ly, *adv.* — -lous-ness, *n.*

pen'du-lum (-lūm), *n.* A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro under the combined action of gravity and momentum.

ŭrn, ŭp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝥ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pen'e-tra-ble (pĕn'ĕ-trā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being penetrated, or pierced. — **pen'-e-tra-bil'i-ty** (pĕn'ĕ-trā-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

pen'e-tra'li-a (-trā'li-ā), *n. pl.* The innermost parts, esp. of a temple.

pen'e-trate (pĕn'ĕ-trāt), *v. t.* To enter into; pierce; pervade; permeate; affect profoundly; move deeply; pierce into by the mind; understand. — *v. i.* To pass into or through something; pierce; affect the feelings. — **pen'e-tra'tor**, *n.*

pen'e-trat'ing (-trāt'ing), *p. a.* Penetrative; acute; discerning; sagacious. — **pen'e-trat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of penetrating; sharp discernment; sagacity.

pen'e-tra-tive (pĕn'ĕ-trā-tiv), *a.* Tending to penetrate; piercing; acute; sagacious; affecting; impressive. — **pen'e-tra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn; pĕp'-), *n.* Any of certain short-legged aquatic birds of the Southern Hemisphere, with flipperlike wings.

pen-in'su-la (pĕn-in'sū-lā), *n.* A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and joined to a larger body by a neck, or isthmus; piece of land jutting out into the water. — **pen-in'su-lar** (-lār), *a.*

pe'n'is (pĕ'nĭs), *n.; L. pl.* PENES (-nĕz). The male organ of copulation.

pen'i-tence (pĕn'ī-tĕns), *n.* The being penitent; sorrow for sins or faults.

pen'i-tent (-tĕnt), *a.* Feeling pain or sorrow for sins or offenses; repentant; contrite. — *n.* A penitent person; one undergoing penance, esp. under a confessor. — **pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **pen'i-ten'tial** (-tĕn'shāl), *a.*

pen'i-ten'tia-ry (-shā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to penance; used for punishment, discipline, and reformation; *U. S.*, making one liable to punishment in a penitentiary. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A house of correction in which offenders are confined, usually at labor; *U. S.*, a State prison.

pen'knife' (pĕn'nĭf'), *n.; pl.* -KNIVES (-nĭvz). A small pocketknife; orig., knife for making or mending quill pens.

pen'man (-mān), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One who uses the pen; writer; author.

pen'man-ship, *n.* Art or practice of using the pen in writing; style or manner of writing.

pen'nant (-ānt), *n.* A flag usually with fly much longer than the hoist; any small flag for decorating, signaling, etc.

pen'nate (pĕn'āt), *a.* Winged; feathered.

pen'ni-less (-lĕs), *a.* Without a penny; impecunious.

pen'non (-ŭn), *n.* A long triangular flag, esp. as ensign of certain medieval knights, or of a regiment of lancers; any flag or banner; wing; pinion.

pen'ny (pĕn'ī), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-ĭz), for a number of coins, or PENCE (pĕns), for amount in pennies. An English coin, now of copper, worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a shilling, or 2.03 cents *U. S.*; a denarius (see DENARIUS); *Colloq., U. S.*, a cent; vaguely, a piece or sum of money.  Penny in certain combinations (as, *fourpenny* or *4-penny*, *sixpenny*, etc.) forms adjectives denoting price or value. As applied to nails these now denote certain arbitrary sizes, though orig. designating the price per hundred.

pen'ny-roy'al (-roi'āl), *n.* A European perennial mint with pungently aromatic leaves; a similar American mint.

pen'ny-weight' (pĕn'ī-wāt'), *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce (1.55517 grams). Abbr., *dwt.*

pen'ny-wise, *a.* Wise in small matters; saving small sums while losing larger.

pen'ny-wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* Any of several round-leaved plants.

pen'ny-worth' (-wŭrth'), *n.* A penny's worth; due return for money laid out; a bargain; small quantity; trifle.

pe-nol'o-gy (pĕ-nŏl'ŏ-jī), *n.* Criminology dealing with the deterrent and reformatory treatment of criminals.

pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl), *a.* Hanging; having a hanging nest, as some birds.

pen'sion (-shŭn), *n.* A stated allowance made, for past services or surrender of rights or emoluments, to one retired from service; a payment regularly made to any person, as for good will; (*pron.* pān'syŏn') a boarding house or boarding school (now only as French). — *v. t.* To grant or pay a pension to.

pen'sion-a-ry (-ā-rī), *a.* Maintained by or receiving a pension; hireling. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A pensioner; a hireling.

pen'sion-er, *n.* One receiving a pension.

pen'sive (-sĭv), *a.* Dreamily or somewhat sadly thoughtful; musing; expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sadness. — **Syn.** Dreamy, meditative, reflective, contemplative. — **pen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **pen'sive-ness**, *n.*

pent (pĕnt), *p. a.* Penned or shut up; confined.

pen'ta-gon (pĕn'tā-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure having five angles and five sides. — **pen-tag'o-nal** (pĕn-tāg'ŏ-nāl), *a.*

pen'ta-gram (pĕn'tā-grām), *n.* A figure determined by five points.

pen-tam'e-ter (pĕn-tām'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* A verse of five feet; elegiac pentameter.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recănt, makăre; ice. ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ũse, ũnite,

Pen'ta-teuch (pĕn'tá-tūk), *n.* The first five books of the Old Testament, collectively.

Pen'te-cost (-tĕ-köst), *n.* A solemn festival of the Jews, celebrated the fiftieth day (seven weeks) after the second day of the Passover; a Christian festival commemorating the descent, at Pentecost, of the Holy Spirit on the apostles; Whitsunday. — **Pen'te-cos'tal** (-kös'tál), *a.*

pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* A shed or roof attached to, and sloping from, a wall or building.

pe'nult (pĕ'núlt; pĕ-núlt'), *n.* The last syllable but one of a word.

pe-nul'ti-mate (pĕ-nul'ti-măt), *a.* Last but one; of or belonging to the last syllable but one. — *n.* The penult.

pe-num'bra (-nŭm'brá), *n.* The space of partial illumination, as in an eclipse, between the umbra, or perfect shadow, and the full light; shaded region around the dark central portion of a sun spot. — **pe-num'bral** (-brál), *a.*

pe-nu'ri-ous (-nŭ'ri-ús), *a.* Stingy; miserly. — **-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ous-ness**, *n.*

pen'u-ry (pĕn'ŭ-rĭ), *n.* Poverty; destitution.

pe'on (pĕ'ón), *n.* (1) In India, a foot soldier; a native constable; an attendant. (2) A common laborer of any kind (often, in reference to Latin America, implying bondage).

pe'on-age (-áj), *n.* State of being a peon; system under which peons are employed.

pe'o-ny (pĕ'ō-nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĭz). A somewhat woody plant, of the crowfoot family, having large handsome flowers; also, the flower.

peo'ple (pĕ'p'l), *n.* A body of persons united by a common character, culture, or sentiment (construed as a *pl.* or as a collective *sing.*); a race, tribe, or nation (in this sense the *pl.* is PEOPLES). As a *pl.*: The persons of a particular group; the common crowd; populace; persons; folks, indefinitely. — *v. t.* To populate.

Peo'ple's par'ty. A party formed in the United States, in 1891, advocating public ownership of railroads, telegraphs, etc., an income tax, limited ownership of land, etc.

pep'per (pĕp'ēr), *n.* A pungent condiment got from the dried berries of several East Indian plants; any plant yielding this product, esp. the common or black pepper, a climbing shrub; capsicum, or the plant producing it. — *v. t.* To season with or as with pepper; sprinkle as pepper is sprinkled; spread in or as in grains; shower missiles on.

pep'per-grass' (-grás'), *n.* A kind of cress, a small plant with round flattened pods, of pungent flavor.

pep'per-mint (-mĭnt), *n.* A pungent mint; also, its volatile oil or essence; a peppermint lozenge.

pep'per-y (-ĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to pepper; pungent; hot-tempered; choleric.

pep'sin (-sĭn), *n.* An enzyme secreted in the stomach of the higher animals; also, a digestive preparation from it.

pep'tic (-tĭk), *a.* Pert. to digestion; able to digest; of or pert. to pepsin.

pep'tone (-tŏn), *n.* Any of a class of soluble and diffusible substances produced from proteids, as in peptic digestion.

per (pŭr), *prep.* Through; by means of; by; for.

per-. A prefix meaning *through, through-out, by, for*, or used as an *intensive*; in chemistry, a prefix denoting the highest, or a relatively high, state of oxidation.

per'ad-ven'ture (pĕr'ád-vĕn'tŭr; pŭr'-), *adv. & conj.* Perhaps; possibly; if; supposing. — *n.* Chance; hap; hence, doubt; question.

per-am'bu-late (pĕr-ám'bŭ-lăt), *v. t.* To walk through or over; esp., to inspect by traversing. — *v. i.* To walk about; stroll. — **-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.* — **per-am'bu-la-to-ry** (-lă-tŏ-rĭ), *a.*

per-am'bu-la'tor (-ám'bŭ-lă-tĕr), *n.* One who perambulates; a surveyor's wheeled instrument for measuring distances; a low carriage for a child; baby carriage.

per-cale' (pĕr-kăl'; pĕr'kăl'), *n.* A fine, smooth-finished cotton fabric, often printed.

per-ceiv'a-ble (pĕr-sĕv'á-b'l), *a.* Perceptible. — **per-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

per-ceive' (-sĕv'), *v. t.* To obtain knowledge of through the senses; see, hear, or feel; apprehend by the mind; discern. — **Syn.** Behold, notice, observe, distinguish, discriminate, descry, discern.

per cent, per cen'tum (sĕn'tŭm). By the hundred; in the hundred; — used of proportions, rates of interest, etc.

per-cent'age (-sĕn'táj), *n.* A certain rate per cent; allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred; a part or proportion of a whole.

per'cept (pŭr'sĕpt), *n.* An object as it appears or exists in perception.

per-cep'ti-ble (pĕr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* That may be perceived. — **per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.*

per-cep'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Mental apprehension or cognition of objects or of ideas.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, mentŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

per-cep'tive (pēr-sēp'tiv), *a.* Of or pert. to, or having the faculty or power of, perceiving; used in perception. — **per'cep-tiv'i-ty** (pūr'sēp-tiv'i-ti), *n.*

perch (pūreh), *n.* A certain rather small, spiny-finned, fresh-water fish; any of numerous similar fishes, many marine.

perch, *n.* A horizontal pole or other support for birds to roost on; any elevated seat or station; a measure equal to a rod or a square rod; in measuring stone, etc., usually, 24½ cubic feet. — *v. i. & t.* To alight, as a bird; sit, rest, or place on or as on a perch.

per-chance' (pēr-chāns'), *adv.* By chance; by fortune; perhaps; possibly; maybe.

per-cip'i-ence (pēr-sip'i-ēns), *n.* Faculty, act, or power of perceiving; perception.

per-cip'i-ent (-ēnt), *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving, esp. quickly or keenly.

per-co-late (pūr'kō-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To filter, as a liquor; ooze through; permeate. — **per'co-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

per'co-la'tor (pūr'kō-lā'tēr), *n.* One that percolates, esp., a kind of coffeepot.

per-cuss' (pēr-kūs'), *v. t.* To strike smartly on or against.

per-cus'sion (-kūsh'ūn), *n.* Act of percussing; the striking of a percussion cap so as to fire the charge in a gun; effect of violent collision; vibratory shock. — **per-cus'sive** (pēr-kūs'iv), *a.*

percussion cap. A small metallic cap or cup, as on a cartridge, containing fulminating powder.

per di'em (pēr di'ēm). [L.] By the day; substantively, chiefly *Ū. S.*, an allowance or amount of so much by the day.

per-di'tion (pēr-dish'ūn), *n.* Entire loss; ruin; esp., utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state.

per-dur'a-ble (pēr-dūr'ā-b'l), *a.* Very durable; lasting; eternal.

per'e-gri-nate (pēr'ē-grī-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To travel; journey. — **per'e-gri-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* — **per'e-gri-na'tor** (-nā'tēr), *n.*

per'e-grine (-grīn), *a.* Foreign; alien.

peregrine falcon. A courageous, swift falcon, formerly much used in falconry.

per'emp-to-ry (pēr'ēmp-tō-ri; pēr'ēmp-), *a.* Taking away a right of action, debate, etc.; conclusive; absolute; incontrovertible; positive in opinion; stubborn; dictatorial. — **Syn.** Authoritative, express, arbitrary, dogmatical. — **per'emp-to-ri-ly** (-tō-ri-lī), *adv.* — **per'emp-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

per-en'ni-al (pēr-ēn'i-āl), *a.* Lasting or

continuing through the year; unceasing; never-failing; of a plant, continuing more than two years. — *n.* A perennial plant. — **per-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

per'fect (pūr'fēkt), *a.* Having all the properties naturally belonging to it; complete; sound; right; faultless; righteous; *Colloq.*, utter or downright. — **Syn.** Finished, consummate, entire, blameless. — **perfect tense**, a tense denoting an act or state as completed at the time of speaking. — *n.* The perfect tense, or a verb form denoting it.

per'fect (pūr'fēkt; pēr'fēkt'), *v. t.* To make perfect; finish; complete; consummate. — **per'fect-er**, *n.*

per-fect'i-ble (pēr'fēk'ti-b'l), *a.* Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect. — **per-fect-i-bil'i-ty** (-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.*

per-fec'tion (-shūn), *n.* Quality or state of being perfect, or complete; act of perfecting; a quality completely excellent; a perfect thing or person.

per'fect-ly (pūr'fēkt-lī), *adv.*, **per'fect-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

per-fid'i-ous (pēr'fid'i-ūs), *a.* Guilty of perfidy; false to trust; involving, or characterized by, perfidy. — **per-fid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

per'fi-dy (pūr'fi-dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-diz). Act of violating faith or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

per'fo-rate (pūr'fō-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To pierce through.

per'fo-ra'tion (-rā'shūn), *n.* Act of perforating; state of being perforated; a hole made by perforating.

per-force' (pēr-fōrs'), *adv.* By necessity; necessarily.

per-form'(-fōrm'), *v. i.* To carry through or execute (anything); accomplish; do; make; construct; discharge; fulfill; render, represent, or reproduce, as a play; act on the stage, as a part. — **Syn.** Transact, achieve, complete, consummate. — *v. i.* To do; execute; act a part; play on a musical instrument. — **per-form'er**, *n.*

per-form'ance (-fōr'māns), *n.* Act of performing; execution; thing done; achievement; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. — **Syn.** Completion, consummation, accomplishment, production, work, deed, exploit, feat.

per-fume' (-fūm'), *v. t.* To fill with an agreeable odor; scent.

per'fume (pūr'fūm; pēr'fūm'), *n.* A pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma; a fluid preparation, as of the essence of flowers, used for scenting.

per-fum'er (pēr'fūm'ēr), *n.* One that

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā, ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā, ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect, ūse, ūnite,

perfumes; one whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

per-fum'er-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). A perfume, or perfumes in general; place for making or selling perfume.

per-func'to-ry (-fūŋk'tō-rī), *a.* Done mechanically and as a matter of routine, or carelessly and superficially; mechanical; indifferent. — **per-func'to-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.* **per-func'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

per-haps' (pēr-hāps'), *adv.* By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.

pe'ri (pē'rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIS (-rīz). In Persian myth, a kind of elf or fairy descended from fallen angels, excluded from paradise till penance is accomplished.

per'i-anth (pēr'i-ānth), *n.* The external envelope of a flower; floral leaves collectively.

per'i-apt (-āpt), *n.* A charm; amulet.

per'i-car'di-um (-kār'dī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ā). The sac of serous membrane inclosing the heart. — **per'i-car'di-ac** (-kār'dī-āk), *a.*

per'i-carp (pēr'i-kārp), *n.* The ripened and variously modified walls of the ovary.

per'i-cra'ni-um (-krā'nī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NIA (-ā). The external periosteum of the skull.

per'i-gee (pēr'i-jē), *n.* That point in the orbit of the moon nearest to the earth. — **per'i-ge'al** (-jē'āl), *a.*

per'i-he'li-on (-hē'lī-ōn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -HELIA (-hē'lī-ā). That point of the orbit of a planet or comet which is nearest to the sun.

per'il (pēr'il), *n.* Danger; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction. — **Syn.** Hazard, risk, jeopardy. — *v. t.* To imperil; hazard; risk.

per'il-ous (-i-lūs), *a.* Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; dangerous. — **per'il-ous-ly**, *adv.*

per'im'e-ter (pēr-im'ē-tēr), *n.* Outer boundary of a body or figure, or its measure.

per'i-ne'um (pēr'i-nē'ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NEA (-ā). The region included in the outlet of the pelvis. — **per'i-ne'al** (-nē'āl), *a.*

pe'ri-od (pē'rī-ōd), *n.* A portion of time determined by some recurring phenomenon, as the revolution of a planet; a cycle; age; epoch; completion of a cycle, series of events, or act; a limit; bound; a complete sentence; the full pause closing a complete sentence; the punctuation point [.] that marks the end of a complete declarative sentence, or of an abbreviated word. — **Syn.** Time, date, era.

pe'ri-od'ic (-ōd'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or performed in, a period, or revolution, of a heavenly body; acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; recurring; intermittent; expressed in, or characterized by, periods.

pe'ri-od'i-cal (pē'rī-ōd'ī-kāl), *a.* Periodic; published or appearing with a fixed interval (more than one day) between the issues or numbers; of or pert. to such publications. — *n.* A periodical magazine or other publication. — **pe'ri-od'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pe'ri-o-dic'i-ty (-ō-dis'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being periodic, or regularly recurrent.

per'i-os'te-um (pēr'i-ōs'tē-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TEA (-ā). Connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces. — **per'i-os'te-al** (-tē-āl), *a.*

Per'i-pa-tet'ic (pēr'i-pā-tēt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the philosophy or the followers of Aristotle; [*l. c.*] walking about; itinerant (*Often Humorous*). — *n.* A disciple of Aristotle.

pe-riph'er-al (pē-rīf'ēr-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or constituting, a periphery.

pe-riph'er-y, *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). The line bounding a rounded surface; surface of any body; circumference or perimeter of a circle, ellipse, etc.

pe-riph'ra-sis (pē-rīf'rā-sis), *n.*; *pl.* -RASES (-sēz). Circumlocution.

per'i-phras'tic (pēr'i-frās'tīk), *a.* Involving circumlocution, or roundabout expression; using two or more words in place of one. — **per'i-phras'ti-cal-ly** (-tī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

periphrastic conjugation. Conjugation by the use of one or more auxiliaries, as distinguished from conjugation by inflection of the simple verb, as in *he does go for he goes, he has been, he will be, etc.*

pe-rique' (pē-rēk'), *n.* A kind of strong-flavored tobacco chiefly used in smoking mixtures.

per'i-scope (pēr'i-skōp), *n.* A periscopic lens; an optical instrument on some submarines to permit of an outlook over the water when the boat is submerged.

per'i-scop'ic (-skōp'ik), *a.* Viewing all around, or on all sides; — applied to certain lenses giving good definition over a wide field.

per'ish (pēr'ish), *v. i.* To be destroyed; hence, to waste away; pass away; die.

per'ish-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to perish.

per'i-stal'sis (pēr'i-stāl'sis), *n.* Peristaltic contraction or action.

per'i-stal'tic (pēr'i-stāl'tīk), *a.* Desig-

ūrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nat̄ure, verd̄ure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

nating, or pertaining to, the wormlike wave motion of the intestines and similar structures, produced by successive contraction of their muscular fibers, forcing their contents onward.

per'i-style (pěr'ī-stīl), *n.* A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; specif., a system of roof-supporting columns around a court or building.

per'i-to-ne'um (pěr'ī-tō-nē'ūm), *n.*; *L. pl. -NEA (-ā)*. In mammals, the serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and covering the abdominal and pelvic viscera. — **per'i-to-ne'al** (-āl), *a.*

per'i-to-ni'tis (-nī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

per'i-wig (pěr'ī-wīg), *n.* A wig.

per'i-win'kle (-wīn'k'l), *n.* Any of various gastropods with a short thick spiral shell, inhabiting rocky shores.

per'i-win'kle, *n.* A kind of trailing evergreen herb.

per'jure (pūr'jūr), *v. t.* To make guilty of perjury; forswear; — chiefly used reflexively. — **per'jur-er** (-jūr-ēr), *n.*

per'ju-ry (-jūr-ī), *n.*; *pl. -RIES (-rīz)*. False swearing; voluntary violation of an oath or vow.

perk (pürk), *a.* Smart; jaunty; brisk; pert. — *v. i.* To behave jauntily or smartly; become erect, brisk, or lively (usually with *up*).

perk'y (pürk'ī), *a.* Perk; pert; trim.

per'ma-nence (pūr'mā-nēns), *pl. -NENCES (-nēn-sēz)*, **per'ma-nen-cy** (-nēn-sī), *n.*, *pl. -CIES (-sīz)*, *n.* Quality or state of being permanent.

per'ma-nent (-nēnt), *a.* Continuing in the same state, or without any radical change; abiding; fixed; stable. — **per'ma-nent-ly**, *adv.*

per'me-a-ble (pūr'mē-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being permeated. — **per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

per'me-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To pass through the pores or interstices of; pervade. — **per'me-a'tion** (-ā'shān), *n.* — **per'me-a-tive** (pūr'mē-ā-tīv), *a.*

per-mis'si-ble (pēr-mīs'ī-b'l), *a.* Allowable; admissible.

per-mis'sion (-mīsh'ūn), *n.* Act of permitting; formal consent; leave.

per-mis'sive (-mīs'īv), *a.* Permitting; permitted; tolerated. — **-sive-ly**, *adv.*

per-mit' (-mīt'), *v. t.* To consent to; tolerate; put up with; grant (one) express license to do an act; authorize. — **Syn.** Let, suffer, endure.

per'mit (pūr'mīt; *now rarely* pēr-mīt'), *n.* Warrant; license; an authoritative written license or permission.

per'mu-ta'tion (pūr'mū-tā'shān), *n.* A

permuting; interchange; any one of all the possible arrangements of a number of objects in a series; transposition of the objects to effect such arrangements.

per-mute' (pēr-mūt'), *v. t.* To subject to permutation.

per-ni'cious (-nīsh'ūz), *a.* Destructive; ruinous; deleterious; hurtful; deadly; intending evil; wicked; malign. — **Syn.** Baneful, baleful, noxious, noisome. — **per-ni'cious-ly**, *adv.*

per-nick-et-y (pēr-nīk-ēt-ī), *a.* Finical or fussy; full of petty details. *Colloq.*

per'o-rate (pěr'ō-rāt), *v. i.* To speak at length; harangue; make a peroration; conclude or sum up a speech.

per'o-ra'tion (-rā'shān), *n.* Concluding part of a discourse.

per-ox'ide (pēr-ōk'sīd; -sīd), *n.* An oxide containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element; specif., peroxide of hydrogen.

per-pen-dic'u-lar (pūr'pēn-dīk'ū-lār), *a.* Exactly upright or vertical; at right angles to a given line or surface. — *n.* A perpendicular line; upright position; rectitude. — **per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lār'ī-tī), *n.* — **-dic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

per'pe-trate (pūr'pē-trāt), *v. t.* To do or perform; commit (as an offense); — usually in a bad sense. — **per'pe-tra'tion** (-trā'shān), *n.* — **per'pe-tra'tor** (pūr'pē-trā'tēr), *n.*

per-pet'u-al (pēr'pēt'ū-āl), *a.* Continuing forever or for an unlimited time; continuous. — **Syn.** Unceasing, endless, everlasting, incessant. — **per-pet'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

per-pet'u-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To make perpetual; cause to last indefinitely. — **per-pet'u-a'tion** (-ā'shān), *n.* — **per-pet'u-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

per'pe-tu'i-ty (pūr'pē-tū'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl. -TIES (-tīz)*. Quality or state of being perpetual; something that is perpetual; endless time; quality of being perpetually inalienable.

per-plex' (pēr-plēks'), *v. t.* To trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety; confuse; involve; entangle; bewilder.

per-plexed' (-plēkst'), *p. a.* Doubtful; puzzled; bewildered; entangled; involved; confused; intricate.

per-plex'i-ty (-plēk'sī-tī), *n.*; *pl. -TIES (-tīz)*. Quality or state of being perplexed; intricacy; bewilderment; an instance of this state; that which perplexes.

per'qui-site (pūr'kwī-zīt), *n.* An incidental gain or profit in addition to regular salary or wages, esp. one of a kind expected or promised.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, đccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, săft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

per'ry (pěr'i), *n.* Pear cider.

per'se-cute (pūr'sē-kūt), *v. t.* To pursue so as to injure, grieve, or afflict; harass; annoy; esp., afflict or put to death because of belief, religion, or the like. —

per'se-cu'tion (-kū'shŭn), *n.* — **per'se-cu'tor** (-tēr), *n.*

Per'seus (pūr'sūs; -sē'ūs), *n.* A northern constellation. See AURIGA.

per'se-ver'ance (pūr'sē-vēr'āns), *n.* Act of persevering; persistence. — **Syn.** Steadfastness, constancy, pertinacity.

per'se-vere' (pūr'sē-vēr'), *v. i.* To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; persist.

Per'sian (pūr'shān; -zhān), *a.* Of or pert. to Persia, the Persians, or their language. — *n.* One of the people of Persia; chief language of Persia.

per'si-flage' (pěr'sē-flāzh'; pūr'si-flāzh), *n.* Frivolous or bantering talk; light raillery.

per-sim'mon (pēr-sīm'ŭn), *n.* A tree of the United States, bearing small bell-shaped white flowers, and a palatable, plumlike fruit; also, the fruit.

per-sist' (-sist'), *v. i.* To continue steadfastly, esp. in a course of conduct against opposing motives; endure or remain in place or existence.

per-sist'ent (-sis'tént), *a.* Inclined to persist; having staying qualities; existing continuously; enduring. — **per-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **per-sist'ence** (-tēns), **per-sist'en-cy** (-tēn-si), *n.*

per'son (pūr'sŭn; -s'n), *n.* A human being; bodily form of a human being; real self of a human being; individual personality; *Theol.*, among Trinitarians, one of the three modes of being in the Godhead (Father, Son, and Holy Ghost); one of the three relations (speaker, one spoken to, and another spoken of, called respectively the *first*, *second*, and *third person*) underlying discourse, distinguished by certain pronouns and, in many languages, by inflection of the verb.

per'son-a-ble (pūr'sŭn-ā-b'l), *a.* Comely in person.

per'son-age (-āj), *n.* A distinguished person; a conspicuous character; character assumed or represented; a character, as in a play.

per'son-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a particular person; private; done in person; direct from one person to another; pert. to the person, or body; relating to an individual, his character, conduct, etc., esp. in an invidious and offensive manner; denoting person; designating estate or property that consists in gen-

eral of things temporary or movable. —

per'son-al-ly, *adv.*

per'son-al'i-ty (-āl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). Quality or state of being personal, or of being a person; personal existence or identity; that which constitutes distinction of person; individuality; a personal being; a person; quality of relating to a particular person, esp. disparagingly or hostilely; a personal remark, esp. one of a disparaging or offensive nature (usually in *pl.*).

per'son-al-ty (-āl-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). Personal property.

per'son-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To assume the character of; act the part of. — **per'son-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* — **per'son-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

per'son'i-fi-ca'tion (pēr-sŏn'i-fi-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of personifying; that which personifies; attribution of personal form, character, etc.; a figure of speech in which an inanimate object or abstract idea is endowed with personal attributes; an imaginary person or creature thought of as representing a thing or abstraction; embodiment; incarnation.

per'son'i-fy (pēr-sŏn'i-fi), *v. t.*; -**FIED** (-fid); -**FY'ING**. To regard, treat, or represent as a person; be the personification of; impersonate.

per'son/nel' (pěr'sŏ-něl'; pūr'sŏ-něl'), *n.* [F.] The body of persons engaged in some (esp. public) service.

per-spec'tive (pēr-spěk'tiv), *n.* Art or science of representing, on a surface, objects as they actually appear to the eye; appearance of objects to the eye as affected by distance, and as indicated by distinctness and the convergence of their receding lines. — *a.* Pert. to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective. — **per-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

per'spi-ca'cious (pūr/spī-kā'shŭs), *a.* Of acute mental vision or discernment; mentally keen. — **per'spi-cac'i-ty** (-kās'i-ti), *n.*

per'spi-cu'i-ty (-kū'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being perspicuous; lucidity.

per-spic'u-ous (pēr-spīk'ū-ūs), *a.* Clear to the understanding; not obscure or ambiguous. — **per-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

per'spi-ra'tion (pūr/spī-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of perspiring; fluid secreted by the sweat glands; sweat.

per-spire' (pēr-spīr'), *v. i. & t.* To exude through pores; excrete, esp. fluids, through the skin; sweat. — **per-spīr-a-ble** (pēr-spīr-ā-b'l), *a.*

per-suade' (-swād'), *v. t.* To induce (a person) to believe or do something;

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

influence by argument, advice, entreaty, etc.; convince; try to influence; urge. — **Syn.** Prevail on, win over, allure, entice. — **per-sua-d'a-ble**, *a.*

per-sua'si-ble (pēr-swā'sī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

per-sua'sion (-zhñ), *n.* Act of persuading; power of persuading; persuasiveness; state of being persuaded; induced opinion; creed; belief; a party adhering to a creed or system of opinions; kind or sort (*Jocular*).

per-sua'sive (-siv), *a.* Tending to persuade. — *n.* That which persuades. —

per-sua'sive-ly, *adv.* — **-sive-ness**, *n.*

pert (pûrt), *a.* Indecorously free, or presuming; bold. — **per'tly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

per-tain' (pēr-tān'), *v. t.* To belong; have connection with, or dependence on, something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; appertain; have reference to something.

per'ti-na'cious (pûr'tī-nā'shûs), *a.* Holding obstinately to any opinion or design; resolute; persevering. — **Syn.** Stubborn, inflexible, unyielding, determined, firm, constant, steady. — **per'ti-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **per'ti-nac'i-ty** (pûr'tī-nās'ī-tī), *n.*

per'ti-nence (pûr'tī-nēns), **per'ti-nen-cy** (-nēn-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being pertinent; fitness; relevancy.

per'ti-nent (-nēnt), *a.* Belonging to the subject or matter in hand; apposite; relevant. — **Syn.** Fit, suitable, proper, applicable, adapted, pat, apropos, germane, apt. — **per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.*

per-turb' (pēr-tûrb'), *v. t.* To disturb greatly; trouble; disquiet.

per-tur-ba'tion (pûr'tûr-bā'shûn), *n.* Act of perturbing; state of being perturbed; agitation; a cause of disturbance or disquiet.

pe-ruke' (pē-rōōk'), *n.* A wig; periwig.

pe-rus'al (pē-rōōz'āl), *n.* A perusing.

pe-ruse' (pē-rōōz'), *v. t.* To read through or carefully; loosely, to read.

Pe-ru'vi-an (-rōō'vī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Peru or Peruvians. — *n.* One of the people of Peru.

Peruvian bark. A bitter bark, from various South American trees, yielding quinine.

per-vade' (pēr-vād'), *v. t.* To pass or spread through the whole of. — **per-va'sion** (-vā'zhñ), *n.*

per-va'sive (-vā'siv), *a.* Tending or having power to pervade.

per-verse' (-vûrs'), *a.* Turned away from the right; wicked; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; wayward; petulant. — **Syn.** Froward, ungovernable, cross,

vexatious. — **per-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **per-ver'sive** (-vûr'siv), *a.*

per-ver'sion (-vûr'shûn), *n.* Act of perverting; state of being perverted; a perverted form of something.

per-ver'si-ty (-sī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being perverse.

per-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. t.* To lead astray, esp. from religious belief; corrupt; misinterpret designedly.

per'vert (pûr'vert), *n.* One perverted; one who has turned to error, esp. in religion.

per'vi-ous (pûr'vī-ûs), *a.* Admitting passage; permeable.

pe-se'ta (pē-sā'tā), *n.* A Spanish gold monetary unit, equivalent to one franc (\$0.193 or 98d.); a silver coin nominally of this value, but worth somewhat less.

pes'ky (pēs'kī), *a.* — **-KI-ER**; **-KI-EST**. Vexatious; plaguy. *Colloq., U. S.*

pe'so (pā'sō), *n.*; *pl.* -sos (-sōz); *Sp.* -sōs). A Spanish or a Mexican dollar; any of several Central and South American coins; a monetary unit and silver coin of the Philippines, worth \$0.50 (Symbol, P, used like \$).

pes'si-mism (pēs'sī-mīz'm), *n.* Doctrine that the pains of life overbalance its happiness; disposition to take the least hopeful view of things. — **pes'si-mist** (-mīst), *n.* — **-mis'tic** (-mīs'tīk), *a.*

pest (pēst), *n.* A fatal epidemic disease; specif., bubonic plague; something noxious or troublesome; a nuisance.

pes'ter (pēs'tēr), *v. t.* To vex; annoy; tease. — **pes'ter-er**, *n.*

pes-tif'er-ous (pēs-tīf'ēr-ûs), *a.* Pest-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious; noxious to peace, morals, or the like; vicious; destructive. — **pes-tif'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

pes'ti-lence (pēs'tī-lēns), *n.* Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; bubonic plague.

pes'ti-lent (pēs'tī-lēnt), *a.* Deadly; poisonous; pernicious. — **-lent-ly**, *adv.*

pes'ti-len'tial (-lēn'shāl), *a.* Producing, or tending to produce, pestilence; pernicious; morally destructive.

pes'tle (pēs'tl), *n.* Implement for breaking or braying substances in a mortar. — *v. t.* & *i.* To bray with or as with a pestle; to use a pestle.

pet (pēt), *n.* An animal kept to pet and play with; a person specially cherished and indulged; a darling. — *a.* Petted; indulged; cherished. — *v. t.* To play with fondly; fondle; indulge.

pet, *n.* A fit of peevishness, ill humor, or fretfulness.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

pet'al (pĕt'ál), *n.* One of the leaves of a corolla. — **pet'aled** (-áld), *a.*
pe-tard' (pĕ-tárd'), *n.* A case containing an explosive, to break in, or down, gates, barricades, etc.; a kind of fire-cracker.
pe'ter (pĕt'ēr), *v. i.* To become exhausted; run out; fail; — generally with *out*. *Colloq.*
pet'i-ole (pĕt'i-ól), *n.* Stalk of a leaf.
pet'it (pĕt'it), *a.* Small; petty. *Obs., exc. Law.* — **petit jury**, a jury of twelve men to try a cause and decide finally as to the facts in dispute; — *disting. from grand jury.*
pe-tite' (pĕ-tĕt'), *a.* [F.] Small; little.
pe-ti'tion (pĕ-tish'ún), *n.* A formal supplication, entreaty, or request, esp. one addressed to the Deity or to a sovereign or political superior; a prayer; that which is asked; entreaty. — *v. t. & i.* To pray; solicit; entreat; request. — **pe-ti'tion-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **pe-ti'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), *a.*
pe-tit' mai'tre (pĕ-tĕ' mā'tr'). [F.] A dandy; fop. — **pe-tite' mai'tresse'** (pĕ-tĕt' mā'trĕs'), *fem.*
pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* Any of numerous long-winged sea birds, which fly far from land.
pet'ri-fac'tion (pĕt'rĭ-fāk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of petrifying; state of being petrified; thing petrified.
pet'ri-fac'tive (-tĭv), *a.* Capable of causing petrification; pert. to petrification.
pet'ri-fi-ca'tion (pĕt'rĭ-fi-kā'shŭn), *n.* Petrification.
pet'ri-fy (pĕt'rĭ-fi), *v. t.; -FIED* (-fid); -FY'ING. To convert (organic matter) into stone or stonelike substance; benumb or deaden; make motionless, as with fear. — *v. i.* To become petrified.
pe-trog'ra-phy (pĕ-trōg'rā-fi), *n.* Description and systematic classification of rocks.
pet'rol (pĕt'rōl; -rōl; pĕ-trōl'), *n.* Gasoline. *British.*
pe-tro'le-um (pĕ-trō'lĕ-ŭm), *n.* Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which at certain points exists in the upper strata of the earth.
pe-trol'o-gy (pĕ-trōl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of rocks, treating of their origin, constitution, etc.
pet'ti-coat (pĕt'i-kōt), *n.* A skirt worn by women, girls, or young children; now, an underskirt.
pet'ti-fog (-fōg), *v. i.* To do a petty law business; do law business in a petty or tricky way. — **pet'ti-fog'ger** (-fōg'ēr), *n.* — **pet'ti-fog'ger-y** (-ĭ), *n.; pl. -ERIES.*

pet'tish (pĕt'ish), *a.* Fretful; peevish.
pet'ty (pĕt'ĭ), *a.; -TI-ER* (-ĭ-ēr); -TI-EST. Of small importance; trifling; inferior; subordinate. — *Syn.* Little, small, diminutive, inconsiderable, unimportant, insignificant, trivial. — **pet'ti-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **pet'ti-ness**, *n.*
pet'u-lance (pĕt'ū-lāns), *n.* Quality or state of being petulant; capricious ill humor.
pet'u-lan-cy (-lān-sĭ), *n.* Petulance.
pet'u-lant (-lānt), *a.* Capriciously fretful. — *Syn.* Cross, querulous, peevish. — **pet'u-lant-ly**, *adv.*
pe-tu'ni-a (pĕ-tū'nĭ-ā), *n.* Any of a small genus (*Petunia*) of tropical American herbs of the nightshade family, with funnel-shaped corollas.
pew (pū), *n.* In a church, one of the compartments, often raised, with seats; one of the long, fixed benches which now usually constitute the seats of a church.
pe'wee (pĕ'wē), *n.* A phoebe.
pe'wit (pĕ'wit; pū'it), *n.* The lapwing; European black-headed gull; a pewee.
pew'ter (pū'tēr), *n.* Any of various alloys having tin as a chief constituent, as one of tin and copper; utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes and pots.
pfen'nig (pfĕn'ig), *n.; pl. E. -NIGS* (-ĭgz), *G. -NIGE* (-ĭ-gē). A small bronze coin and money of account of Germany, worth $\frac{1}{16}$ of a mark (about $\frac{1}{4}$ cent U. S.).
pha'e-ton (fā'ĕ-tōn), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage having no side pieces in front of the seat.
phag'o-cyte (fāg'ō-sīt), *n.* Any leucocyte that shows special activity in absorbing and destroying waste and harmful material, bacteria, etc., from the blood or tissues of the body.
pha-lan'ger (fā-lān'jĕr), *n.* Any of numerous marsupials of the Australian region, ranging in size from that of a mouse to that of a large cat.
pha-lan'ges (fā-lān'jĕz), *n., pl. of PHALANX.*
pha'lanx (fā'lānx; fāl'ānx), *n.; pl. E. -LANXES* (-lānx-sĕz), *L. -LANGES* (fā-lān'jĕz). A body of heavy-armed infantry, originally of the Greeks, formed in ranks and files close and deep; any body of persons, animals, or things in close order or massed; in vertebrates, one of the digital bones of the hand or foot.
phan'tasm (fān'tāz'm), *n.* A product of phantasy; a mental image of a real object; a sensuous idea or impression; a delusive or illusory mental image; phantom; specter; an apparition of a person,

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

living or dead, in a place where his body is known not to be.

phan-tas'ma-go-ri-a (făn-tăz'mă-gô'-rî-ă), *n.* An optica effect by which magic-lantern figures on a screen appear to dwindle into the distance, or to rush toward the observer with enormous increase of size; a medley or shifting series of imaginary figures, illusive images, or real appearances.

phan-tas'mal (făn-tăz'măł), *a.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or like, a phantasm; spectral; illusive.

phan'ta-sy (făn'tă-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sîz). Power of receiving and reproducing sensuous impressions or ideas; an image or representation apprehended or created by this power.

phan'tom (-tăm), *n.* Deceit; delusion; mere seeming; apparition; phantasm; illusion; appearance; visible semblance.

Phar'i-sa'ic (făr'i-să'îk), **-i-cal** (-i-kăł), *a.* Of or pert. to the Pharisees; hence [*l. c.*] making a show of religion without the spirit of it; self-righteous; hypocritical.

Phar'i-sa-ism (făr'i-să-îz'm), *n.* The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees as a sect; [*l. c.*] rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety.

Phar'i-see (-sê), *n.* A member of a sect among the ancient Jews, noted for strict formalism and pretensions to superior sanctity; [*l. c.*] one who is pharisaical; self-righteous or hypocritical person. — **Phar'i-see-ism** (-îz'm), *n.*

phar'ma-ceu'tics (făr'mă-sū'tîks), *n.* Science of preparing, using, or dispensing medicines; pharmacy. — **phar'ma-ceu'ti-cal** (-tî-kăł), *a.*

phar'ma-cist (făr'mă-sîst), **phar'ma-ceu'tist** (-sū'tîst), *v.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist; pharmaceutical chemist.

phar'ma-col'o-gy (-kôł'ô-jî), *n.* Science of drugs.

phar'ma-co-pœ'ia (-kô-pœ'yă), *n.* A book describing drugs and medicinal preparations. — **poë'ial** (-yăł), *a.*

phar'ma-cy (făr'mă-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sîz). Art or practice of preparing and preserving drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines; a drug store; apothecary's shop.

pha'ros (fă'rôs), *n.* A lighthouse or beacon to guide sailors.

phar'ynx (făr'îngks), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RYNGES (fă-rîn'jêz). The part of the alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus. — **pha-ryn'ge-al** (fă-rîn'jê-ăł; făr'în-jê'ăł), *a.*

phase (făz), *n.* A particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes, as of the moon; any of different and varying appearances of an object; a point or stage in a change or variation in reference to a fixed or standard position or instant.

pheas'ant (fêz'ănt), *n.* Any of numerous large, long-tailed, brilliantly colored birds allied to the domestic fowls, natives of Asia, but widely bred for game birds; any of various birds likened to a pheasant, as, *Southern U. S.*, the ruffed grouse.

phe-nac'e-tin (fê-năs'ê-tîn), *n.* A white crystalline coal-tar product used in medicine, principally as a febrifuge.

phe'nol (fê'nôł; -nôł), *n.* A crystalline substance, produced by distillation of many organic bodies and got from the heavy oil from coal tar; — popularly called *carbolic acid*. It is a corrosive and neurotic poison.

phe-nom'e-non (fê-nôm'ê-nôn), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ENA (-nă). Any observable fact or event; that which strikes one as strange, unusual, or unaccountable. — **phe-nom'e-nal** (-nôł), *a.* — **nom'e-nal-ly**, *adv.*

phew (fû), *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, weariness, impatience, etc.

phial (fî'ăł), *n.* A vial.

phil-an'der (fî-lăn'dêr), *v. i.* To make love, esp. triflingly; play the male flirt.

— **phil-an'der-er** (-êr), *n.*

phil'an-throp'ic (fîl'ăn-thrôp'îk), *a.* Of or pert. to philanthropy; benevolent; humane. — **phil'an-throp'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phil-anthro-pist (fî-lăn-thrô-pîst), *n.* One who practices philanthropy.

phil-anthro-py (-pî), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-pîz). Love to mankind; desire and readiness to do good to all men; a philanthropic act, practice, agency, or the like.

phil-lat'e-ly (fî-lăt'ê-lî), *n.* The collection and study of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, etc. — **phi-lat'e-list** (fî-lăt'ê-lîst), *n.*

phil'har-mon'ic (fîl'hăr-môn'îk), *a.* Loving harmony or music; — often in names of musical societies; as, the *Philharmonic Society*.

phil'ip'pie (fî-lîp'îk), *n.* Any of the famous orations of Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, denouncing Philip, king of Macedon [*cap.*]; any discourse abounding in acrimonious invective.

Phil'ip-pine (fîl'î-pîn; -pên; *or, esp. British*, -pîn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Philippine Islands or their inhabitants.

Phil'is'tine (fî-lîs'tîn; fîl'îs-tîn; *in British usage commonly* fîl'îs-tîn, -tîn), *n.* A

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

native or an inhabitant of ancient Philistia; a person lacking liberal culture and refinement; a person, esp. of the middle class, who rejects enlightenment or is indifferent to the higher intellectual interests. — **Phil'is-tine**, *a.*

phi-lol'o-gy (fī-lōl'ō-jī), *n.* The study of language, esp. as a science; linguistic science. — **phil'o-log'ic** (fīl'ō-lōj'ik), **phil'o-log'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **phi-lol'o-gist** (fī-lōl'ō-jist), *n.*

phil'o-mel (fīl'ō-mēl), *n.* Nightingale.

phil'o-pe'na (-pē'nā), *n.* A present or gift made as a forfeit in a social game variously played; also, the game.

phil'o-pro-gen'i-tive-ness (-prō-jěn'i-tiv-nēs), *n.* Love of offspring; by extension, love of children in general.

phi-los'o-pher (fī-lōs'ō-fēr), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; one who lives after the principles of philosophy, esp. as advocated by the Stoics; one who meets or regards all vicissitudes calmly.

phi-los'o-phers' stone. An imaginary stone or preparation believed to have the power of transmuting baser metals into gold or silver.

phil'o-soph'ic (fīl'ō-sōf'ik), **phil'o-soph'i-cal** (-sōf'i-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or versed in, philosophy; rational; wise; unruffled. — **phil'o-soph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phi-los'o-phize (fī-lōs'ō-fīz), *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; search into the reason and nature of things. — **philos'o-phiz'er** (-fiz'ēr), *n.*

phi-los'o-phy (-fī), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fiz). The knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws; practical wisdom; calmness of temper and judgment; equanimity.

phil'ter (fīl'tēr), *n.* A potion, drug, or charm supposed to excite love; any magic potion.

phiz (fiz), *n.* Short for **PHYSIOGNOMY**. *Colloq.*

phle-bot'o-my (flē-bōt'ō-mī), *n.* *Med.* Act or practice of opening a vein to let blood; bloodletting.

phlegm (flēm), *n.* One of the four "humors" of early physiology, cold and moist, and causing sluggishness; morbid or very viscid mucus in abnormal quantity, esp. in the respiratory passages; sluggishness of temperament; apathy; coolness; equanimity.

phleg-mat'ic (flēg-māt'ik), *a.* Of the nature of, or marked by, phlegm (sluggishness) sluggish; apathetic; cool; composed. — **phleg-mat'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **phleg-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phlo'em (flō'ēm), *n.* *Bot.* The part of a fascicle of vascular fibres composed of thin-walled cells placed end to end, with adjacent cells and parenchyma.

phlox (flōks), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Phlox*) of handsome American herbs, commonly cultivated.

phoe'be (fē'bē), *n.* Any of several American flycatchers.

Phœ-ni'cian (fē-nish'ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Phœnicia, on the coast of ancient Syria. — *n.* One of the people of Phœnicia; the Phœnician language.

Phœ'nix (fē'nīks), *n.* A bird, an embodiment of the Egyptian sun god, fabled to live 500 years, to be consumed in fire, and to rise in youthful freshness from its own ashes.

phone (fōn), *n.* & *v.* *Colloq. abbr.* of **TELEPHONE**.

pho-net'ic (fō-nēt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the voice, or its use; of or pert. to speech sounds; vocal; sonant; representing sounds, esp. speech sounds. — **pho-net'i-cal**, *a.* — **pho-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pho'ne-ti'cian (fō-nē-tish'ān), *n.* One versed in phonetics.

pho-net'ics (fō-nēt'iks), *n.* The doctrine or science of sounds, esp. of speech sounds in actual use; phonology.

pho'ne-tist (fō-nē-tist), *n.* Phonetician.

phon'ic (fōn'ik; fō'nīk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, sound, or now usually, vocal sounds; phonetic; voiced.

phon'ics (fōn'iks; fō'nīks), *n.* Science of sound; usually, phonetics.

pho'no-gram (fō'nō-grām), *n.* A character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or single speech sound; a phonograph or graphophone record.

pho'no-graph (-grāf), *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing speech, music, etc.

pho-nog'ra-phy (fō-nōg'rā-fī), *n.* A description of the human voice, or of speech sounds, esp. as to their phonetic representation; art of phonetic writing; specif., the shorthand system invented by Isaac Pitman (1813-97), or a derived system. — **pho-no-graph'ic** (fō'nō-grāf'ik), **-graph'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.*

pho-nol'o-gy (-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science of speech sounds, including the history and theory of sound changes; that part of grammar which treats of the sounds of a language.

phos'phate (fōs'fāt), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphoric acid; any material containing chemical phosphates and used for fertilizer.

phos'phite (fōs'fit), *n.* A salt or ester of phosphorous acid.

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōöd, fōöt; thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

phos'phor-es'cence (fōs'fōr-ēs'čns), *n.* State, property, or act, of emitting light without sensible heat, as shown by phosphorus; also, light so produced.

phos'phor-es'cent (fōs'fōr-ēs'čnt), *a.* Exhibiting phosphorescence.

phos-phor'ic (fōs-fōr'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, phosphorus, esp. in its higher valence; phosphorescent.

phos'phor-ous (fōs'fōr-ūs; fōs-fō'rūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, phosphorus, esp. in its lower valence.

phos'phor-us (fōs'fōr-ūs), *n.* A non-metallic element of the nitrogen group, usually got as a waxy crystalline substance, poisonous and very inflammable, with a disagreeable smell and a faint glow in moist air (Symbol, P).

phos'phu-ret'ed, **phos'phu-ret'ed** (-fū-rēt'ēd), *a.* Impregnated or combined with phosphorus.

pho'to (fō'tō). Short for PHOTOGRAPH, *n.* & *v.* Collog.

pho'to-en-grave', *v. t.* To make a photo-engraving of.

pho'to-en-grav'ing, *n.* Engraving by photography; a photomechanical process for reproducing pictures, etc., in which the printing surface is in relief; a print so made.

pho'to-graph (fō'tō-gráf), *n.* A picture or likeness obtained by or as by photography. — **pho-tog'ra-pher** (fō-tōg'rā-fēr), *n.* — **pho'to-graph'ic** (fō'tō-gráf'ik), *-graph'ic-al* (-i-kál), *a.*

pho-tog'ra-phy (fō-tōg'rā-flī), *n.* Art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the chemical action of light.

pho'to-gra-vure' (fō'tō-grā-vūr'; -grā-vūr), *n.* Any of several processes for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared photographically; a print so made.

pho'to-he'li-o-graph (-hē'li-ō-gráf), *n.* A telescope specially adapted to photographing the sun.

pho'to-lith'o-graph (-lith'ō-gráf), *n.* A lithographic picture from a design produced photographically. — **pho'to-lithog'ra-phy** (-lith'ōg'rā-flī), *n.*

pho'to-me-chan'ic-al (-mē-kān'ī-kál), *a.* Pert. to or designating any process of producing pictures or copies by mechanical printing from a photographically prepared plate.

pho-tom'e-ter (fō-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

pho'to-phone (fō'tō-fōn), *n.* A form of telephone based on the effect which light has on the electric resistance of selenium.

pho'to-sphere (fō'tō-sfēr), *n.* A sphere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun.

pho'to-ther'a-py (-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* The application of light for therapeutic purposes, esp. for treating diseases of the skin.

pho'to-type (fō'tō-tīp), *n.* A block with a printing surface obtained from a photograph; also, a method by which such a surface is obtained.

pho'to-zin-cog'ra-phy (-zīn-kōg'rā-flī), *n.* A process for reproducing pictures, etc., by using a zinc plate on which the design has been photographically produced.

phrase (frāz), *n.* A brief expression; two or more words not so complete in thought as a clause, but having in the sentence the force of a single part of speech; a short, pithy expression, esp. one often used; a mode or form of speech; expression; phraseology. — *v. t.* To express in words, or in appropriate words.

phra'se-ol'o-gy (frā/zē-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* Manner of expression; diction; language; style.

phre-ni'tis (frē-nī'tis), *n.* Brain fever. — **phre-nit'ic** (-nit'ik), *a.*

phre-nol'o-gy (frē-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* The hypothesis that mental faculties and traits of character are shown by the conformation of the skull, or the system of faculties and their localization based on this hypothesis. — **phren'o-log'ic** (frēn'ō-lōj'ik), *-log'ic-al* (-i-kál), *a.* — **phre-nol'o-gist** (frē-nōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

Phryg'i-an (frīj'ī-ān), *a.* & *n.* See -AN.

phthis'ic (tiz'ik), *n.* Phthisis; consumption. — **phthis'ic-al** (-tiz'ī-kál), *a.* — **phthis'ick-y** (-i-kī), *a.*

phthi'sis (thi'sis), *n.* A wasting or consumption of the tissue; usually, pulmonary phthisis, or consumption.

phy-lac'ter-y (fī-lāk'tēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-līz). A small box, containing slips inscribed with certain scriptural passages (Two such boxes are worn by orthodox Jews during prayer, one on the head and one on the left arm); a reminder; an indication of pharisaism; an amulet; a charm or protection.

phyl'lox-e'ra (fīl'ōk-sē'rā), *n.* Any of a genus (*Phylloxera*) of plant lice closely related to the aphids. Some species infest the grapevine.

phy-log'e-ny (fī-lōj'ē-nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). Also **phy'lo-gen'e-sis** (fī-lō-jēn'ē-sis). The race history of an animal or vegetable type. — **phy'lo-gen'ic** (-jēn'ik), *a.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

phy'lum (fī'lŭm), *n.*; *L. pl. -LA (-lā)*. A primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

phys'ic (fiz'ik), *n.* Art of healing diseases; practice of medicine; medical profession; an internal application to cure or relieve sickness; medicine; a cathartic. — *v. t.*; **PHYS'ICKED** (-ikt); **-ICK-ING**. To treat with physic; purge; work on as a remedy; relieve.

phys'i-cal (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to nature (as including all created existences) or the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural or material things; material; of or pert. to natural science or natural philosophy; of or pert. to the body; bodily. — **phys'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

phy-si'cian (fī-zish'ān), *n.* A person skilled in physic, or the art of healing; a doctor of medicine.

phys'i-cist (fiz'ī-sist), *n.* A specialist in physics.

phys'ics (fiz'iks), *n.* Originally, the science of the material world; natural philosophy; now, the science of phenomena of inanimate matter involving no chemical changes.

phys'i-og'no-my (-i-ōg'nō-mī), *n.*; *pl. -MIES* (-mīz). Art of discovering mental characteristics from the outward appearance, esp. from the face; configuration, cast, or expression of the face, as denoting character; general appearance or aspect of a thing. — **phys'i-og'no-mist** (-ōg'nō-mist), *n.*

phys'i-ol'o-gy (fiz'ī-ōl'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl. -GIES* (-jīz). Biology dealing with life or living organisms; — distinct from *anatomy*. — **phys'i-o-log'i-cal** (-ō-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* — **phys'i-ol'o-gist** (-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

phy-sique' (fī-zēk'), *n.* Physical or bodily structure, constitution, or appearance.

pi (pī), *n.* Type confusedly mixed or disarranged. — *v. t.*; **PIED** (pīd); **PIE'ING**. To mix or disarrange type.

pi'a ma'ter (pī'ā mā'tēr). The innermost of the three membranes investing the brain and spinal cord.

pi-an'ist (pī-ān'ist; pē'ā-nīst), *n.* A performer, esp. a skilled performer, on the piano.

pi-an'ō (pī-ān'ō), **pi-an'ō-for'te** (-fōr'tā; -fōrt'), *n.* A stringed instrument of percussion, giving its tones from steel wires struck by hammers operated from a keyboard.

pi-as'ter (pī-ās'tēr), *n.* The Spanish piece of eight, or dollar, or any of various coins based upon it; specif., a small Turkish coin now worth about 5 cents.

pi-az'za (pī-āz'ā; *It. pron.* pyāt'sā), *n.* *It. pl. PIAZZI* (pyāt'sē). A large open

square in an Italian town; by extension, an arcaded and roofed gallery; *U. S.*, a veranda.

pi'broch (pē'brōk), *n.* A kind of Scottish Highland bagpipe music, usually martial.

pi'ca (pī'kā), *n.* A size (twelve-point) of printer's type

pic'a-dor' (pik'ā-dōr'), *n.* *Bullfighting.* A horseman with a lance, who worries but does not try to kill the bull.

pic'a-resque' (-rēsk'), *a.* Of or pert. to rogues; designating a type of fiction, of Spanish origin, having a rogue for the hero, as *Le Sage's "Gil Blas."*

pic'a-roon' (pik'ā-rōon'), *n.* A rogue; a pirate; corsair.

pic'a-yune' (-yōon'), *n.* A small coin (*U. S.*); hence, *Colloq.*, a trifle or a bit (chiefly in *not worth a picayune*).

pic'ea-lil'li (pik'ā-lil'ī), *n.* A pickle, orig. East Indian, of chopped vegetables and pungent spices.

pic'co-lo (pik'ō-lō), *n*; *pl. -LOS* (-lōz). A small, shrill flute, an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pick (pik), *n.* A heavy pointed iron tool wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in an eye between the ends; a pickax; a sharp-pointed instrument for picking (often in composition; as, a toothpick).

pick, *v. t.* To use a pointed instrument on; pierce, indent, break up, by striking with a pointed implement; clear of, free from, or cleanse of, something with or as with a pointed instrument or by plucking or tearing; pull or tear away, esp. with the fingers; pluck; gather, as fruit; eat daintily or mincingly; choose; select; cull; make or find occasion for intentionally; take wrongfully the contents of (now only in *to pick one's pocket, purse, etc.*); open (a lock) by or as by a wire; pull or pluck (the strings of a musical instrument); play (a stringed instrument). — *v. i.* To eat slowly, sparingly, daintily, or by morsels; nibble; choose with care. — *n.* Act of picking; a blow with a pointed instrument; act of choosing or selecting; choice; choicest or best.

pick'a-back' (pik'ā-bāk'), *adv.* On the back or shoulders.

pick'a-nin'ny (-nīn'ī), *n.*; *pl. -NIES* (-īz). A small child; in the *U. S.* and *West Indies*, a negro child or colored child.

pick'ax' (pik'āks'), *n.* A pick or mattock.

picked (pīkt), *p. a.* Carefully selected; chosen; of a quarrel, purposely caused; sought.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pick'er-el (pik'ēr-ēl), *n.* The pike; esp., any of several smaller species of pike.

pick'et (pik'ēt), *n.* A pointed or sharpened stake, post, or pale as for making fences; a detached body of soldiers, or a soldier, serving to guard an army from surprise; a person posted by a labor organization at a place affected by a strike. — *v. t.* To inclose, fasten, fence, or fortify with pickets, or pointed stakes; palisade; tether to or as to a picket; guard, as a camp, by picket; post as a picket; post pickets at or near.

pick'ing (-ing), *n.* Act of one that picks; that which is or may be picked or picked up; a scrap; *pl.*, portions picked up or out.

pick'le (-l) *n.* Brine or vinegar for preserving food; an article of food so preserved; a situation, esp. a difficult one; a predicament; a bath of acid, etc., to cleanse objects, as castings. — *v. t.* To preserve, season, or steep in pickle, as cucumbers.

pick'lock' (pik'lōk'), *n.* One who picks locks; specif., a thief; a tool for picking locks.

pick'pock'et (-pōk'ēt), *n.* One who steals purses or other articles from pockets.

pic'nic (pik'nīk), *n.* An excursion or outdoor pleasure party in which the members partake of refreshments carried, usually, by themselves. — *v. i.*; -NICKED (-nīkt); -NICK-ING (-nī-king). To go on, or hold, a picnic; eat in picnic fashion. — **pic'nick-er** (-nī-kēr), *n.*

pic'ric (pik'rīk), *a.* Designating a certain yellow acid, used as a dye and in explosives.

pic'to-graph (pik'tō-gráf), *n.* A picture or hieroglyph expressing an idea.

pic'to'ri-al (pik-tō'ri-ál), *a.* Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, a picture or pictures; graphic. — **pic'to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

pic'ture (pik'tūr), *n.* A representation, esp. as a work of art, produced by painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc.; a transitory visible image, as one made by the lens of the eye or a telescope; a likeness or copy; embodiment. — *v. t.* To represent in a picture; depict; describe graphically; imagine.

pic'tur-esque' (-tūr-ēsk'), *a.* Forming, or fitted to form or suggest, a picture; possessing quaint, rugged, or homely charm, or vivid suggestiveness, as distinguished from beauty or sublimity.

pidg'in, pi'geon (pij'in; -ăn), *n.* Chinese corruption of *business*; — chiefly in **pidgin, or pigeon, English**, the jargon, mainly of English words (often

corrupted) arranged after Chinese syntax, used in the East as a lingua franca between foreigners and the Chinese.

pie (pi), *n.* An article of food consisting of a pastry crust with any of various kinds of filling.

pie, *n.* A magpie.

pie, *n.* Type mixed up (=PI); a jumble; chaos; mess.

pie'bald' (pi'bōld'), *a.* White and black; mottled; party-colored.

piece (pēs), *n.* A fragment; a part separated; portion; a distinct or limited part or quantity; a bit; a quantity, as a length, weight, or size in which various articles or products are made or put up; a single object or individual (of a class or group); a firearm or gun, as a rifle or cannon; a coin; a literary or musical composition, usually a short one. — *v. t.* To enlarge, complete, or repair, by adding a piece or pieces; patch; make up or mend by joining pieces; unite.

piece'meal' (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* Piece by piece; little by little; by degrees; in or of pieces or parts.

piece of eight. The Spanish dollar; — from the figure 8 on it.

pled (pid), *a.* With large blotches of two or more colors; party-colored; piebald.

pie'plant' (pi'plānt'), *n.* Garden rhubarb. *U. S.*

pier (pēr), *n.* A support for a bridge span; a supporting pillar, or structure, as of an arch or lintel; a narrow piece of wall between two openings; an auxiliary mass of masonry to stiffen a wall; a breakwater or mole; any similar structure for use as a landing place, a promenade, or the like, or to protect or form a harbor.

pierce (pērs), *v. t.* To run into or through as a pointed instrument does; stab; perforate; force a way into or through; penetrate with the eye or mind; discern. — *v. i.* To make a way; enter; penetrate.

pier glass. A large high mirror, as, orig., a narrow one designed to occupy a pier, or wall space between windows.

Pi-e'-ri-an (pi-ē'ri-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Pieria, in ancient Thrace, an early seat of the worship of the Muses.

pi'et (pi'ēt), *n.* Magpie. *Eng.*

pi'e-tism (pi'ē-tiz'm), *n.* Principles or practices of one who seeks to substitute the devotional for the intellectual ideal in Christian experience; affectation of devotion. — **pi'e-tist** (-tist), *n.* — **pi'-e-tis'tic** (-tis'tīk), **pi'e-tis'ti-cal**, *a.*

pi'e-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being pious; godliness; devoutness; filial reverence and devotion;

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

pious act, observance, or characteristic. — **Syn.** Religion, devotion, holiness.

pig (pig), *n.* A young swine; any swine; *Colloq.*, a person or animal likened to a pig, as in greed or filth; a casting of metal, now esp. of iron or lead, run directly from the smelting furnace into troughlike molds (so called from its size as distinguished from a *sow*).

pi'geon (pij'ŷn), *n.* A well-known stout-bodied short-legged bird; *Slang*, a gull; dupe.

pi'geon-hole' (-hŏl'), *n.* A hole for pigeons; a small open compartment in a desk; case, or the like, for letters, documents, etc. — *v. t.* To place in or as in a pigeonhole; lay aside; shelve.

pi'geon-toed' (-tŏd'), *a.* Having the toes turned in.

pi'geon-wing' (-wĩng'), *n.* A fancy step executed by jumping and striking the legs together. *U. S.*

pig'ger-y (pig'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-ĩz). Place where swine are kept or bred; a pigsty.

pig'gin (-ĩn), *n.* A small wooden pail or tub with an upright stave as handle.

pig'gish (pig'ish), *a.* Like a pig; greedy; selfish; filthy. — **pig'gish-ness**, *n.*

pig'-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Stupidly obstinate. — **pig'-head'ed-ness**, *n.*

pig'ment (pig'mĕnt), *n.* A coloring matter; any powder prepared as a paint by mixture with some vehicle in which it is insoluble. — **pig'ment-ta-ry** (pig'mĕn-tā-rĩ), *a.* — **pig'ment-ed**, *a.*

pig'men-ta'tion (-tā'shŷn), *n.* Coloration with, or deposition of, pigment; *Med.*, esp., an excessive deposition.

pig'my (pig'mĩ). Var. of PYGMY.

pig'nut' (pig'nŭt'), *n.* A species of earthnut; the somewhat bitter nut of a species of hickory; also, the tree.

pig'skin' (-skĩn'), *n.* The skin of a pig or hog, or leather made of it; *Colloq.*, a saddle or football.

pig'sty' (pig'stĩ'), *n.*; *pl.* -STIES' (-stĩz'). A sty for pigs.

pig'tail' (-tāĩ'). *n.* Tobacco in small twisted ropes or rolls; a queue, as that worn by the Chinese.

pike (pĩk), *n.* A sharp point, or spike, as in the center of a shield.

pike, *n.* An elongate, voracious, freshwater food fish.

pike, *n.* A tollbar on a road or a tollgate; the toll paid; a turnpike road. *Colloq.*

pike, *n.* A long wooden shaft with a steel point.

pik'er (pĩk'ēr), *n.* A gambler for small stakes; a small speculator. *Slang*, *U. S.*

pik'e'staff' (pĩk'stāf'), *n.* A staff with a

spike at the end, to guard the user from slipping; staff, or shaft, of a pike (weapon).

pi-las'ter (pĩ-lās'tĕr), *n.* An upright architectural member, rectangular in plan, structurally a pier, but treated as a column, with capital, shaft, and base.

pil'chard (pil'chārd), *n.* The sardine, or some related fish.

pile (pil), *n.* Hair; esp., fine soft hair; covering of hair or down; pelage; nap on a fabric; thick nap, as of velvet; a fiber or filament, as of velvet.

pile, *n.* A mass of things heaped together, esp. more or less regularly; a heap; *Colloq.*, *U. S.*, a large number, quantity, collection, etc.; a 'lot'; a heap of wood for burning a corpse, a person, or a sacrifice; a large building, or mass of buildings; a series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals separated by disks, as of cloth, moistened with acid water, to produce an electrical current; any similar arrangement for generating an electric current; a battery. — *v. t.* To lay or throw in a pile; heap up; mass; cover with heaps or in great abundance; fill. — *v. i.* To form a pile; accumulate.

pile (pil), *n.* The Roman foot soldier's heavy javelin; a large stake or pointed timber, driven into the earth, as to support a foundation; any post or pillar similarly used.

piled (pĩld), *a.* Having a pile, or nap.

piles (pĩlz), *n. pl.* Hemorrhoids.

pil'fer (pil'fĕr), *v. i. & t.* To practice petty theft; filch. — **pil'fer-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

pil'gar'lic (pil-gār'lik), *n.* A bald-headed man; now, a man looked upon with humorous contempt or mock pity; a poor creature.

pil'grim (pil'grĩm), *n.* One who journeys (*Rhetorical*); one who travels to some holy place as a devotee. — **the Pilgrims** *U. S. Hist.*, the Puritans who founded Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts (1620).

pil'grim-age (-grĩ-māj), *n.* Journey of a pilgrim; life, regarded as a journey.

pill (pĩl), *n.* A medicine in a little ball, to be taken whole; a pellet. — *v. t.* To blackball; defeat by ballot. *Slang*.

pil'lage (pil'āj), *n.* Act of pillaging or plundering, esp. in war; plunder; spoil; booty. — **Syn.** Rapine, depredation. — *v. t. & i.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; plunder; get or acquire by robbery or spoliation. — **pil'lag-er** (-ā-jĕr), *n.*

pil'lar (-ār), *n.* A firm, upright, insulated support, slender or narrow com-

ŷrn, ŷp, circŷs, menŷ; fŏd, fŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pared to its height; any vertical support, as a bedpost; a column or shaft standing alone; something like a pillar; a main support. — **pill'ared** (pīl'ārd), *a.*

pil'ion (-yŭn), *n.* A kind of light saddle; a pad put behind a man's saddle; as for a woman to ride on.

pil'lo-ry (-ō-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame having holes for the head and hands. — *v. t.; -RIED* (-rīd); *-RY-ING* (-rī-ing). To set in, or punish with, the pillory; expose to public scorn or ridicule.

pil'low (pīl'ō), *n.* A support for one's head when reposing; esp., a sack filled with feathers or other soft material; any of various things likened to a pillow. — *v. t. & i.* To rest, lay, or support. on or as on a pillow.

pillow lace. Lace made by hand with bobbins on a pillow.

pil'lose (pīl'ōs), *a.* Covered with hair, esp. soft hair; hairy.

pil'ot (pīl'ūt), *n.* One who steers a vessel; helmsman; a person duly qualified to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters; one qualified to fly a balloon, airship, or flying machine; a guide; cowcatcher of a locomotive. — *v. t.* To direct the course of, as of a ship; guide, as through dangers or difficulties; to act as pilot through, in, or on. — **pi'lot-age** (-āj), *n.*

pilot biscuit, pilot bread. Ship biscuit.

pi-men'to (pī-mĕn'tō), *n.; pl. -TOS* (-tōz). Allspice, or the allspice tree.

pimp (pimp), *n.* A procurer; pander.

pim'per-nel (pim'pĕr-nĕl), *n.* Any of various herbs of the primrose family, the flowers of which close at the approach of bad weather.

pim'ple (pim'p'l), *n.* Any small pointed elevation of the cuticle; papule; pustule. — **pim'pled** (-p'ld), **pim'ply**, *a.*

pin (pīn), *n.* A peg, bolt, etc., used to fasten articles together, or to hang something on; a small pointed and headed piece of wire, for fastening clothes, etc.; a larger pointed instrument to secure the hair, an article of dress, etc.; an ornament, as a badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin. — *v. t.* To fasten, join, secure, transfix, or with a pin; hold as if by thrusting a pin through.

pi'ña (pĕ'nyā), *n.* [Sp.] Pineapple; piña cloth.

piña cloth, a fine fabric woven from fiber from the leaf of a kind of pineapple.

pin'a-fore (pīn'ā-fōr'), *n.* An apron worn esp. by children or girls to protect the dress.

pince'-nez' (pāns'nā'), *n. sing. & pl.* [F.] Eyeglasses kept on by a spring.

pin'cers (pin'sĕrz), *n. pl.* An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things.

pinch (pinch), *v. t.* To squeeze between the finger and thumb, between teeth, claws, or the jaws of an instrument; squeeze or compress painfully; afflict; distress; cramp, make waste or shrunken, etc., as by pain, want, or affliction. — *v. i.* To compress; squeeze; be niggardly. — *n.* Act of pinching; a nip; as much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; a bit; pressure; pain; stress; an emergency; a strait.

pinch'beck (-bĕk), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, used to imitate gold; that which is spurious. — *a.* Made of pinchbeck; sham; cheap.

pinch'er (pin'chĕr), *n.* One that pinches; *pl.*, pincers.

pin'cush'ion (pīn'kōōsh'ŭn), *n.* A small cushion in which pins may be stuck ready for use.

pin'dling (-dlīng; *dial. -dlīn*), *a.* Puny; sickly. *Dial. U. S.*

pine (pīn), *v. i.* To languish; lose vigor or flesh, esp. under distress or anxiety; languish with desire or long intensely (usually with *for*). — *Syn.* Droop, flag, wither, decay.

pine, *n.* A cone-bearing tree of many species ranging in size from undershrubs to lofty trees, having needle-shaped leaves (**pine needles**); also, the wood of the pine; a pineapple.

pine'ap'ple (pīn'āp'l), *n.* A tropical plant having rigid, spiny-margined, recurved leaves, and bearing a short stalk with a dense oblong head of small rudimentary flowers; the fruit of this plant.

pin'feath'er (pīn'fĕth'ĕr), *n.* A feather not fully developed; esp., a rudimentary feather just emerging.

pin'fold (-fōld'), *n.* A pound (inclosure) for animals.

pin'ion (pīn'yŭn), *n.* A cogwheel with a small number of teeth or leaves, designed to gear with a larger wheel or with a rack.

pin'ion, *n.* The distal part of a bird's wing; a wing; a feather; quill. — *v. t.* To disable or restrain by binding the arms, esp. to the body; confine; bind.

pink (pīnk), *v. t.* To pierce with small holes; cut the edge of, as cloth, in scallops; stab; pierce; adorn; decorate.

pink, *n.* A vessel of a type having a narrow stern; — called also *pinkie*.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ěnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

pink, *n.* Any of various plants of a certain genus (*Dianthus*) including species, as the carnations, cultivated for their flowers; a thing supremely excellent; the highest type; a color resulting from mixture of pure vivid red with white. — *a.* Being of the color called *pink*.

pink eye. An acute variety of conjunctivitis.

pink'ing, *n.* Decoration of fabrics or garments by cutting the edge in scallops with an iron (**pink'ing iron**).

pin money. Money allowed by a man to his wife for her private purposes.

pin'nace (pín'ás), *n.* A light sailing vessel, used largely as a tender; any of various ship's boats.

pin'na-cle (-á-k'l), *n.* An upright architectural member, generally ending in a small spire, on a buttress or an angle pier; a lofty peak; highest point; acme. — *v. t.* To build or furnish with a pinnacle.

pin'nate (pín'át), *a.* Featherlike; having parts arranged along two sides of an axis.

pi'no-chle (pē'nó-k'l; pín'ô-), *n.* A certain game at cards resembling bezique; also, a certain combination in it.

pi-no'le (pē-nō'lā; pī-nō'l'), *n.* Parched maize, ground and sweetened; sweet flour of mesquite beans.

pi-ñon' (pē-nyōn'; pín'yōn), *n.* Any of various pines producing an edible nut-like seed; also, the seed itself.

pint (pint), *n.* A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart, or (in liquid measure) four gills. Abbr., *pt.*

pin'tle (pín't'l), *n.* A (usually upright) pivot pin, as of a hinge.

pin'worm (pín'wūrm'), *n.* A small nematode worm parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man.

pin'y (pín'ī), *a.* Abounding in pines; of, pert. to, or like, pine.

pi'o-neer' (pī'ô-nēr'), *n.* One of the soldiers, esp. of an engineer corps, detailed to make roads, etc.; one who goes before, preparing the way for others. — *v. t. & i.* To prepare or open (a way, etc.); act as a pioneer for or in.

pi'ous (pi'ús), *a.* Showing faith in the Deity; reverential; practiced under the pretext of religion (as, *pious* frauds); *Archaic*, dutiful. — **pi'ous-ly**, *adv.*

pip (pip), *n.* A small seed, as of an apple.

pip, *n.* A contagious disease of chickens.

pip, *n.* A "spot," on playing cards, dominoes, etc.

pipe (pip), *n.* A wind instrument consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal, as a flageolet or an

oboe; usually in *pl.*, the bagpipe; the voice, esp. the singing voice; peeping whistle or note of a bird, insect, etc.; a long tube or hollow body, as to conduct water, steam, etc.; a tube with a small bowl used for smoking tobacco, or, sometimes, other substances, as opium; a pipeful of what is smoked; a large cask of varying capacity, esp. for wine or oil; its volume, reckoned, in English liquid measure, as two hogsheads. — *v. t.* To play on a pipe, etc.; utter in a shrill tone; affect, effect, bring, etc., by piping; furnish or equip with pipes, as a building. — *v. i.* To play on or sound a pipe; emit, or have, a shrill sound like that of a pipe.

pipe clay. Highly plastic and fairly pure grayish white clay, used to make pipes of, in calico printing, for cleaning, etc.

pipe dream. A fanciful plan, hope, or story, likened to a dream caused by smoking opium. *Slang, U. S.*

pip'er (pip'ēr), *n.* One who plays on a pipe, esp. a bagpipe.

pip'ing (pip'ing), *p. a. & n.* Action of one that pipes; the music or sound of one that pipes; pipes collectively; material in the form of a pipe or pipes; a small cord covered with cloth, used as a trimming in dressmaking.

pip'it (pip'it), *n.* Any of various small birds resembling the lark, and singing on the wing.

pip'kin (pip'kín), *n.* A small earthen pot; also, a piggin.

pip'pin (-in), *n.* A variety of apple.

pip-sis'se-wa (pip-sis'ē-wā), *n.* An evergreen herb, with astringent leaves used as a tonic and diuretic.

pi'quan-cy (pē'kán-sī), *n.* Quality of being piquant.

pi'quant (-kánt), *a.* Stimulating to the taste, or to mental interest, curiosity, etc.; tart; sharp; pungent. — **pi'quant-ly**, *adv.*

pique (pēk), *n.* A feeling of hurt or resentment due to a slight or injury, esp. to one's pride. — **Syn.** Offense, irritation, displeasure, resentment, umbrage. — *v. t.* To anger by wounding the pride of; nettles; stimulate; prick; pride or value (one's self). — **Syn.** Offend, displease, irritate, annoy, provoke, sting; goad.

pi-qué' (pē-kā'), *n.* [F.] A ribbed or figured cotton fabric.

pi-quet' (pē-kēt'; pik'ēt), *n.* A certain game of cards.

pi'ra-cy (pi'rā-sī), *n.; pl. -cies* (-sīz).

Robbery on the high seas; unauthorized appropriation and reproduction of

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

another's production, invention, or conception; literary or artistic theft.

pir'ate (pī'rāt), *n.* One who commits piracy; an armed vessel engaged in piracy. — *v. i. & t.* To commit piracy; commit piracy upon.

pi-rogue' (pī-rōg'), *n.* A dugout canoe; any canoe-like boat.

pir'ou-ette' (pīr'ōō-ēt'), *n.* A whirling or turning on the toes. — *v. i.* To perform a pirouette.

pis'ea-to-ry (pīs'kā-tō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to fishes or fishing.

Pis'ces (pīs'ēz), *n. pl.* A constellation, the Fish or Fishes; the twelfth sign of the zodiac.

pis'ci-cul'ture (-i-kūl'tūr), *n.* Fish culture. — **pis'ci-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

pish (pish), *interj. & n.* An exclamation of contempt.

pis'mire' (pīs'mīr'), *n.* An ant.

pis-ta'chi-o (pīs-tā'shī-ō; pīs-tā'-; -shō), *n.* A small tree of the cashew family, of southern Europe and Asia Minor; the seed of this tree, containing a single green edible kernel, used for flavoring.

pis'til (pīs'til), *n.* The ovary of a plant, with its appendages.

pis'til-late (-tī-lāt), *a.* Having pistils but no stamens.

pis'tol (pīs'tūl), *n.* A short firearm for use with one hand. — *v. t.* To shoot with a pistol.

pis-tole' (pīs-tōl'), *n.* The old quarter doubloon of Spain, worth about \$4; any of various obsolete gold coins.

pis'ton (pīs'tūn), *n.* A sliding piece moved by, or moving against, fluid pressure, usually a short cylinder moving in a cylinder.

pit (pit), *n.* The hard stone of a drupaceous fruit. *U. S.*

pit, *n.* A cavity or hole in the ground; a pitfall for wild beasts; a trap; snare; deep place; abyss; hades; hell; an inclosed area for cockfighting, for keeping wild beasts, etc.; a surface depression or hollow; in England, the cheaper part of the theater, behind the stalls; *U. S.*, that part of the floor of some exchanges devoted to a special branch of business. — *v. t.* To put or cast into a pit or hole; form pits in; set in a pit to fight; set forward for a contest.

pit'a-pat' (pit'ā-pāt'), *adv.* In a flutter; with palpitation. — *n.* A light, repeated sound; a pattering.

pitch (pich), *n.* A dark viscous substance got as a residue in distilling tar, oil from bones, etc., and occurring naturally as asphalt; the resin, often medicinal, from certain conifers. —

v. t. To cover over, smear, or soil, with, or as with, pitch.

pitch, *v. t.* To place and set up or erect; arrange (*Archaic*, exc., in *pitched battle*); fix at a certain pitch; throw, fling, hurl, or toss. — *v. i.* To settle; come to rest; decide (with *on* or *upon*); plunge or fall, esp. forward; slope; plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall, as a ship in a head sea; serve the ball to the batsman. — *n.* Act or manner of pitching; a throwing; a cast; that which is pitched; a point or peak; extreme point of elevation, depression, or projection; acme; a slope; declivity; distance apart of two things, esp. in a series, as from center to center of any two adjacent gear teeth; acuteness or gravity of sound or of a tone, depending on the rate of vibration.

pitch'blende' (pich'blēnd'), *n.* A dark mineral with pitchlike luster occurring in certain metalliferous veins. It is a source of uranium and radium.

pitch'er (-ēr), *n.* One who pitches (hay, quoits, a ball, etc.).

pitch'er, *n.* A vessel for holding and pouring liquids, usually with a handle.

pitcher plant. Any plant with leaves wholly or partially modified into cuplike appendages.

pitch'fork (pich'fōrk), *n.* A fork used in pitching hay, grain, etc. — *v. t.* To pitch with or as with, a pitchfork.

pitch'y (-ī), *a.* Of the quality or nature of pitch; abounding in, or smeared with, pitch; black; dark as pitch. — **pitch'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.*

pit'e-ous (pit'ē-ūs), *a.* Evincing pity; tender; fitted to excite pity or sympathy; miserable; lamentable. — **Syn.** Pitiable, pitiful. — **pit'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pit'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

pit'fall' (pit'fōl'), *n.* A trap for birds, beasts, or men; esp., a pit with the opening masked.

pith (pith), *n.* The loose spongy tissue at the center of the stem in dicotyledonous plants; soft interior of a bone, feather, etc.; that which contains the strength or life; concentrated force; vigor. — **Syn.** Marrow, kernel, gist, essence. — **pith'less**, *a.*

pith'y (pith'ī), *a.*; **PITH'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Of or abounding in pith; having nervous energy; forceful; tersely cogent. — **pith'i-ly** (-īlī), *adv.* — **pith'i-ness**, *n.*

pit'i-a-ble (pit'ī-ā-b'lī), *a.* Deserving or exciting pity; arousing pitying contempt. — **Syn.** Sorrowful, woeful. — **pit'i-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **pit'i-a-bly**, *adv.*

pit'i-ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of pity; compas-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

sionate; piteous; lamentable; paltry; contemptible. — **Syn.** Mean, despicable, paltry. — **-ful-ly, adv.** — **-ful-ness, n.**

pit'i-less, a. Destitute of pity; merciless. — **pit'i-less-ly, adv.** — **-less-ness, n.**

pit saw. A saw worked by two men, one on the log, and one beneath it, often in a pit.

pit'tance (pit'áns), *n.* A small portion, quantity, or allowance, esp. of money.

pit'y (pit'í), *n.*; *pl.* PITIES (-íz). A feeling for the sufferings of others; compassion; a reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret.

— **Syn.** Sympathy, compassion, commiseration. — *v. t.*; **PIT'IED** (-íd); **PIT'Y-ING.** To feel pity for; compassionate; commiserate. — *v. i.* To feel pity.

piv'ot (piv'út), *n.* A point, fixed pin, or short axis, on the end of which something turns; end of a shaft or arbor which turns in a support. — *v. t. & i.* To mount on, furnish with, or turn on, a pivot or pivots. — **piv'ot-al** (-ál), *a.*

pix'y (pik'sí), *n.*; *pl.* PIXIES (-síz). A fairy.

pla-ca-ble (plá'ká-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pacified; willing to forgive. — **pla-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bil'í-tí), *n.*

plac'ard (plák'árd; plá-kárd'), *n.* A notice to be posted in a public place; a poster; bill.

plac-card' (plá-kárd'; plák'árd), *v. t.* To post placards on or in; announce by placards; post as a placard.

plac'cate (plá'kát; plák'át), *v. t.* To appease; pacify; conciliate. — **pla-ca'-tion** (plá-ká'shǎn), *n.*

place (plás), *n.* An open space, or square, in a city or town; space; room; region; locality; a portion of space devoted to some particular thing or object; the position of a figure, or a figure in position, relatively to others of a series (as, a number of five *places*); order of priority, advancement, dignity, etc.; esp., social or official rank or position; status; position in the order of proceeding. — **Syn.** Situation, position, location, site, spot; stead. — *v. t.* To put in a certain place; fix; identify by assigning to, or connecting with, some place, time, circumstance, etc.

place'man (plás'mán), *n.* One who holds a place or office, esp. under a government; — usually contemptuous.

pla-cen'ta (plá-sén'tá), *n.*; *pl. L.* -TÆ (-tē), *E.* -TAS (-táz). In mammals (except monotremes and most marsupials), the vascular structure by which the fetus is nourished. — **pla-cen'tal** (-tál), *a. & n.*

plac'er (plás'ēr), *n.* A place where gold

is got by washing; an alluvial or glacial deposit containing particles of gold or other valuable mineral.

plac'id (plás'íd), *a.* Calm; peaceful; gentle. — **plac'id-ly, adv.** — **pla-cid'i-ty** (plá-síd'í-tí), **plac'id-ness, n.**

plack'et (plák'èt), *n.* The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on; a pocket, esp. in a woman's skirt.

pla'gi-a-rism (plā'jī-á-ríz'm; plā'jā-), *n.* Act of plagiarizing; plagiarized matter. — **pla'gi-a-rist** (-rist), *n.*

pla'gi-a-rize (-ríz), *v. t. & i.* To steal or purloin and use as one's own (another's ideas, words, artistic productions, etc.)

pla'gi-a-ry (-rí), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A plagiarist; plagiarism.

plague (pläg), *n.* Any afflictive evil; *Colloq.*, a nuisance; any malignant, esp. infectious, disease or pestilence; an acute infectious fever, of several forms, that often prevails in central Asia, and has visited Europe. Bubonic plague, one of the commonest forms, is marked by the formation of buboes. — *v. t.* To smite, infest, or afflict with disease, or evil; vex; harass; torment; annoy; tantalize; molest. — **pla'guer** (plä'gēr), *n.*

pla'guy (plā'gí), *a.* Vexatious. — **pla'-guy, pla'gui-ly** (-gí-lí), *adv.* *All Colloq.*

plai-ce (plás), *n.* A large European flounder; in America, any of various flatfishes.

plaid (pläd; *Scot.* pläd), *n.* A rectangular cloth, usually of tartan, worn by both sexes in Scotland in place of a cloak; goods of the pattern of a plaid or tartan; a checkered cloth or pattern.

plain (plān), *a.* Flat; plane; open (*Obs.*, exc. in *in plain sight, view*, etc.); open to the mind; manifest; candid; not intricate; simple; void of embellishment; not highly born, stationed, cultivated, or gifted; simple; homely. — **Syn.** Artless, unaffected, undisguised; downright, blunt; distinct, obvious, apparent. — *adv.* In a plain manner; clearly. — *n.* Level land; *pl.*, broad tracts of almost treeless level country; prairie. — **plain'ly, adv.** — **plain'ness, n.**

plains'man (plānz'mán), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mén). A man who lives on the plains.

plaint (plānt), *n.* Lamentation (*Archaic or Rhet.*); a complaint.

plain'tiff (plān'tíf), *n.* One who commences a personal action or suit for an injury to his rights.

plain'tive (-tív), *a.* Expressive of sorrow or melancholy. — **Syn.** Complaining, sorrowful, melancholy, mournful, sad. — **plain'tive-ly, adv.** — **plain'tive-ness, n.**

örn, üp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in:k; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

plait (plāt; plēt; *also, esp. in British use, plāt*), *n.* A doubling back, as of cloth on itself; a pleat; a braid, as of hair. — *v. t.* To fold, esp. in plaits; braid; make by plaiting.

plan (plān), *n.* A draft or form, properly one drawn on a plane, as a map; esp., a top view or a view of a horizontal section; a diagram; a method of action, procedure, or arrangement; a scheme. — *v. t. & i.* To form a plan of; draft; diagram; scheme; devise; contrive.

planch'et (plān'chēt; plān'shēt), *n.* A flat piece of metal, esp., a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

plan-chette' (plān-shēt'; plān-chēt'; *F. plān'shēt'*), *n.* A small board supported on two casters and a vertical pencil, said when lightly touched by the hand to move without conscious effort of the operator, so that the pencil traces words.

plane (plān), *n., or plane tree.* Any of several trees with large lobate leaves, and flowers in round heads.

plane, *a.* Without elevations or depressions; level; flat; involving only planes. In science, *plane* (instead of *plain*) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface. — *n.* A surface in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface; a flat or level material surface; level; stage of development or existence; grade.

plane, *n.* A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc. — *v. t.* To make smooth or even; level, esp. with a plane; to efface; remove. — *v. i.* To work with a plane. — **plan'er** (plān'ēr), *n.*

plan'et (plān'ēt), *n.* Any body, except a comet or a meteoroid, that revolves about the sun; a star, as influencing the fate of men.

plan'e-ta'ri-um (plān'ēt-tā'ri-ūm), *n.; L. pl. -RIA (-ā).* An orrery; a model or representation of the planetary system.

plan'et-a-ry (plān'ēt-ā-ri), *a.* Of or pert. to a planet or the planets; having the nature of a planet; erratic; wandering; of or pert. to the earth; mundane.

pla-nim'e-ter (plā-nīm'ēt-ēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure by passing a tracer round the bounding line. — **nim'e-try** (-trī), *n.*

plan'ish (plān'ish), *v. t.* To make smooth, as metal; toughen and polish by hammering lightly.

plan'i-sphere (-ī-sfēr), *n.* A representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane.

plank (plānk), *n.* A heavy thick board; timber in planks; that which supports, as a plank does a swimmer; an article in

a political party platform. — *v. t.* To cover, floor, or lay with planks; *Colloq., U. S. (with down or out)*, to lay (something) down, as on a plank or table; pay. — **plank'ing**, *n.*

plan'ner (plān'ēr), *n.* One who plans.

plan'o-con'cave (plā nō-), *a.* Plane or flat on one side, and concave on the other.

plan'o-con'vex, *a.* Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other.

plant (plānt), *n.* Any member of the lower of the two groups of living organisms; a vegetable; the machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., sometimes also the real estate, employed in carrying on a trade or business; any complete apparatus; equipment of any institution, as a college. — *v. t.* To put or set in the ground for growth; set firmly, as in or on the ground; fix; implant, as a passion; introduce and establish; stock or provide with something, esp. plants; colonize; settle; populate.

Plan-tag'e-net (plān-tāj'ē-nēt), *n.* A member of the English royal house founded by Geoffrey of Anjou, father of Henry II. The English kings from 1154 to 1485 (Henry II.-Richard III.) were Plantagenets.

plan'tain (plān'tān; -tīn), *n.* Any of a certain genus of common weeds.

plan'tain, *n.* A species of banana. The fruit is greenish yellow and is larger and less sweet than the ordinary banana.

plan'tar (plān'tār), *a.* Of or pert. to the sole of the foot.

plan-ta'tion (plān-tā'shūn), *n.* A group of plants or trees under cultivation; a place planted; esp., in the southern U. S., West Indies, etc., a considerable estate cultivated by resident laborers.

plant'er (plān'tēr), *n.* One that plants; one who owns or cultivates a plantation.

plan'ti-grade (plān'tī-grād), *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot, with the heel touching the ground, as the bears and man. — *n.* A plantigrade animal.

plant louse. Any of certain small insects that live on plants and suck their juices.

plaque (plāk), *n.* Any flat, thin piece, used for ornament; an ornamental brooch or the like.

plash (plash), *v. t.* To cut partly, bend, and intertwine (stems, etc.) into a hedge; pleach.

plash, *v. i. & t.* To splash. — *n.* A splash; a heavy or sudden fall of water, esp. rain.

plash, *n.* A pool; puddle.

plas'ma (plāz'mā), *n.* Watery part of blood, lymph, or milk; also, the juice

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

that can be expressed from muscle; protoplasm.

plas'ter (plàs'tēr), *n.* A medicinal application harder than ointment; a pasty composition hardening on drying, used for coating walls, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with plaster; conceal, as with plaster. — **plas'ter-er**, *n.*

plas'ter-ing, *vb. n.* A covering or material of plaster.

plaster of Paris. A white powdery substance formed by calcining gypsum, and forming with water a paste which soon sets; gypsum powdered, but not calcined.

plas'tic (plàs'tik), *a.* Formative; pert. or appropriate to, characteristic of, or produced by, molding or modeling; capable of being molded or modeled, as clay; impressionable. — **plas-tic'i-ty** (plàs-tis'i-tī), *n.*

plas'tron (plàs'trōn), *n.* In medieval armor, a metal breastplate; the ventral part of the shell of a turtle; a trimming for the front of a woman's dress.

plat (plāt), *v. t.* To interweave, or form by braiding; plait.

plat, *n.* A plot of ground; a plan, map, or chart, esp. of a town site. — *v. t.* To make a plat of; plot.

plate (plāt), *n.* A flat thin piece, esp. of uniform thickness; one of the broad metal pieces used in armor; a flat, smooth piece of metal on which anything is engraved or etched, as for printing; an impression from an engraving, as in a book; a horizontal timber for carrying the trusses of a roof or the rafters directly; a sensitized sheet of glass, metal, etc., for use in photography; that part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth; domestic vessels, utensils, etc., esp. such as platters, etc., of gold or silver; metallic ware which is plated; a shallow, usually circular, vessel from which food is eaten; a plateful; food and service for one person at table. — *v. t.* To overlay with gold, silver, or other metal, by a mechanical or chemical process; overlay with metal plates; make a stereotype or electrotype plate of. — **plate'ful**, *n.*

pla-teau' (plā-tō'), *n.*; *pl. E. -TEAUX* (-tōz'), *F. -TEAUX* (*F. -tō'*; *E. -tōz'*). A broad, relatively elevated tract of land; a table-land.

plate glass. A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates and flattened by rollers.

plat'en (plāt'ēn), *n.* The part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type; in a typewriter, the roller against which the paper rests to be printed.

plat'form' (plāt'fōrm'), *n.* A horizontal, flat, usually raised, surface; a raised flooring, for speakers, performers, etc.; a declaration of the principles, esp. political, on which a group of persons or a party stands.

plat'ing (plāt'ing), *n.* A thin coating of metal; a coating of metal plates.

plat'i-num (plāt'i-nūm), *n.* A heavy, almost silver-white metal, very infusible and resistant to most chemicals (Symbol, *Pt*). Platinum costs more than twice as much as gold.

plat'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* Quality or state of being flat, dull, or insipid; triteness; a dull, stale, or insipid truism; a commonplace.

Pla-ton'ic (plā-tōn'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to Plato or Platonism.

Platonic love. A spiritual comradeship or love, without sexual desire.

Plat'o-nism (plā'tō-niz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Plato (b. 427, d. 347 B. C.); a tenet of this philosophy; a saying of, or like those of, Plato — **Pla'to-nist** (-nist), *n.*

pla-toon' (plā-tōōn'), *n.* A subdivision of a military tactical unit such as a company, troop, etc., commanded by a lieutenant; a set; coterie.

Platt'deutsch' (plāt'doich'), *n.* The Low German speech of North Germany. Cf. HIGH GERMAN.

plat'ter (plāt'ēr), *n.* One that plats, or braids.

plat'ter, *n.* A large dish for serving meat, etc.

plat'y-pus (-i-pūs), *n.* The duckbill.

plau'dit (plō'dīt), *n.* Act of applauding, as by clapping the hands; a round of applause. — **Syn.** Acclamation, encomium.

plau'si-ble (plō'zī-b'l), *a.* Superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable; specious; specious in discourse; bland. — **plau'si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.* — **plau'si-bly**, *adv.*

play (plā), *v. i.* To move, operate, or have or give effect in a lively or brisk and irregular, intermittent, or alternating manner (as wind, flame, or waves), or in a jet or stream; busy or exercise one's self for diversion; sport; frolic; dally; toy; take part in a game; act; behave; perform on an instrument of music; operate so as to give music; act on or as on the stage; perform. — *v. t.* To operate; work; make to play; cause to ripple, vibrate, change rapidly, etc.; do; perform; execute; engage in (a game, etc.); treat, practice, or deal with, in sport, jest, etc.; contend against in a game; use, as a contestant, in a game;

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iṛk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

perform or execute (music); perform music upon; act or perform (a play, or in or as in a play). — *n.* Brisk and vigorous physical action; brisk handling, using, or playing; brisk motion, change, alternation, or intermittence; action; activity; freedom, room, or scope; amusement; sport; frolic; fun; jest; dealing or conduct (*Obs.*, exc. in *fair play*, *foul play*); conduct of a game; playing; a point in play; turn to play; gambling; performance of a dramatic piece; a drama.

pla'ya (plā'yā), *n.* [*Sp.*] A beach; shore; in the plains and deserts of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a broad, level spot, where water temporarily accumulates after rains.

play'er (plā'ēr), *n.* One that plays.

play'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of play; sportive; merry; humorous.

play'house' (-hous'), *n.* A theater.

play'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **PLAY**. — **p. card**, a card used in playing games; esp., any of the cards composing a pack divided into four suits (hearts, diamonds, clubs, spades).

play'thing' (-thing'), *n.* A toy.

play'wright' (-rit'), *n.* A dramatist.

pla'za (plā'zā), *n.* A public square; a market place.

plea (plē), *n.* That which is alleged or pleaded, in defense, excuse, or justification; excuse; apology; an entreaty.

pleach (plēch), *v. t.* To interweave or plash; plait, as hair.

plead (plēd), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* **PLEAD'ED** (-ēd), *Colloq.* **PLEAD** (plēd) or **PLED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **PLEAD'ING** (plēd'ing). To make a plea, or conduct a cause, in court; argue for or against a thing; entreat; supplicate. — *v. t.* To discuss and defend or excuse by arguments or reasons; argue at the bar; allege or cite in, or by way of, a defense, answer, or excuse. — **plead'er** (plēd'ēr), *n.*

plead'ing, *n.* A formal allegation stating a cause of action or the defense; *pl.*, the successive statements by which the plaintiff sets forth his cause, and the defendant his defense.

pleas'ant (plēz'ānt), *a.* Pleasing; grateful; agreeable; having, or characterized by, pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance. — **pleas'ant-ly**, *adv.*

pleas'ant-ry (plēz'ānt-ri), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). An agreeable playfulness in conversation; fun; good-humored raillery; a humorous act or speech; a joke; jest.

please (plēz), *v. i.* To afford or give pleasure; be agreeable; have the pleasure, will, desire, kindness, or humor;

like; vouchsafe; choose. — *v. t.* To give pleasure to; gratify; be the will or pleasure of (used impersonally).

pleas'ing, *p. a.* Giving pleasure; agreeable. — *Syn.* Gratifying, delightful.

pleas'ur-a-ble (plēzh'ūr-ā-b'l), *a.* Pleasant; gratifying. — **pleas'ur-a-bly**, *adv.*

pleas'ure (-ūr), *n.* State of gratification; delight; joy; amusement; sport; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; sensual gratification; what the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; wish; a delight; joy; gratification. — *Syn.* Satisfaction, comfort, happiness, felicity, delectation, gladness, enjoyment. — *v. t.* To give pleasure to; please. — *v. i.* To take pleasure; delight.

pleat (plēt), *n.* A fold (of cloth, etc.); plait. — *v. t.* To fold (cloth, etc.); plait.

plebe (plēb), *n.* A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. *Cant. U. S.*

ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yān; -ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Roman plebs; of or pert. to the common people; vulgar; common. — *n.* One of the plebs; a plebeian person. — **ple-be'ian-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

pleb'i-scite (plēb'i-sit), *n.* A vote or decree of the people; a plebiscitum.

ple'bis-ci'tum (plē'bi-si'tūm; plēb'i-), *n.; pl. -TA* (-tā). *Roman Hist.* A vote or decree made by the plebs, or plebeians; a plebiscite.

plebs (plēbz), *n. pl.* The populace.

plec'trum (plēk'trūm), *n.; pl. L. -TRA* (-trā), *E. -TRUMS* (-trūmz). Small instrument, as of ivory or horn, used in plucking the strings of the lyre, zither, etc.

pled (plēd), *pret. & p. p.* of **PLEAD**. *Colloq.*

pledge (plēj), *n.* A security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; an assurance of good will or favor given by drinking one's health; a toast; a health; a promise or agreement to do or forbear something; state of being given or held as a security or guarantee; pawn. — *v. t.* To give as a pledge; pawn; engage; plight; bind by or as by a pledge; give evidence of good will, favor, etc., by or in drinking; toast. — **pledg'er**, *n.*

pledg'et (plēj'ēt), *n.* A compress for a wound, ulcer, etc.

Ple'ia-des (plē'yā-dēz; plē'ā-; plī'ā-), *n. pl.* A conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the constellation Taurus.

Pleis'to-cene (plis'tō-sen), *a.* Of or designating the geological period after the Tertiary. — *n.* The Pleistocene, or Glacial, period or formation.

ple'na-ry (plē'nā-rī; plēn'ā-), *a.* Full; complete.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ëve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăř, ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, săft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry (plén/'i-pō-tén'shĩ-ă-rĩ; -shă-rĩ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĩz). One, esp. a diplomatic agent, invested with full power to transact any, or a certain, business. — *a.* Containing or conferring full power; unlimited.

plen'i-tude (plén/'i-tūd), *n.* Fullness.

plen'te-ous (-tē-ŭs), *a.* Plentiful; copious; fruitful. *Now Chiefly Rhet.*

plen'ti-ful (-tĩ-fŭl), *a.* Yielding or containing plenty; opulent; constituting, marked by, or existing in, plenty; copious. — **Syn.** Full, lavish, profuse, bountiful, rich, overflowing, abundant, exuberant. — **plen'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.*

plen'ty (-tĩ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĩz). Full supply; enough and to spare; an abundance; abundance; copiousness. — *a.* Plentiful; — used predicatively. *Colloq.*

ple-num (plē'nŭm), *n.* A general or full assembly, esp. of a joint legislative assembly.

ple'o-nasm (plē'ō-năz'm), *n.* Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; redundant word or expression. — **ple'o-nas'tic** (-năs'tĩk), *a.*

pleth'o-ra (plēth'ō-ră), *n.* A pathological condition regarded as due to excess of red corpuscles; state of being overfull; excess.

ple-thor'ic (plē-thŏr'ĩk; plēth'ō-rĩk), *a.* Marked by plethora; turgid; bombastic.

pleu'ra (plōō'ră), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RĒ (-rē). The delicate serous membrane lining each half of the thorax of mammals and folded back over the surface of the lung of the same side. — **pleu'ral** (-răl), *a.*

pleu'ri-sy (-rĩ-sĩ), *n.* An inflammation of the pleura, usually with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough. — **pleu-rit'ic** (plōō-rĩt'ĩk), *a.*

pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a (-rŏ-nŭ-mŏ-nĩ-ă), *n.* Pleurisy and pneumonia together.

plex'us (plēk'sŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* PLEXUS. A network, as of nerves.

pli'a-ble (pli'ă-b'l), *a.* Flexible; pliant; easily influenced. — **pli'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ĩ-tĩ), *n.* — **pli'a-bly**, *adv.*

pli'an-cy (pli'ăn-sĩ), *n.* Quality or state of being pliant.

pli'ant (-ănt), *a.* Bending; flexible; pliable; easily influenced; compliant.

pli'cate (-kăt), *a.* Plaited; folded like a fan.

pli'er (plĩ'ēr), *n.* One that plies; [*in form pliers pl., but sometimes construed as sing.*] small pincers with long jaws.

plight (plĩt), *n.* Condition; state; — now usually qualified as bad.

plight, *n.* To pledge; engage; bind by a pledge; promise; betroth.

plinth (plĩnth), *n.* In architecture, the lowest member of a base; a block serving as a base for a statue, vase, etc.

plod (plŏd), *v. i.* To walk heavily; trudge; toil monotonously; drudge. — *v. t.* To walk slowly or heavily along; make (one's way) by walking thus. — **plod'der** (plŏd'ēr), *n.*

plot (plŏt), *n.* A small area of ground; a plat; *Chiefly U. S.*, a diagram; plan or main story of a literary composition; any secret scheme, often complicated, for doing something, usually something evil or hostile; a conspiracy; intrigue. — *v. t.* To make a plot, map, or plan, of (something); locate or draw, as on plotting paper, by means of coördinates; scheme; contrive, esp. secretly. — *v. i.* To form a plot, as against a government; conspire. — **plot'ter**, *n.*

plough (plou), **plough'share'**, etc. Vars. of PLOW, etc.

plover (plŭv'ēr), *n.* Any of certain shore birds, stouter than the sandpipers, and having a short bill.

plow (plou), *n.* An implement for making a furrow in, and turning up, the earth, as in tilling it; any of various implements suggestive of a plow. — *v. t.* To turn up, or furrow, with or as with a plow. — *v. i.* To use a plow; admit of being plowed; move or cut as a plow does through soil.

plow'share', *n.* The share of a plow.

pluck (plŭk), *v. t.* To pull or pick off or out; pick; pull or drag (with *out, off, from, down, asunder*, etc.); jerk; twitch; twang; pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of; reject (a candidate) for deficiency or, formerly, misdeemeanor. — *v. i.* To twitch sharply; tug. — *n.* Act of plucking; a pull; twitch; tug; state of being plucked; that which is plucked; heart, liver, and lungs, properly of an animal killed for food; *Colloq.*, spirit, courage, or resolution.

pluck'y (plŭk'ĩ), *a.*; **PLUCK'Y-ER** (-ĩ-ēr); -I-EST. Having pluck; brave; resolute. *Colloq.* — **pluck'ily** (-ĩ-lĩ), *adv.*

plug (plŭg), *n.* Any piece used to stop or fill a hole; a stopple; a piece of conducting material for insertion between two conductors to make an electrical connection; *U. S.*, a cake of pressed tobacco; *Slang or Colloq., U. S.*, an inferior or worn-out horse. — *v. t.* To stop, make tight, or secure by a plug. — *v. i.* To keep doggedly at work; plod. *Slang.*

plum (plŭm), *n.* The well-known fruit of any of various species of a tree allied to the almond, peach, and cherry; also, the tree; a raisin, esp. one used in cook-

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏŏd, fŏŏt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĩn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ing; something like a plum; a good or choice thing of its kind.

plum'age (plōōm'āj), *n.* The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.

plumb (plūm), *n.* A weight, as of lead, attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction, or used as a mariner's sounding lead, etc.; a plummet. — **out of plumb**, or **off p.**, out of the vertical; fig., out of true. — *v. t.* To sound, adjust, or test with a plumb, or plummet; fathom; test; sound.

plumb (plūm), *a.* Vertical; *Colloq.*, downright; absolute. — *adv.* Vertically; directly; exactly; immediately.

plum-ba'go (-bā'gō), *n.* Graphite.

plum'be-ous (plūm'bē-ūs), *a.* Leaden.

plumb'er (plūm'ēr), *n.* An artisan who works in lead, zinc, tin, etc.; esp., one who furnishes, fits, or repairs water and soil pipes, water-closets, etc.

plumb'ing (plūm'ing), *n.* Art of working in lead, now, esp., as a plumber.

plumb line. A line having at one end a weight (**plumb bob**), used to determine verticality; sounding line.

plumb rule. A narrow board with a plumb line, to determine verticality.

plum'būm (plūm'būm), *n.* *Chem.* Lead.

plume (plōōm), *n.* A feather, esp. a long, conspicuous, or handsome one; ornamental tuft of feathers; a feather, group of feathers, or tuft of hair, or the like, worn as an ornament, as on a helmet; a token of honor or prowess; a prize; something likened to a feather, as in shape or lightness. — *v. t.* To provide or adorn with plumes or plumage; of a bird, to dress the feathers of (itself); dress (one's self) with or as with plumes; pride; congratulate.

plum'met (plūm'ēt), *n.* A plumb; a plumb rule; a test or criterion.

plu'mose (plōō'mōs; plōō-mōs'), *a.* Having feathers or plumes; feathered; feathery; plumelike.

plump (plūmp), *a.* Well rounded or filled out; esp., chubby; fat; done or made suddenly and without reservation; blunt; direct. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become plump; fill (out).

plump, *v. i. & t.* To drop, fall, sink, or come in contact, suddenly or heavily; come or go plump. — *n.* A sudden or heavy fall or the sound made by such a fall. *Colloq.* — *adv.* With a sudden or heavy drop; vertically; directly; flatly.

plump'er (plūm'pēr), *n.* One that plumps out; esp., something carried in the mouth to fill out the cheeks.

plump'ly, *adv.*, **plump'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

plum'y (plōōm'ī), *a.* Plumed; feathery.

plun'der (plūn'dēr), *v. t.* To pillage; spoil; rob; take or appropriate by force or wrongfully. — *v. i.* To commit robbery or spoliation. — **Syn.** Despoil, sack, rifle, strip, ravage. — *n.* Act of plundering, as in war; pillaging; pillage; spoil. — **plun'der-er** (-ēr), *n.*

plunge (plūnj), *v. t.* To thrust or force, as into liquid or a cavity; immerse; submerge. — *v. i.* To thrust or cast one's self, as into water; penetrate, sink, or enter, suddenly, as into a forest; pitch or throw one's self headlong; *Slang*, to bet or risk large sums. — *n.* Act of plunging.

plung'er (plūn'jēr), *n.* One who, or that which, plunges; a piston.

plunk (plūnk), *v. t. & i.* *Chiefly Colloq.* To pluck and release quickly (a musical string); twang. — *n.* Act or sound of plunking. *Colloq.*

plu'per'fect (plōō'pūr'fēkt; plōō'pūr'-fēkt), *a.* Past perfect: — applied to the tense expressing an action or event as completed at or before a given past time. — *n.* The pluperfect tense or a form denoting it.

plu'ral (plōō'rāl), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the form or property of a word in virtue of which it denotes more than one, or, as in ancient Greek, more than two; more than one; pert. to, containing, consisting of, or equal to, more than one. — *n.* The plural number or form; a word in that form.  Some nouns, as *trout*, *carp*, *plover*, etc., are used without change of form to denote more than one individual, but take the plural -s to denote more than one species or in some cases to emphasize the presence of the several component individuals; thus, a dozen *trout*, a flock of *plover*; but, the *trouts* of Wisconsin, the *plovers* of North America; a barrel of *fish*; but, "five loaves and two *fishes*." Many names of tribes, races, etc., are more or less commonly used either without change for the plural or with the form in -s.

plu-ral'i-ty (plōō-rāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl. -ties* (-tiz). The majority; *U. S. Politics*, excess of votes over those for any other (esp. the next) candidate for an office.

plus (plūs), *a.* More; to be added; positive, in distinction from negative as in **plus sign** (the sign +, denoting addition, or a positive quantity). — *n.* The plus sign; an added or a positive quantity.

plush (plūsh), *n.* A textile fabric with a nap on one side longer and softer than that of velvet.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

plu-toc'ra-cy (plōō-tōk'rá-sī), *n.* Rule or dominion of wealth or of the rich; a body of plutocrats.

plu'to-crat (plōō'tō-krāt), *n.* One who has power or influence due to his wealth.

— **plu'to-crat'ic** (-krāt'ik), *a.*

plu'vi-om'e-ter (-vi-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* A rain gauge.

— **plu'vi-om'e-try** (-ōm'ē-trī), *n.*

ply (plī), *n.* A fold; plait; a turn or twist, as of yarn.

ply, *v. t.*; **PLIED** (plīd); **PLY'ING** (plī'ing).

To use or wield diligently; practice or perform diligently; work at steadily or repeatedly; urge importunately. — *v. i.*

To apply one's self; be in steady action; go or travel back and forth.

pneu-mat'ic (nū-māt'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or using, air or wind; pert. to pneumatics; moved or worked by pressure of air; adapted for holding compressed air; inflated with air, as a tire; fitted with pneumatic tires. — **pneu-mat'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.*

pneu-mat'ics (-īks), *n.* The branch of physics treating of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc.

pneu-mo'ni-a (nū-mō'nī-ā), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

pneu-mon'ic (nū-mōn'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the lungs; pulmonic; of or pert. to pneumonia.

poach (pōch), *v. t.* To cook (an egg) by breaking it into boiling water; trespass on, esp. for game or fish; steal (game).

— *v. i.* To trespass, esp. when after game or fish; steal or take illegally game or fish. — **poach'er**, *n.*

poach, *v. t.* To stamp down, trample, or cut (up), as with hoofs.

poach'y (pōch'ī), *a.* Swampy.

po'chard (pō'chārd), *n.* A common Old World duck.

pock (pōk), *n.* A pustule in smallpox or a similar disease; a spot like, or left by, such a pustule.

pock'et (pōk'ēt), *n.* A bag or pouch carried by a person; esp., a small bag inserted in a garment; a bag in a pool table; a bin for coal, grain, etc.; a small cavity containing mineral or water; a small isolated body of ore; a region of high or low density in the atmosphere.

— *v. t.* To put, inclose, confine, or conceal, in or as in a pocket; take (money, etc.), esp. fraudulently; receive (an affront, rebuff, etc.) without open resentment; conceal or suppress, as pride or anger.

pock'et-book' (-bōōk'), *n.* A small case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; a pocket notebook.

pock'y (-ī), *a.*; **POCK'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr), **-I-EST.** Full of, or marked with, pocks; affected with pox.

pod (pōd), *n.* Any dry dehiscent seed vessel; a legume, as of the pea or bean. — *v. i.*

To produce pods; fill out like a pod.

po-dag'ra (pō-dāg'rá; -dā'grá; pōd'á-), *n.* Gout. — **-dag'ric** (pō-dāg'rik), *a. & n.*

podg'y (pōj'ī), *a.* Fat and short; pudgy.

po'em (pō'ēm), *n.* A piece of poetry; any composition in highly imaginative or impassioned language; something likened to a piece of poetry.

po'e-sy (pō'ē-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sīz). Poetry (*Archaic or Poetic*); a short motto, as on a ring; posy.

po'et (pō'ēt), *n.* An author of, or one skilled in making, poetry; imaginative thinker or writer. — **po'et-ess**, *n. fem.*

po'et-as'ter (-ās'tēr; pō'ēt-ās'tēr), *n.* An inferior or petty versifier.

po-et'ic (pō-ēt'ik), **po-et'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to poets or poetry; resembling, or suitable for, a poet or poetry; imaginative or rhythmical. —

po-et'i-cal-ly, *adv.* — **-i-cal-ness**, *n.*

poet laureate. In England, a title given to a poet appointed by the sovereign to be a member of the royal household, his duty being to compose odes, etc., for court and national occasions.

po'et-ry (pō'ēt-rī), *n.* The embodiment in appropriate rhythmical language, usually metrical, of beautiful or high thought, imagination, or emotion; poems collectively; verse.

poh (pō), *interj.* Foh! bah!

poign'ant (poin'ānt -yānt), *a.* Keen; piercing; pungent; biting. — **poign'an-cy** (-ān-sī; -yān-sī), *n.* — **-ant-ly**, *adv.*

poin-set'ti-a (poin-sēt'ī-ā), *n.* Any of a genus (*Poinsettia*) of herbs of the spurge family, mostly with bright-colored bracts surrounding the small flower heads.

point (point), *n.* Tapering sharp end, as of a needle, finger, etc.; anything having a tapering end, as a tagged lacing, a cape (land), etc.; one of the 32 points marked on a compass; the difference of 11¼ degrees between any two of these points; chief feature, as of an argument, etc.; quality adapted to arrest attention; salient feature; essential matter; precise thing; hole or mark made by a point, as of a needle; a minute spot; a speck; mark used in punctuation or the like; that which has neither parts nor extent, but position only; spot; locality; item; detail; a short musical strain, phrase, or tune; a unit, as in scoring, in quoting prices of stocks, etc., of size of types (see TYPE), etc.; a step; stage; a mental

position; decision; an end aimed at; object; aim; course; fine lace, properly that wrought with the needle on a paper pattern. — **points of the compass**, the 32 divisions in a compass card, being the four marking east, west, north, and south, called *cardinal points*, and the rest named from their respective directions, as N. by E., N. N. E., N. E. by N., N. E., N. E. by E., E. N. E., E. by N., E., E. by S., etc. — *v. t.* To punctuate; furnish with a point or points; give point or force to, as to a remark; fill up joints of (a wall); indicate (esp. with *out*); indicate (game) by a fixed look and position; direct (at, to, or upon); aim. — *v. i.* To direct something, as a finger, so as to designate an object; to hint (at); allude (to); point game; face; look; aim; tend; of a sailing vessel, to sail more or less close to the wind.

point'-blank', *adv.* In a point-blank manner. — *a.* Aimed directly toward the mark; direct; unqualified.

point'ed (poin'tēd), *a.* Having a point; sharp, direct, or pithy, esp. of expression; terse. — **point'ed-ly**, *adv.*

point'er (-tēr), *n.* One that points; the hand of a timepiece, etc.; *Colloq.*, an item of private information; a hint; one of a breed of hunting dogs that point game. — **the Pointers**, two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star.

point'less (point'lēs), *a.* Without a point. — **Syn.** Blunt, dull, witless, inane, without force.

poise (pōiz), *n.* State of being balanced; equipoise; balance; bearing or carriage of the body or head; suspension of motion due to exact balance; suspense; indecision. — *v. t.* To make steady or stable; balance. — *v. i.* To hang or be held in equilibrium; hover.

poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* Any agent which, introduced into the animal organism, may produce a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect; that which taints or destroys moral purity, character, or the public welfare. — **Syn.** Venom, virus; bane, pest. — *v. t. & i.* To infect or affect with poison; corrupt; vitiate. — **poi'son-er**, *n.*

poison ivy. Any of several American sumacs with trifoliate leaves, greenish flowers, and white berries, the herbage being poisonous to the touch.

poi'son-ous (poi'z'n-ūs), *a.* Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous.

— **poi'son-ous-ly**, *adv.*

poke (pök), *n.* Bag; sack. *Chiefly Dial.*

poke, *n.* A coarse American herb with white flowers and poisonous purple berries.

poke, *v. i.* To prod with something pointed; push or thrust; make by such action; thrust forward, esp. obtrusively. — *v. t.* To thrust or push; go prying; grope; idle; dawdle. — *n.* A poking; thrust; nudge.

poke, *n.* A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet; a bonnet (**poke bonnet**) with such a brim.

pok'er (pök'ēr), *n.* That which pokes or is used in poking, as a metal rod used in stirring a fire.

pok'er, *n.* A well-known American gambling game at cards, variously played.

poke'weed' (pök'wēd'), *n.* The poke.

pok'y (-l), *a.* **POK'I-ER** (-l-ēr); **-I-EST**. Slow; dull; petty.

Po'lack (pō'lāk), *n.* A Pole. *Colloq.*

Po'land-er (pō'lān-dēr), *n.* A Pole.

po'lar (-lār), *a.* Of or pert. to a pole; lying near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; likened to a pole of the earth in position, or to the polestar as a guide; likened to the poles of a magnet; opposite in action, etc.

polar bear. A large white arctic bear.

po-lar-i-scope (pō-lār'i-skōp), *n.* An instrument, essentially of prisms, for studying polarized light.

po-lar'i-ty (-tī), *n.* That quality or condition in virtue of which a body exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; polarization; particular state (positive or negative) with reference to the two poles or to polarization.

po-lar-i-za'tion (pō-lār-i-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* Act of polarizing; state of being polarized or of having polarity.

po-lar-ize (pō-lār-iz), *v. t.* To give polarity to; bring into a state of polarization.

pole (pōl), *n.* Either extremity of an axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth's axis; one of the opposite or contrasted parts in which certain forces are manifested, as in a magnet or battery.

pole, *n.* A long, slender piece of wood; a measure of length or surface; a rod; a perch. — *v. t.* To act on or propel with a pole, as in pushing a boat.

Pole, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland.

pole'cat' (-kāt'), *n.* A European carnivore of which the ferret is a domesticated variety; *U. S.*, a skunk.

po-lem'ic (pō-lēm'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or involving, controversy; controversial. — *n.* A controversialist; disputant; a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

polemic argument or controversy. — **po-lem'i-cal** (pō-lēm'ī-kāl), *a.*
po-lem'ics (-īks), *n.* Art or practice of disputation or controversy, esp. of religious controversy.
pole'star' (pōl'stār'), *n.* The North Star; a guide; a controlling principle; a lodestar.
po-lice' (pō-lēs'), *n.* The department of government charged with maintenance of public order, safety, etc., now, esp., with respect to crimes, public nuisances, etc.; the organized force of civil officials and officers in this department. — *v. t.* To protect or keep in order by or as by police.
po-lice'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-măn). A member of a body of police; a constable.
pol'i-cy (pōl'ī-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Wisdom in managing affairs; shrewdness; wit; procedure based primarily on temporal or material interest, rather than on higher principles; worldly wisdom; definite course or principle of procedure.
pol'i-cy, *n.* A certificate of insurance; a method of gambling by betting on the drawings in a lottery.
pol'i-o-my'e-li'tis (pōl'ī-ō-mī'ē-li'tīs), *n.* Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, esp. an infectious form chiefly attacking children, and causing motor paralysis.
Pol'ish (pōl'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to Poland or its inhabitants. — *n.* Language of the Poles.
pol'ish (pōl'ish), *v. t.* To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; make elegant, cultured, or polite; refine; affect or bring into a specified condition by polishing. — *v. i.* To become polished. — *n.* Act or process of polishing; a smooth, glossy surface; a luster; refinement; anything used to produce a gloss. — **pol'ish-er**, *n.*
po-lite' (pō-lit'), *a.* Characterized by refinement, culture, or elegance; courteous; civil. — **po-lite'ly**, *adv.* — **po-lite'ness**, *n.*
pol'i-tic (pōl'ī-tik), *a.* Political (*Now Rare*, exc. in body *politic*); sagacious in promoting a policy; wise; prudent; in a bad sense, artful; cunning; pert. to or promoting a policy; well-devised; expedient. — **Syn.** Discreet, provident, wary, artful.
po-lit'i-cal (pō-lit'ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to polity, or politics, or the conduct of government; having to do with control of the appointment or action of those who govern; of or pert. to those who

make a business or profession of politics. — **po-lit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
political economy. Economics.
pol'i-ti'cian (pōl'ī-tish'ăn), *n.* One devoted to politics.
pol'i-tic-ly (pōl'ī-tik-lī), *adv.* In a political manner.
pol'i-tics (-tiks), *n.* Science and art of government; theory or practice of managing or directing affairs of public policy or of political parties; political affairs, principles, or the like.
pol'i-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Form or constitution of the government of a state, or of any organization similarly administered; a state.
pol'ka (pōl'kă), *n.* A certain dance of Polish origin, in duple time; a lively Bohemian dance tune.
poll (pōl), *n.* The head; skull; esp., the back or back and top of the head, as covered by hair; nape of the neck; a number or aggregate of heads; a list of individuals; the casting or recording of votes, as of the registered electors; the number of such votes cast; a place for voting (*usually used in pl. in U. S.*); a poll tax. — *v. t.* To cut off or cut short the hair, wool, or the like, of; shear; clip; cut off the top of, as a tree; cut off, or cut short, the horns of (cattle); register; enroll; register or deposit, as a vote; call forth, as votes.
pol'lack (pōl'ăk), *n.* Any of several marine food fishes of the cod family.
pol'lard (-ărd), *n.* A hornless animal (cow or sheep); a tree cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage. — *v. t.* To convert into a pollard.
pol'len (pōl'ăn), *n.* The mass of microspores in seed plants, usually a fine yellow dust.
poll'er (pōl'ěr), *n.* One who polls.
pol'li-na'tion (pōl'ī-nă'shăn), *n.* The transfer of pollen from the stamens to the pistils.
pol'li-wog (pōl'ī-wŏg), *n.* A tadpole.
poll tax (pōl). A tax of so much per head or person.
pol-lute' (pō-lūt'), *v. t.* To make or render impure or unclean; defile; profane; foul. — **pol-lu'tion** (-lū'shăn), *n.*
Pol'lux (pōl'üks), *n.* A first-magnitude star in the constellation Gemini.
po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* A game resembling hockey, with the players on horseback; a similar game played by skaters.
po'lo-naise' (pō'lō-năz'; pōl'ō-), *n.* A woman's waist and drapery in one piece worn over a separate skirt; a certain stately Polish dance or march.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

po-lo'ni-um (pō-lō'nī-ŭm), *n.* A supposed new element, a radioactive substance discovered in pitchblende. It is closely related chemically to bismuth.

pol-troon' (pōl-troon'), *n.* An arrant coward; craven. — **pol-troon'er-y** (-ēr-ī), *n.*

pol'y-an'dry (pōl'ī-ān'drī; pōl'ī-ān'drī), *n.* The possession by a woman of more than one husband at the same time.

pol'y-an'thus (-ān'thūs), *n.* The oxlip; a species of narcissus having rather small white or yellow flowers with a spreading perianth and small crown.

pol'y-chro-mat'ic (-krō-māt'ik), *a.* Showing a variety, or a change, of colors.

pol'y-chrome (pōl'ī-krōm), *a.* Many-colored; as, the **Polychrome Bible**, an edition of the Old Testament printed in various colors to indicate the literary sources of the text.

po-lyg'a-mist (pō-līg'ā-mīst), *n.* One who practices polygamy.

po-lyg'a-mous (-mūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, polygamy.

po-lyg'a-my (-mī), *n.* State, habit, or fact of having a plurality of wives or (rarely) husbands at the same time.

pol'y-glot (pōl'ī-glōt), *a.* Containing, or made up of, several tongues, or languages; versed in many languages. — *n.* One who speaks or writes several languages; a book, esp. the Scriptures, containing versions of the same text in several languages.

pol'y-gon (-gōn), *n.* A figure, generally plane and closed, having many angles, and hence many sides, esp. one of more than four angles. — **po-lyg'o-nal** (pō-līg'ō-nāl), *a.*

pol'y-graph (pōl'ī-grāf), *n.* A manifold writer; copying machine.

pol'y-he'dron (pōl'ī-hē'drōn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drōnz), L. -DRA (-drā). A figure or solid formed or bounded by many faces or planes. — **pol'y-he'dral** (pōl'ī-hē'drāl), *a.*

Pol'y-ne'sian (-nē'shān; -zhān), *a.* Of or pert. to Polynesia or the Polynesians. — *n.* A member of any of several brown races of mankind widespread throughout Oceania; the Polynesian language.

pol'yp (pōl'ip), *n.* An invertebrate having typically a hollow cylindrical body, closed and attached at one end, and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles, as the sea anemone, the coral, etc.

pol'y-phase (-ī-fāz), *a.* Having or producing two or more (electrical) phases.

pol'y-pus (pōl'ī-pūs), *n.*; *L. pl. -PI (-pī).* A polyp; a kind of tumor of the mucous membrane, as in the nose.

pol'y-syl-lab'ic (-sī-lāb'ik), *a.* Having, or characterized by, polysyllables; esp., of a word, having more than three syllables.

pol'y-syl-la-ble (pōl'ī-sīl'ā-b'l), *n.* A polysyllabic word.

pol'y-tech'nic (-tēk'nīk), *a.* Including, or pertaining to, many arts and sciences; — applied esp. to schools.

pol'y-the-ism (pōl'ī-thē-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods. — **pol'y-the-is'tic**, *a.*

pom'ace (pūm'ās), *n.* The substance of apples, or similar fruit, crushed to a pulpy mass, as in cider making; pulpy substance of anything crushed or ground. — **po-ma'ceous** (pō-mā'shūs), *a.*

po-made' (pō-mād'; -mād'), *n.* Perfumed ointment; pomatum.

po'man-der (pō-mān-dēr; pō-mān'dēr), *n.* A perfume or mixture of perfumes, in a perforated box or bag, carried on the person, as to prevent infection.

po-ma'tum (pō-mā'tūm), *n.* Pomade.

pome (pōm), *n.* The characteristic fruit of the apple family.

pome-gran'ate (pōm-grān'āt; pōm'-grān'āt; pūm'-), *n.* The somewhat angular fruit, like an orange in size and color, of a certain tropical Asiatic tree; also, the tree. The fruit has a crimson pulp of agreeable acid flavor.

Pom'er-a'ni-an (pōm'ēr-ā'nī-ān), *a. & n.* See -AN.

pom'mel (pūm'ēl), *n.* A knob, as on the hilt of a sword or the like; knoblike protuberance on a saddlebow. — *v. t.* To beat soundly; to beat with the fists.

po-mol'o-gy (pō-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* Science and practice of fruit growing.

pomp (pōmp), *n.* A show of magnificence; a pageant. — **Syn.** Pageantry, splendor, state, ostentation.

pom'pa-dour (pōm'pā-dōor; *colloq.* -dōr), *n.* A mode of dressing the hair.

pom'pa-no (-nō), *n.* A food fish of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America.

Pom-pe'ian (pōm-pē'yān; -ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Pompeii, a town of Campania, buried by ashes from Mt. Vesuvius, A. D. 79.

pom'pon (pōm'pōn; *F. pōn'pōn'*), *n.* An ornamental ball, as of feathers, for women's costume.

pom'pous (pōm'pūs), *a.* Characterized by excessive self-importance; pretentious; inflated. — **pom-pos'i-ty** (pōm-pōs'ī-tī), *n.* — **pom'pous-ly**, *adv.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice. ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

pon'cho (pŏn'chō), *n.*; *pl.* -CHOS (-chōz). A kind of cloak, like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head.

pond (pŏnd), *n.* A body of water smaller than a lake.

pon'der (pŏn'dēr), *v. t. & i.* To weigh in the mind; deliberate; meditate.

pon'der-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being weighed.

pon'der-ous (-ūs), *a.* Heavy; weighty; massive. — **pon'der-ous-i-ty** (-ōs'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). — **pon'der-ous-ly**, *adv.*

pone (pŏn), *n.* A kind of johnnycake; also, a loaf of it. *Southern U. S.*

pon-gee' (pŏn-jē'; pŏn'jē'), *n.* A thin soft fabric of undyed silk, from India or China; a dyed silk fabric of similar weave and texture.

pon'iard (pŏn'yārd), *n.* A kind of dagger.

pon'tiff (-tif), *n.* A bishop; esp., the Pope.

pon-tif'i-cal (pŏn-tif'i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a pontiff, bishop, or prelate; episcopal; specif., papal. — *n. pl.* The vestments and other insignia of a pontiff, esp. of a bishop.

pon-tif'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* State, office, or term of office of a pontiff or bishop.

pon-toon' (pŏn-tōon'), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat; a boat or portable float used as one of the supports of a temporary bridge (**pontoon bridge**).

po'ny (pŏ'nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nīz). A small horse; esp., a horse of any of certain small stocky breeds; *Slang, Eng.*, twenty-five pounds sterling; *College Cant, U. S.*, a crib, or translation; *Colloq.*, a small glass of liquor.

po'o'dle (pŏo'd'l), *n.* One of a breed of very intelligent medium-sized dogs with thick, curly hair.

pooh (pŏo; pŏoh), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! nonsense!—an exclamation of contempt, disdain, or impatient intolerance.

pooh'-pooh' (pŏo'pŏo'), *interj.* A reduplicated and emphatic form of POOH. — *v. t.* To make light of; treat with contempt.

pool (pŏol), *n.* A small body of (usually) fresh water; a reservoir; a puddle.

pool, *n.* The stake played for in certain games; a kind of billiards; in a joint gambling venture, the total amount contributed to be staked; the persons in such a venture; any aggregation of interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking; the persons themselves. — *v. t.* To contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses; make a common interest of. — *v. i.* To combine with others in a pool.

poop (pŏop), *n.* Stern of a vessel (*Obsolesc.*); a deck above the spar, or open, deck abaft the mizzen, sometimes over a cabin. — *v. t.* To break over the stern of, as a wave.

poor (pŏor), *a.* Wanting in money or goods; needy; scanty; inadequate; lean; emaciated; feeble; dejected; mean-spirited; not good, as in quality; inferior; barren (of land); unfavorable; unfortunate; wanting in elegance; *Colloq.*, worthy of pity or sympathy. — **poor'ly**, *adv.* — **poor'ness**, *n.*

poor'house' (pŏor'hous'), *n.* A dwelling house for paupers kept at public expense; an almshouse.

poor'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed. *Chiefly Dial.*

pop (pŏp), *n.* A small explosive report; a shot from a firearm; an effervescing beverage, usually not intoxicating. — *v. i.* To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound; go, enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement (with *in*, *out*, *upon*, *off*, etc.); burst open with a pop, esp. when heated; shoot with a firearm. — *v. t.* To thrust, push, or put, suddenly; cause to pop, or burst open, by heat; fire off (a firearm, a blast); shoot. — *adv.* Like a pop; suddenly.

pop corn. Indian corn the kernels of which may be burst open and puffed out by dry heat; the corn when popped.

pope (pŏp), *n.* [Often *cap.*, esp. when specific.] The (or a) bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. — **pope'dom** (-dŏm), *n.*

pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A child's toy gun for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compression of air.

pop'in-jay (-in-jā), *n.* A parrot (*Obs.*); a person likened to a parrot, as a talkative coxcomb.

pop'ish (pŏp'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to the Roman Catholic Church; — used opprobriously.

pop'lar (pŏp'lār), *n.* Any of certain trees with thick heads of handsome foliage; *U. S.*, also, the tulip tree.

pop'lin (-līn), *n.* A kind of corded fabric, usually of silk and worsted.

pop'py (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-iz). Any of various species of bristly-hairy herbs with showy flowers, mostly red, yellow, or white; any extract, as opium, from the plant; the color of the red poppy; a vivid scarlet.

pop'u-lace (pŏp'ŭ-lās), *n.* The common people; proletariat.

pop'u-lar (pŏp'ŭ-lār), *a.* Of or pert. to the common people; suitable to the public in general; easy to understand;

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

plain; adapted to the means of the common people; low-priced: cheap; beloved or approved by the people.—**pop'-u-lar-ly** (pŏp'ŭ-lăr-lī), *adv.*

pop'u-lar-i-ty (-lăr'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being popular, esp. of being in favor with the people at large.

pop'u-lar-ize (pŏp'ŭ-lăr-iz), *v. t.* To make popular.

pop'u-late (pŏp'ŭ-lăt), *v. t.* To people.

pop'u-lat'ion (-lă'shŭn), *n.* All the people or inhabitants in a country or section; act or process of populating.

Pop'u-list (pŏp'ŭ-list), *n.* *U. S. Politics.* A member of the People's party.

— **Pop'u-lis'tic**, *a.*

pop'u-lous (-lŭs), *a.* Abounding in people; thickly inhabited. — **pop'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

por'ce-lain (pŏr'sĕ-lăn; pŏr'slăn), *n.* A fine, white, more or less translucent earthenware; china; chinaware.

porch (pŏrch), *n.* A covered entrance to a building, commonly projecting from the main wall and with a separate roof; *Local, U. S.,* a veranda.

por'cine (pŏr'sin; -sĭn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, swine.

por'cu-pine (-kŭ-pĭn), *n.* Any of certain rodents having sharp, erectile, readily detachable, spines mingled with their hair.

pore (pŏr), *v. i.* To look or gaze intently, esp. in reading or studying; fix the attention, esp. on something written; meditate or ponder intently (usually with *over*).

pore, *n.* A minute opening or orifice, as in the skin, a leaf, etc.

por'gy (pŏr'gī), *n.; pl. -GIES* (-gĭz). Any of several food fishes of the sea bream family.

pork (pŏrk), *n.* The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

pork'er (pŏr'kĕr), *n.* A swine, esp. one fattened for food.

po-ros-i-ty (pŏ-rŏs'ī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tĭz). Quality or state of being porous; something porous; a pore.

po'rous (pŏ'rŭs), *a.* Full of pores; permeable by liquids. — **po'rous-ness**, *n.*

por'phy-ry (pŏr'fī-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rĭz). Orig., a rock of feldspar crystals embedded in a dark red or purple base.

Now, commonly, any igneous rock of similar (porphyritic) texture, or, sometimes, loosely, any of various igneous rocks without this texture. — **por'phy-rit'ic** (pŏr'fī-rĭt'ĭk), *a.*

por'poise (pŏr'pŭs), *n.* Any of various small gregarious cetaceans; popularly, either of two species of dolphins.

por'ridge (pŏr'jī), *n.* A broth or thin

pudding made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance in water or milk.

por'rin-ger (-ĭn-jĕr), *n.* A dish from which porridge, broth, etc., may be eaten, esp. one for children's use.

port (pŏrt), *n.* A strong wine, usually dark red, originally from Portugal.

port, *n.* A harbor; haven; a place to which vessels may resort to discharge or receive cargo.

port, *n.* A gate or portal (*Archaic or Scot.*); an opening in a vessel's side; a porthole; an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; the shutter or cover for a porthole; in mechanics, an opening for inlet or outlet of a fluid.

port, *n.* Carriage; bearing; demeanor.

port, *n.* The left side of a vessel (looking from the stern toward the bow). — *v. t.* To turn or put to the port, or left, side of a vessel; — used mainly of the helm and in the imperative.

port'a-ble (pŏr'tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being borne or carried; easily transported. — **port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.*

por'tage (pŏr'tāj), *n.* Act of carrying; act or process of carrying boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable waters; the route over which they are so carried.

por'tal (-tăl), *n.* A door, gate, or entrance, esp. one grand and imposing.

port'cray'on (pŏrt'kră'ŏn), *n.* A metallic handle with a clasp to hold a crayon.

port-cul'lis (pŏrt-kŭl'ĭs), *n.* A heavy vertical grating hung in or over the gateway of a fortress or castle, to be let down to prevent entrance.

Porte (pŏrt), *n.* The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire.

porte'-co'chère (pŏrt'kŏ'shâr'), *n.* [F.] A large gateway allowing vehicles to drive into a court; *U. S.,* erroneously, a porch (carriage porch) under which a carriage may be driven.

porte mon naie' (pŏrt'mŏ'nĕ'; *Anglicized* pŏrt'mŭn'ī), *n.* [F.] A small pocketbook or purse.

por-tend' (pŏr-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To indicate (events, misfortunes, etc.) as in the future; foretoken.

por'tent (pŏr'tĕnt; pŏr'-; pŏr-tĕnt'), *n.* That which portends, esp. evil; omen; sign; significance as to the future; a prodigy; a marvel.

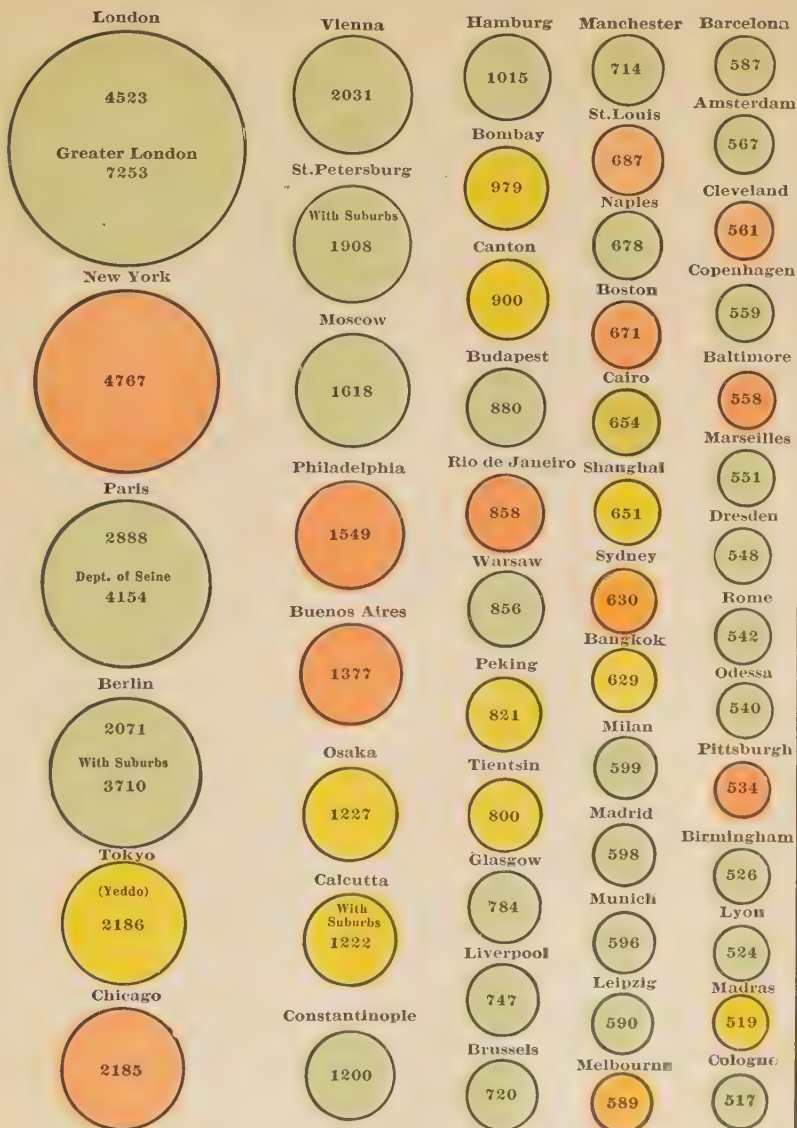
por-ten'tous (pŏr-tĕn'tŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a portent; prodigious; wonderful.

por'ter (pŏr'tĕr), *n.* One in charge of a door or gate; doorkeeper; *U. S.,* an attendant on a sleeping or parlor car.

por'ter, *n.* A carrier; one who carries luggage, etc., for hire, now, esp., at

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

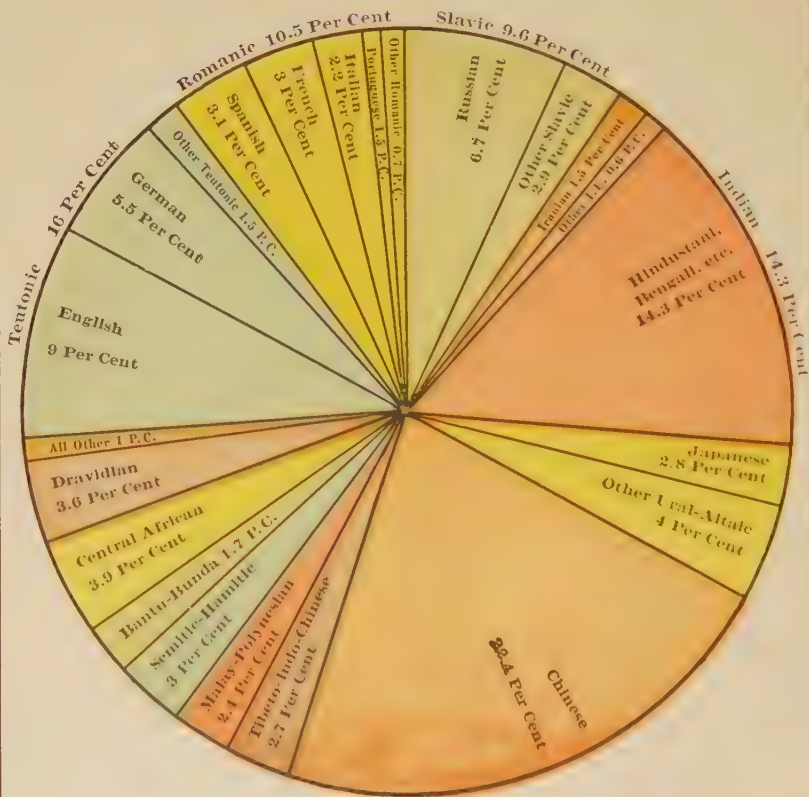
GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD COMPARED AS TO POPULATION



Population given in Thousands

THE GREAT LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD COMPARED

Indo European Languages 52.5 Per Cent



All Other Languages 47.5 Per Cent

hotels, railroad stations, etc.; a kind of dark heavy beer.

por'ter-age (-āj), *n.* Work of a porter, or the charge made for such work.

por'ter-house, *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold and served. *Now Rare.*

porterhouse steak. A choice tenderloin steak. *Colloq. & Chiefly U. S.*

port-fo'li-o (pōrt-fō'li-ō; -fōl'yō), *n.* A portable case for holding loose papers, prints, etc.; such a case for documents of state; the office and functions of a minister of state or cabinet member.

port'hole (pōrt'hōl'), *n.* A port in a vessel's side; an opening in a wall or the like; a loophole through which to shoot.

por'ti-co (pōr'ti-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -coes or -cos (-kōz). A colonnade or covered gallery to walk in, usually attached as a porch to a building.

por'tière (pōr'tyâr'), *n.* [F.] A curtain for hanging at a doorway.

por'tion (pōr'shūn), *n.* A part of anything; an amount or quantity less than the whole; an allotted part; share. — *v. t.* To divide into portions, or shares; parcel; endow with a portion; to dower.

port'ly (pōrt'li), *a.* Of a dignified port, or bearing; imposing, esp. because of bulk; stout. — **port'li-ness** (-li-nēs), *n.*

port-man'teau (pōrt-mān'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TEAUS (-tōz), -TEAUX (-tōz). A traveling bag or case; now, a stiff oblong case hinged so that it opens like a book. *Chiefly Brit.*

por'trait (pōr'trât), *n.* A pictorial representation of a person, esp. of the face; likeness; graphic delineation or description.

por'trai-ture (-trâ-tūr), *n.* Act, practice, or art of making portraits; portrayal; a portrait.

por-tray' (pōr-trâ'), *v. t.* To represent by drawing, painting, engraving, etc.; delineate; depict; describe in words.

por-tray'al (-âl), *n.* Act, process, or result of portraying.

Por'tu-guese (pōr'tū-gēz; pōr'tū-gēz'; -gēs), *a.* Of or pert. to Portugal or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Portugal; *sing.*, the language of the Portuguese.

por'tu-la'ca (pōr'tū-lā'kâ; commonly -lāk'ā), *n.* Any of a genus (*Portulaca*) of chiefly tropical succulent herbs, including the common purslane.

pose (pōz), *v. t.* To question with a view to puzzling; nonplus.

pose, *v. t. & i.* To place in or assume a fixed position or a studied attitude for effect; affect a certain character. — *n.* Attitude of a person; esp., a position decidedly assumed, as for effect.

pos'er (pōz'ēr), *n.* One who poses, or attitudinizes.

pos'it (pōz'it), *v. t.* To put; set; place; assert as fact.

pos-i'tion (pō-zīsh'ūn), *n.* A positing, or placing; manner or place in which anything is placed or disposed; mental attitude; station; proper place; office; employment; place.

pos'i-tive (pōz'i-tiv), *a.* Definitely laid down; explicitly expressed; peremptory; definite; *Colloq.*, downright; confident; certain; concerned with matters of practical experience; real; actual; concrete; numerically greater than zero; plus; reckoned or proceeding in a direction taken as that of increase, onward motion, etc.; designating, or pert. to, the electricity (**positive electricity**) induced in glass when rubbed with silk, as disting. from the (so-called *negative*) electricity of the silk; in photography, corresponding with the original in position of lights and shades; designating, or pert. to, the degree denoted by an adjective or adverb in its simple form. — *n.* That which is positive; the positive degree, or a form denoting it; a positive quantity, electrode, picture, etc. — **pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pos'i-tive-ness**, *n.*

pos'i-tiv-ism (pōz'i-tiv-iz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being positive; a system of philosophy originated by Auguste Comte (1798-1857), which deals only with positive facts, excluding inquiry into causes. — **pos'i-tiv-ist**, *n.*

pos'se (pōs'ē), *n.* A posse comitatus; a company or force resembling it.

pos'se co'mi-ta'tus (kōm'i-tā'tūs). [L.] Those inhabitants who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace; also, a body so summoned.

pos-sess' (pō-zēs'), *v. t.* To have and hold as property; own; have as a property; attribute, etc.; have; gain; obtain; win; keep in a condition of control or tranquillity; of evil spirits, passions, ideas, etc., to enter into and influence powerfully; put in possession.

pos-ses'sion (pō-zēs'hūn), *n.* Act or state of possessing; fact or state of being possessed; thing possessed; *pl.*, property or wealth.

pos-ses'sive (-zēs'iv), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the case (**possessive case**), denoting ownership, origin, etc., or a pronoun or construction, as with *of*, having the same force. — *n.* The possessive case, or a word in that case, as Homer's, his, etc.

örn, ūp, circūz, mentū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then.
thin: nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=z in azure

pos-ses'sor (pō-zēs'sēr), *n.* Owner; proprietor; master; holder; occupant.

pos-ses'so-ry (-ō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to possession or a possessor.

pos'set (pōs'sēt), *n.* A beverage of hot milk curdled as by ale, wine, etc., and often spiced.

pos'si-bil'i-ty (-i-bil'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being possible; that which is possible.

pos'si-ble (pōs'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being or becoming; potential; not contrary to the nature of things; that may be true so far as knowledge tells; thinkable. — **pos'si-bly** (-bly), *adv.*

pos'sum (-ūm), *n.* Short for opossum.

post (pōst), *n.* The station or patrol of a soldier or sentry; station or position, esp. one assigned; place where a body of troops is stationed, or the troops; trading station or settlement; a position, situation, or office to which one is appointed; a place. — *v. t.* To station; place.

post, *n.* One who travels express with messages, letters, etc.; *British*, a mail or the mail; *British*, a building for postal business; also, a letter box. — *v. i.* To travel with post horses; ride or travel with haste; hasten. — *v. t.* To dispatch by the post or mail; mail; in bookkeeping, to transfer or carry (an entry or item) from an auxiliary book to a more formal book, as from journal or daybook to ledger; enter (an item) properly in a book; *Colloq.*, inform. — *adv.* With post horses; at full speed; express.

post, *n.* A firm upright piece, esp. a support; pillar; prop. — *v. t.* To affix to a post, wall, or other usual place for public notices; placard; publish or announce by a placard; enter (a name) on a posted list; affix public notices to, as a wall.

post- (pōst-). A prefix signifying: *Behind, back, or after in position or in time.*

post'age (pōs'tāj), *n.* Charge for conveying matter by public post.

postage stamp. A government stamp to be put on articles sent by mail.

pos'tal (pōs'tal), *a.* Of or pert. to the post office or mail service.

postal card. A card, with a postage stamp printed upon it, sold by the government for transmission through the mails at a rate lower than letter postage; also, a private post card.

post'boy' (pōst'boi'), *n.* A boy who rides post; a courier; a postilion.

post card. A postal card (*British*); a private card admitted to the mails when bearing an adhesive postage stamp (*U. S.*).

post chaise. A carriage for traveling post. In England it usually had a closed body.

post'date' (pōst'dāt'), *v. t.* To date after the real time, or time of making, as a check; follow in time.

post'di-lu'vi-an (-dī-lū'vi-ān), *a.* Existing or happening after the Flood.

post'er (pōs'tēr), *n.* One who posts bills; a bill or placard, often decorative.

post'er (pōs'tēr), *n.* One who posts, or travels rapidly; a courier; post horse.

pos-te'ri-or (pōs-tē'ri-ēr), *a.* Later in time, order, or sequence; situated behind or toward the hinder end; hinder. — *n. pl.* The hinder parts; buttocks.

pos-ter'i-ty (-tēr'i-tī), *n.* Descendants; future generations or time.

post'ern (pōs'tēr), *n.* A back door or gate; a private entrance or way. *Obsoles.*

post'fix (pōst'fiks), *n.* A suffix. — *v. t.* To annex; suffix.

post-grad'u-ate (-grād'ū-āt), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating studies pursued after graduation; graduate. — *n.* A student pursuing such studies.

post'haste' (pōst'hāst'), *n.* Speed in traveling; great haste. *Archaic.* — *adv.* & *a.* With great speed; very hastily; speedy.

post horse. A horse for post riding.

post'hu-mous (pōs'tū-mās; pōst'hū-mās), *a.* Born after the death of the father; published after the death of the author; being, arising, or continuing, after one's death.

pos-til'ion (pōs-til'yūn), *n.* One who rides the near horse of the first pair, or of a pair, drawing a coach or chaise, to act as a guide.

post'lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* A voluntary (esp. an organ voluntary) at the end of a service.

post'mark' (-mārk'), *n.* Any mark officially put on mail, esp. the mark put on to cancel the stamp and give the date of mailing.

post'mas'ter (-mās'tēr), *n.* One in charge of a post office; one in charge of a station for accommodation of travelers; one who supplies post horses.

post'me-rid'i-an (-mē-rid'i-ān), *a.* Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; belonging to the afternoon.

post'mis'tress, *n.* A woman in charge of a post office.

post'-mor'tem, *a.* Occurring or made after death, as an examination of the body; of or pert. to a post-mortem examination.

post-na'tal (-nā'tal), *a.* Subsequent to birth.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recēnt, makēr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

post office. The governmental system or department for forwarding mail matter; an office under governmental superintendence where mail is received and distributed.

post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.* To defer; put off; delay; subordinate. — **post-pone'ment**, *n.* — **-pon'er** (-pōn'ēr), *n.*

post-pran'di-al (-prān'dī-āl), *a.* After-dinner.

post-script (pōst'skrīpt), *n.* A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded; an addition appended to a completed book or composition.

pos'tu-late (pōs'tū-lāt), *n.* Something demanded or asserted; esp., a position or supposition assumed without proof or as self-evident; a condition; an essential preliminary. — (-lāt), *v. t.* To demand; claim; affirm without proof; assume; posit. — **-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.*

pos'ture (pōs'tūr), *n.* Relative arrangement of parts, esp. of the body; bearing; attitude; pose; state or situation; disposition. — *v. t. & i.* To put into, or cause to assume, a posture; pose. — **pos'tur-er** (-tūr-ēr), *n.*

po'sy (pō'zī), *n.; pl. -SIES* (-zīz). A brief sentiment or motto, as one inscribed on a ring; a flower; nosegay. *Archaic.*

pot (pōt), *n.* A metallic or earthen vessel of rounded form, variously used; *Slang*, total of the bets at stake at one time. — *v. t.* To place in or as in a pot or pots; shoot for the pot, that is, for cooking; take a pot shot at; *Colloq.*, secure, win, or bag.

pot'a-ble (pō'tā-b'l), *a.* Drinkable.

pot'ash' (pōt'āsh'), *n.* Potassium carbonate, esp. from wood ashes. Crude potash purified is *pearlash*.

po-tass' (pō-tās'; pōt'ās), *n.* Potash.

po-tas'si-um (pō-tās'i-ūm), *n.* A soft, light, silver-white metal of the alkali group, abundant, but always occurring combined (Symbol, *K*, for *kalium*).

po-ta'tion (pō-tā'shūn), *n.* A drinking; draft; drink.

po-ta'to (-tō), *n.; pl. -TOES* (-tōz). Orig., the sweet potato; now, the edible starchy tuber of a well-known American plant of the nightshade family; also, the plant.

pot'boy' (pōt'boi'), *n.* A boy who carries pots of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house.

po-teen' (pō-tēn'), *n.* In Ireland, illicitly distilled whisky; hence, any whisky.

po'ten-ey (pō'tēn-sī), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-sīz). Quality of possessing strength or power; efficiency; capability; ability.

po'tent (pō'tēnt), *a.* Having great power, dominion, or effect; puissant;

cogent; powerful. — **Syn.** Mighty, strong, able, forcible, efficacious.

po'ten-tate (-tēn-tāt), *n.* One that possesses great power or sway; ruler; sovereign; monarch.

po-ten'tial (pō-tēn'shāl), *a.* Existing in possibility only; latent; expressive of possibility. — **potential mood**, *Gram.*, a verbal form or phrase used to express possibility, liberty, power, by the use of *may*, *can*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*; as, *I may go*; *he can write*. — *n.* The potential mood; degree of electrification as referred to some standard.

po-ten'ti-al'i-ty (-shī-āl'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Potential quality or state; power; potency; a possibility or capacity.

po-ten'tial-ly, *adv.* of POTENTIAL.

po'tent-ly, *adv.* of POTENT.

po-theen' (pō-thēn'), *n.* Var. of POTEEN.

poth'er (pōth'ēr), *n.* A choking cloud or condition of dust, smoke, or steam; bustle; bother. — *v. t.* To fuss; worry.

pot'herb' (pōt'ərb'; -hərb'), *n.* A plant, as spinach, whose leaves or stems are boiled for food.

pot'hook' (pōt'hōok'), *n.* An S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire; a written character curved like a pothook.

pot'house', *n.* Alehouse; low tavern.

po'tion (pō'shūn), *n.* A draft; dose.

pot'luck', *n.* Whatever may chance to be in the pot, or on hand for a meal.

pot'pie' (pōt'pī'), *n.* A meat pie boiled in a pot.

pot'pour'ri' (pō'pōō'rē'), *n.* [F.] A medley, as in music; olla-podrida.

pot'sherd' (pōt'shūrd'), *n.* A piece or fragment of a broken earthen pot.

pot shot. Lit., a shot fired simply to fill the pot; hence, a shot taken under conditions suggesting such a shot.

pot'tage (pōt'āj), *n.* A dish of vegetables, or vegetables and meat, boiled and seasoned; soup, esp. a thick soup.

Now Chiefly Literary.

pot'ter (-ēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels.

pot'ter, *v. i.* To trifle; dawdle. — **pot'ter-er**, *n.* — **pot'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*

pot'ter-y (-ī), *n.; pl. -TERIES* (-īz). A shop or factory where earthen vessels are made; ceramics; ware made from certain earthy materials, usually clay, molded and hardened by heat; specif., the coarser kinds of vessels so made.

pot'tle (-lī), *n.* An old measure equal to two quarts.

pot'-val'iant (pōt'vāl'yānt; pōt-vāl'-), *a.* Having the courage given by drink.

pouch (pouch), *n.* A small bag, sack, or

urn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

receptacle; a cyst or sac containing fluid. — *v. t.* To put in or as in a pouch; pocket.

poult (pōlt), *n.* A young chicken, turkey, pheasant, grouse, or the like.

poul'ter-er (pōl'tēr-ēr), *n.* A dealer in poultry.

poul'tice (-tīs), *n.* A soft composition applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.; a cataplasm. — *v. t.* To apply a poultice to.

poul'try (pōl'trī), *n.* Domestic fowls.

pounce (pouns), *n.* A powder, as of cuttlefish bone, formerly used to keep ink from spreading on paper. — *v. t.* To dust, smooth, or finish, with pounce, pumice, etc.

pounce, *v. i.* The claw of a bird of prey.
pounce, *v. i.* To swoop down; come down suddenly and seize (with *on, upon, or at*); spring, jump, or come suddenly. — *n.* A pouncing; swoop.

pound (pound), *n.* An inclosure for confining stray animals; an inclosure for keeping or trapping animals; a place of confinement, as for criminals. — *v. t.* To place or confine in or as in a pound.

pound, *n.; pl.* POUNDS (poundz), collectively POUND or POUNDS. A unit of weight; esp., the *avoirdupois pound* of 7000 grains (divided into 16 oz.), or the *troy pound* of 5760 grains (divided into 12 oz.); the gold monetary unit (symbol, £) of Great Britain, equal to 20 shillings of 12 pence each, or \$4.8665.

pound, *v. t.* To pulverize by beating; strike heavily or repeatedly; beat; pummel. — *v. i.* To beat; make a sound of heavy blows; walk, dance, etc., with heavy steps. — *n.* Act of pounding.

pound'age (poun'dāj), *n.* A sum or rate per pound.

pound'al (-dāl), *n.* A unit of force which will impart to a mass of one pound an acceleration equal to one foot per second per second.

pour (pōr), *v. t. & i.* To send or issue in or as in a stream or flood; emit, discharge, or escape, freely. — *n.* A pouring; heavy downpour. — **pour'er**, *n.*

pour'par'ler (pōōr'pār'lā'), *n.* [F.] An informal conference to discuss some affair, as preliminary to a treaty.

pout (pout), *n.* An arctic fish related to the cod; any of several fresh-water catfishes.

pout, *v. i.* To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; look sullen. — *v. t.* To protrude (the lips); to say with a pout. — *n.* A pouting protrusion of the lips; *pl.*, a fit of sullenness.

pout'er (-ēr), *n.* One that pouts; one of

a breed of fancy pigeons having a remarkably distensible crop which they dilate.

pow'er-ty (pōv'ēr-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being poor or indigent; indigence; need; dearth; scarcity; poorness.

pow'der (pou'dēr), *n.* Substance in fine dry particles; dust; a preparation in the form of fine particles, as a medicinal dose; any of various solid explosives, as gunpowder. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with powder; besprinkle; sprinkle like powder; pulverize. — *v. i.* To be reduced to powder; use cosmetic powder.

pow'der-y (pou'dēr-ī), *a.* Of the nature of, resembling, or consisting of, powder; friable; dusty.

pow'er (-ēr), *n.* Ability to act; faculty of doing or performing something; capability of producing or undergoing an effect; exerted energy; vigor; force; might; control; authority; influence; authority, capacity, or right, esp. as derived by one person from another; one that has or exercises an ability to act; *Colloq.*, multitude or host; product arising from the continued multiplication of a number into itself (as, 9 is the second *power* of 3); rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work performed; degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies. — **Syn.** Potency, puissance, efficiency, efficacy, strength.

pow'er-ful (pou'ēr-fōōl), *a.* Full of or having power; potent; influential; cogent. — **Syn.** Efficient, effective, effectual, efficacious, mighty, strong, forcible, cogent, puissant. — **pow'er-ful-ly**, *adv.*

pow'er-less, *a.* Destitute of power; impotent.

pow'wow (pou'wou'), *n.* Among the North American Indians, a priest, conjurer, or medicine man; a ceremony, esp. of magic, for the cure of diseases, for success in hunting, etc.; a conference of or with Indians; *U. S.*, any assembly likened to an Indian powwow. — *v. i.* To hold a powwow, or conference.

pox (pōks), *n.* Any of various diseases characterized by pustules or eruptions; esp., syphilis.

prac'ti-ca-ble (prāk'tī-kā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being put into practice, done, or accomplished; feasible. — **prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty** (-tī-kā-bil'ī-tī), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tīz). — **prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

prac'ti-cal (-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or manifested in, practice or action; available or valuable in practice or action; useful; given or disposed to action as opposed to speculation, etc.; that is

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

such in practice, or effect; virtual. — **prac'ti-cal'i-ty** (-kāl'ī-tī), *n.* — **prac'ti-cal-ly** (prāk'tī-kāl-ī), *adv.*

prac'tice (-tis), *v. t.* To do, carry on, act, or exercise; do or perform often or habitually; follow or work at, as a profession, etc.; perform repeatedly, for proficiency; teach by practice; train; drill. — *v. i.* To act; operate; proceed; act or do something habitually; exercise or pursue a profession, esp. medicine or law; perform certain acts often, for proficiency.

prac'tice, *n.* Actual performance or application of knowledge; repeated or customary action; habit; custom; systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; practical acquaintance, proficiency, etc., so acquired; exercise of any vocation; stratagem; artifice; scheming; a scheme; plot; a compendious method of performing multiplications by means of aliquot parts. — **Syn.** Custom, usage, manner.

prac'tic-er (prāk'tī-sēr), *n.* One who practices.

prac'ti-tion-er (prāk-tīsh'ūn-ēr), *n.* One engaged in the actual practice of any profession, esp. law or medicine.

præ- (prē-). Prefix from Latin *prae*, meaning *before*.

præ-mu-ni're (prēmū-nī'rē; prēm'ū-), *n.* A form of writ for prosecuting certain offenses made punishable by forfeiture and imprisonment; also, such an offense, or the penalty.

præ-no'men (prē-nō'mēn), *n.*; *pl.* -NOMINA (-nōm'ī-nā). Among the ancient Romans, the first name of a person, answering to our *Christian name*, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc.

præ'tor (prē'tōr), *n.* An ancient Roman magistrate next to the consul in rank, chiefly known as a judicial magistrate. — **præ-to'ri-an** (prē-tō'rī-ān), *a.* — **præ'tor-ship**, *n.* Also **pre-**.

prag-mat-ic (præg-māt'ik), *a.* Pert. to state affairs (only in *pragmatic sanction*); busy; esp., officious; dogmatic; practical; matter-of-fact; dealing with practical values or consequences.

prag'ma-tism (præg'mā-tiz'm), *n.* Pragmatic quality or state; officiousness or an instance of it; dogmatism; the doctrine, in philosophy, that the whole meaning of a conception is to be sought in its practical consequences, and that the purpose of thinking is to develop beliefs which shall serve as general principles of conduct.

prairie (prā'ri; prār'ī), *n.* A meadow tract; specif., an extensive tract of level or rolling land in the Mississippi Valley,

with a deep fertile soil covered, except as cultivated, with coarse grass without trees.

prairie chicken. A grouse of the Mississippi Valley.

prairie dog. An American burrowing rodent allied to the woodchucks.

prairie wolf. A small species of wolf of western America, swift and cunning, but not fierce; the coyote.

praise (prāz), *v. t.* To express approbation of; laud; applaud; of God or a god, to glorify by homage, esp. in worship or song; laud; magnify. — **Syn.** Commend, eulogize, celebrate. — *n.* Act of praising; state of being praised. — **Syn.** Encomium, eulogy, panegyric, commendation, laudation.

praise'wor'thy (-wūr'thī), *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable.

Pra'krit (prā'krīt), *n.* The Aryan vernacular dialects of India as disting. from Sanskrit; also, any one of these dialects.

pra'line (prā'lēn). A confection of nut kernels roasted in boiling sugar.

prance (prāns), *v. i.* To spring from the hind legs, or move by so doing, as a mettlesome horse; ride on a prancing horse; swagger. — *n.* Act of prancing; a prancing movement. — **pranc'er** (prān'sēr), *n.*

prank (prāŋk), *v. t. & i.* To dress showily; adorn; deck; fig., to dress up.

prank, *n.* A gay or sportive action or trick; a frolic. — **prank'ish**, *a.*

pra'se-o-dym'i-um (prā'sē-ō-dīm'ī-ūm; prā'zē-), *n.* A certain rare metal (Symbol, *Ps*). Its salts are green.

prate (prāt), *v. i. & t.* To talk, esp. much and idly; chatter; babble. — *n.* Act of prating; chatter. — **prat'er**, *n.*

prat'ique (prāt'ik; *F.* prāt'èk'), *n.* Permission to hold intercourse given to a ship that has satisfied health regulations.

prat'tle (prāt'l), *v. i. & t.* To prate; esp., to talk or say lightly and artlessly, like a child. — *n.* Trifling talk or chatter; babble. — **prat'tler** (-lēr), *n.*

prawn (prōn), *n.* Any of numerous edible, shrimplike, decapod crustaceans.

praxis (prāk'sis), *n.* Action; practice; example or form of exercise, or a collection of such examples.

pray (prā), *v. t.* To entreat (*Archaic*); ask earnestly for; supplicate for; effect, put, or bring, by praying. — **Syn.** Beg, invoke, beseech, petition. — *v. i.* To make earnest request or entreaty; offer prayer to a deity as a religious act.

pray'er (prā'ēr), *n.* One who prays.

prayer (prār), *n.* Act or practice of pray-

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ing; supplication; offering of adoration, confession, supplication, thanksgiving, etc., to the Supreme Being; form of words used in praying; often in *pl.*, a form of religious service or worship consisting largely of prayers; that which is prayed for.

prayer book. A book containing devotional prayers.

prayer'ful (prār'fōōl), *a.* Given to praying; devout.

pre- (prē-; prē-). A prefix denoting *before* (in time, place, or order).

preach (prēch), *v. i.* To proclaim tidings; proclaim the gospel; deliver a sermon; give serious advice, as on morals. — *v. t.* To proclaim or inculcate by public discourse; utter or urge in or as in a sermon; deliver or pronounce, as a sermon. — **preach'er** (prēch'ēr), *n.*

pre-ad'am-ite (prē-ād'ām-it), *n.* An inhabitant of the earth before Adam.

pre'am'ble (prē-ām'b'l), *n.* An introductory portion, esp. of a statute.

pre'ap-point' (-ā-point'), **pre'ar-range'** (-ā-rānj'). See **PRE-**.

preb'end (prēb'ēnd), *n.* Stipend granted out of the estate of a cathedral or of certain other churches to a canon or member of a chapter thereof; land or tithe from which the stipend comes.

preb'en-da-ry (-ēn-dā-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A clergyman who enjoys a prebend.

pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'ri-ūs), *a.* Depending on the will of another; uncertain; insecure; dubious. — **pre-ca'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

pre-cau'tion (prē-kō'shūn), *n.* Previous caution or care; a measure taken to ward off evil or secure success. — **pre-cau'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.*

pre-cede' (-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* To be or go before in rank, order, etc.

pre-ced'ence (-sēd'ēns), *n.* A preceding.

pre-ced'ent (-ēnt), *a.* Going before; anterior; antecedent.

prec'e-dent (prēs'ē-dēnt), *n.* Something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind.

pre-ced'ing (prē-sēd'ing), *p. a.* That precedes; foregoing.

pre-cen'tor (-sēn'tōr), *n.* A leader of the singing of a choir or congregation; a directing singer. — **pre-cen'tor-ship**, *n.*

pre'cept (prē'sēpt), *n.* Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as a rule of action or conduct; esp., a command respecting moral conduct; a working rule or direction. — **Syn.** Injunction, mandate, law, principle, maxim.

pre-cep'tive (prē-sēp'tiv), *a.* Containing precepts; of the nature of a precept; mandatory; instructive.

pre-cep'tor (-tēr), *n.* One who gives precepts; master of a school; a teacher. — **pre-cep'tress** (-trēs), *n. fem.*

pre-cep'to-ry (prē-sēp'tō-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple of the order in London. — *a.* Preceptive.

pre-ces'sion (-sēsh'ūn), *n.* Act of preceding; precedence.

precession of the equinoxes. A slow change in direction of the earth's axis, and consequent westward motion of the equinoctial points on the ecliptic.

pre'cinct (prē'sinkt), *n.* An inclosure bounded by walls or other limits or by an imaginary line; *pl.*, the region immediately about a place; environs; a boundary; a district within certain boundaries, as for police control.

pre'cious (prēsh'ūs), *a.* Of great price or value; costly; of great worth in an immaterial way; dear; fastidious; over-refined; *Colloq.*, egregious; arrant. — *adv.* Very; — an intensive. *Colloq.*

prec'i-pice (prēs'ī-pls), *n.* A very steep or overhanging place; an abrupt declivity; a cliff.

pre-cip'i-tance (prē-sip'ī-tāns), *pl. -TANCES* (-tān-sēz), **pre-cip'i-tan-cy** (-tān-sl), *pl., -CIES* (-sīz), *n.* Precipitation; rashness.

pre-cip'i-tant (-tānt), *a.* Falling or rushing headlong; descending perpendicularly; unexpectedly or rashly brought on or hastened; abrupt; hasty. — *n.* Anything that causes a precipitation. — **pre-cip'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-cip'i-tate (-tāt), *a.* Acting with unwise haste; too hasty; exhibiting the lack of due deliberation or care; hurried; descending steeply; very sudden or abrupt. — (-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To throw or dash headlong; cast or hurl down; urge on; hasten; hurry; separate as a precipitate. — *n.* A substance separated from a solution in a concrete state, by chemical action (as by a reagent), or by heat or cold. — **pre-cip'i-tate-ly**, *adv.*

pre-cip'i-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), *n.* A precipitating; state of being precipitated; that which is precipitated, as rain or snow.

pre-cip'i-tous (-sip'ī-tūs), *a.* Steep like, or of the nature of, a precipice; consisting of, or characterized by, precipices; falling very quickly; very rapid.

pre-cise' (prē-sis'), *a.* Definite; exact; distinct; strictly conforming to rule or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount. ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

usage; punctilious; scrupulous; nice; sometimes, overnice. — **pre-cise'ly**, *adv.*
pre-ci'sian (-síz'h'án), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact in observing rules or forms, esp. in religious observance.
pre-ci'sion (-ín), *n.* Quality or state of being precise; exactness; accuracy; definiteness. — **pre-ci'sion-ist**, *n.*
pre-clude' (-klōd'), *v. t.* To put a barrier before; close; hinder; stop; shut out or obviate by anticipation; deter action of, access to, enjoyment of, etc.
pre-clu'sion (-klōō'zhún), *n.* Act of precluding; state of being precluded.
pre-co'cious (-kō'shūs), *a.* Developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; forward; pert. to premature development. — **pre-co'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **pre-coc'i-ty** (-kōs'í-tí), *n.*
pre-con-ceive' (prē'kōn-sēv'), *v. t.* To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand. — **pre'con-cep'tion** (-sēp'shún), *n.*
pre'con-cert' (-súrt'), *v. t.* To concert or arrange beforehand.
pre-cur'sor (prē-kúr'sēr), *n.* One that precedes and indicates approach; a forerunner.
pre-cur'so-ry (-sō-rí), *a.* Preceding or presaging; preliminary.
pre-da'cious (prē-dā'shūs), *a.* Living by preying on other animals; predatory.
pred'a-to-ry (prēd'á-tō-rí), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characterized by, plundering; pillaging; predacious.
pred'e-ces'sor (prēd'ē-sēs'ēr; prē'dē-), *n.* One that precedes; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc.; an ancestor; progenitor.
pre-des'ti-na'ri-an (prē-dēs'ti-nā'rí-án), *a.* Of or pert. to predestination. — *n.* One who supports the doctrine of predestination. — **pre-des'ti-na'ri-an-ism** (-íz'm), *n.*
pre-des'ti-nate (-dēs'ti-nāt), *v. t.* To foreordain; *Theol.*, foreordain by divine decree or eternal purpose.
pre-des'ti-na'tion (-nā'shún), *n.* A predestinating; state of being predestinated; fate; destiny; decree of God from eternity respecting all events; esp., the foreordaining of men to everlasting happiness or misery (a primary Calvinistic doctrine).
pre-des'tine (-dēs'tin), *v. t.* To predestinate.
pre-de-ter'mine (prē'dē-túr'mín), *v. t. & i.* To determine beforehand; predestine.
pred'i-ca-ble (prēd'í-kā-b'l), *a.* That may be predicated; affirmable.
pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dík'á-měnt), *n.*

Condition; situation; esp., an unfortunate or trying position. — **Syn.** Plight, quandary, dilemma.

pred'i-cate (prēd'í-kāt), *v. t.* To proclaim; declare; assert to be a quality, attribute, or property (of); affirm (one thing of another); imply; connote (as, snow predicates whiteness); to found; base. — *v. i.* To affirm something of another thing; assert. — (-kāt), *a.* Predicated; in grammar, belonging to the predicate; predicated by a verb. — *n.* That which is affirmed or denied of a logical subject; in grammar, the word or words in a proposition or sentence which express what is said of the subject. — **Syn.** Affirmation, declaration. — **pred'i-ca-tion** (-kā'shún), *n.* — **pred'i-ca-tive**, *a.*
pre-dict' (prē-díkt'), *v. t. & i.* To foretell; prophesy; presage. — **pre-dic'tor**, *n.*
pre-dic'tion (-dík'shún), *n.* Act of predicting; that which is foretold; a prophecy. — **Syn.** Prognostication, foreboding, augury, soothsaying; vaticination. — **pre-dic'tive** (-tív), *a.*

pre-di-lec'tion (prē-dí-lěk'shún; prēd'í-), *n.* A previous liking; prepossession in favor of something; partiality. — **Syn.** Predisposition, preconception, preference, prejudice.

pre-dis-pose' (prē'dis-pōz'), *v. t.* To dispose or incline beforehand; give a tendency to. — **pre-dis'po-si'tion** (prē'dis'pō-zish'ún), *n.*

pre-dom'i-nance (prē-dōm'í-nāns), *n.* Quality or state of being predominant. — **pre-dom'i-nan-cy** (-nān-sí), *n.*

pre-dom'i-nant (-nānt), *a.* Having ascendancy over others; superior in strength, influence, authority, or position; prevailing; prevalent. — **Syn.** Ascendant, ruling, controlling. — **pre-dom'i-nant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-dom'i-nate (-nāt), *v. i.* To be superior in number, strength, influence, authority, or position. — **pre-dom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shún), *n.*

pre-em'i-nence (-ēm'í-nēns), *n.* Quality or state of being preëminent; distinction above others in quality, rank, etc.

pre-em'i-nent (-nēnt), *a.* Eminent above others; superior, as in excellence. — **pre-em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

pre-empt' (-ēmp't'), *v. t. & i.* To settle on (public land) with a right of preemption; to take by preemption. — **pre-emp'tor** (-ēmp'tōr), *n.*

pre-emp'tion (-ēmp'shún), *n.* Act or right of purchasing before others. — **pre-emp'tive** (-tív), *a.*

preen (prēn), *v. t. & i.* To trim or dress with the beak, as the feathers (chiefly of

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

birds); trim, dress, or smooth (one's self) up.

pref'ace (prĕf'ās), *n.* Something spoken or written as preliminary or introductory to a discourse, a book, or the like, as by way of explanation; a foreword. — *v. i.* To make, speak, write, etc., a preface. — *v. t.* To introduce by, or furnish with, a preface; be preliminary to.

pref'a-to-ry (prĕf'ā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory; preliminary.

pre'fect (prĕf'ĕkt), *n.* In ancient Rome, any of various high officials or magistrates; a president or chief magistrate or official.

pre'fec-ture (-fĕk-tūr), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

pre-fer' (prĕ-fūr'), *v. t.* To bring, put, or set forward or before one; present; proffer; set above or before something else in estimation, favor, honor, etc.; choose rather. — **Syn.** Elect, select.

pref'er-a-ble (prĕf'ēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be preferred; more desirable. — **pref'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

pre'fer-ence (-ĕns), *n.* Act of preferring; state of being preferred; power or opportunity of choosing; thing preferred. — **pref'er-en'tial** (-ĕn'shĕl), *a.*

pre-fer'ment (prĕ-fūr'mĕnt), *n.* Act of preferring; state of being advanced; advancement; promotion; a position, appointment, or office of honor or profit.

pre-figure (-fig'ūr), *v. t.* To show or suggest by antecedent types and similitudes; foreshadow; imagine beforehand.

pre-fix' (-fĭks'), *v. t.* To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing.

pre-fix (prĕfĭks), *n.* That which is prefixed; esp., one or more letters or syllables added at the beginning of a word to modify its signification, as *pre-* in prefix, *con-* in conjure.

preg'na-ble (prĕg'nā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being taken, or captured; vulnerable.

preg'nan-cy (-nān-sĭ), *n.* Condition, quality, or state of being pregnant.

preg'nant (-nānt), *a.* Being with young; teeming; *Archaic*, full of ideas; fertile; heavy with important contents, significance, or issue; weighty. — **preg'-nant-ly**, *adv.*

pre-hen'sile (prĕ-hĕn'sĭl), *a.* Adapted for grasping, esp. by wrapping around.

pre-hen'sion (prĕ-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A grasping; apprehension.

pre-his-tor'ic (prĕ-hĭs-tōr'ĭk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or existing in, the period before written history begins.

pre'ig-ni'tion (prĕ'ig-nish'ŭn), *n.* Ignition in an internal-combustion engine

while the inlet valve is open or before compression is completed.

pre-judge' (prĕ-jūj'), *v. t.* To judge beforehand.

prej'u-dice (prĕj'ōō-dĭs), *n.* Injury due to some judgment or action of another, as in disregard of a person's right (now chiefly in *to the prejudice of*, without *prejudice*, etc.); preconceived judgment or opinion; unreasonable predilection or objection; an adverse opinion that is without just or sufficient grounds. — **Syn.** Prepossession, bias. — *v. t.* To injure or damage by some judgment or action; hurt; damage; cause to have prejudice; bias.

prej'u-di'cial (-dĭsh'āl), *a.* Injurious; hurtful; damaging; detrimental. — **prej'u-di'cial-ly**, *adv.*

prel'a-cy (prĕl'ā-sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sĭz). Office or dignity of a prelate; prelates collectively.

prel'ate (-āt), *n.* An ecclesiastic of superior rank and authority, as a bishop.

pre-lat'ic (prĕ-lāt'ĭk), **pre-lat'i-cal** (prĕ-lāt'i-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a prelate, prelates, or prelacy.

pre-lec'tion (prĕ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A public lecture or discourse, as to students. — **pre-lec'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

pre-lim'i-na-ry (prĕ-lĭm'ĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Introductory; preceding the main discourse, business, or subject; prefatory. — *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rĭz). That which is preliminary. — **Syn.** Introduction, preface, prelude. — **pre-lim'i-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

pre-lude (prĕl'ūd; prĕ'lūd), *n.* An introductory performance, action, event, etc.; preface; in music, a strain, section, or movement introducing the theme or chief subject.

pre-lude' (prĕ-lūd' or, esp. in ref. to music, prĕl'ūd, prĕ'lūd), *v. i.* To give or serve as a prelude; play a prelude. — *v. t.* To serve as prelude to; introduce; play as a prelude; play a prelude to.

pre-ma-ture' (prĕ-mā-tūr' or prĕ-mā-tūr or, esp. in *British usage*, prēm'ā-tūr), *a.* Happening, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; too early; untimely. — **pre-ma-ture'ly**, *adv.*

pre-med'i-tate (prĕ-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To think on or deliberate beforehand; plan. — **pre-med'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* — **pre-med'i-ta-tive** (-mĕd'ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.*

pre-mi-er (prĕ-mĭ-ēr; prēm'yēr), *a.* First; chief; earliest. — *n.* The first, or chief, minister of state; chief officer; esp., the prime minister, as of France. — **pre'-mi-er-ship**, *n.*

pre-mière' (prĕ-myâr'), *a. fem.* [F.]

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

First; chief. — *n. fem.; pl. -MIÈRES* (*F. prēm-yār'*). The leading woman, esp. in a theatrical cast.

prem'ise (prēm'is), *n.* A proposition antecedently supposed or proved or made as leading to a conclusion; either of the first two propositions of a syllogism; *pl.*, the property conveyed in a deed; a piece of land or real estate; sometimes, a building.

pre-mise' (prēm-mīz'), *v. t.* To set forth beforehand, or as introductory.

prem'iss. Var. of PREMISE, *n.*

pre'mi-um (prēm-mī-ūm), *n.* A reward or recompense; prize to be won in competition; something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus; consideration given for a contract of insurance; sum above nominal, or par, value; excess in purchasing power of one form of money over another of the same nominal value.

pre'mo-ni'tion (mō-nish'ūn), *n.* Previous warning or information; presentiment.

pre-mon'i-to-ry (prēm-mōn'ī-tō-rī), *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

pre-oc'cu-pa'tion (ōk'ū-pā'shūn), *n.* Act of preoccupying; state of being preoccupied; prepossession.

pre-oc'cu-py (ōk'ū-pī), *v. t.*; **-PIED** (-pīd); **-PY'ING.** To occupy before another, as a country; engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand.

pre-or-dain' (prēm'ōr-dān'), *v. t.* To fore-ordain. — **pre-or'di-na'tion** (ōr'di-nā'shūn), *n.*

prep'a-ra'tion (prēp'ā-rā'shūn), *n.* Act of preparing; equipment; training; formation; manufacture; state of being prepared; readiness; fitness; that which makes ready or introduces; that which is prepared, as a drug.

pre-par'a-tive (prēm-pār'ā-tīv), *a.* Preparatory. — *n.* A preparation.

pre-par'a-to-ry (tō-rī), *a.* Preparing, or serving to prepare, the way for something; introductory; being prepared.

pre-pare' (-pār'), *v. t.* To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose or condition; make ready; procure as suitable or necessary; provide; equip; fit out; make; form; compound. — **Syn.** Fit, adjust, qualify. — *v. i.* To make ready; get ready. — **pre-par'er** (-pār'ēr), *n.*

pre-pay' (prēm-pā'), *v. t.* To pay, or pay the charge on, in advance.

pre-pense' (prēm-pēns'), *a.* Premeditated, as malice.

pre-pon'der-ance (prēm-pōn'dēr-āns), *n.* Quality or state of being preponderant; an outweighing.

pre-pon'der-ant (-ānt), *a.* Preponder-

ating; superior in weight, force, etc.; predominant. — **-pon'der-ant-ly**, *adv.* **pre-pon'der-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To exceed in weight; incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; exceed in influence, power, etc.; prevail.

prep'o-si'tion (prēp'ō-zish'ūn), *n.* A word, generally having a fundamental meaning of position, direction, time, means, or other abstract relation, used to connect a noun or a pronoun (which it usually precedes) with some other word. *Of, to, by, in, for, beside, over, before*, are examples. — **-si'tion-al** (-āl), *a.* **pre-pos'i-tive** (prēm-pōz'ī-tīv), *a.* Prefixed. — *n.* A prepositive word or particle. — **pre-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre'pos-sess' (prēm'pō-zēs'), *v. t.* To pre-occupy the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; prejudice, esp., favorably. **pre'pos-sess'ing**, *p. a.* Tending to invite favor; attractive.

pre'pos-ses'sion (-pō-zēs'hūn), *n.* Pre-occupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion; bias.

pre-pos'ter-ous (prēm-pōs'tēr-ūs), *a.* Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly and glaringly foolish; absurd. — **Syn.** Irrational, monstrous. **pre'puce** (prēm-pūs), *n.* Foreskin.

pre-req'ui-site (prēm-rēk'wī-zīt), *a.* Previously required; necessary to a proposed end. — *n.* Something prerequisite, or necessary to an end.

pre-rog'a-tive (prēm-rōg'ā-tīv), *n.* A prior or exclusive right to exercise a power or privilege, esp. as attached to an office or rank.

pres'age (prēs'āj; prēs'sāj), *n.* A prognostic; omen; augury; presentiment; foreboding; foreknowledge; prescience; prophetic meaning or import.

pre-sage' (prēs-sāj'), *v. t. & i.* To have presentiment of; forebode; portend; foretell; predict.

pres'by-ter (prēs'bī-tēr; prēs'-), *n.* An elder in the early Christian church; a priest; in the Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery, lay or clerical.

pres'by-te-ri-an (-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to a presbyter or presbyters, or ecclesiastical government by presbyters; [*cap.*] designating, or pert. to, a church or churches governed by presbyters. — *n.* [*cap.*] A supporter of Presbyterianism.

Pres'by-te-ri-an-ism (-iz'm), *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches, collectively.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pres'by-ter-y (préz'bi-tér-í; prës'-), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-líz). In Presbyterian churches, a judicatory consisting of ministers and laymen; jurisdiction of a presbyter or of a presbytery; part of a church reserved for the officiating priests.

pre'sci-ence (pré'shí-éns; prësh'í-), *n.* Foreknowledge; foresight.

pre'sci-ent (-ént), *a.* Foreknowing; foreseeing.

pre-scribe' (prè-skrīb'), *v. t.* To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; dictate; ordain; designate or order the use of as a remedy. — *v. i.* To give directions; dictate; write or give medical prescriptions.

pre-script' (prè-skript'; prè'skript), *a.* Ordained or appointed authoritatively; prescribed.

pre-script (prè'skript), *n.* Thing prescribed; direction; rule.

pre-scrip'tion (prè-skríp'shún), *n.* A prescribing; thing prescribed; direction, as for the preparation and use of a medicine; the medicine; establishment of a claim of title by use and enjoyment; title so acquired. — **-scrip'tive** (-tív), *a.*

pres'ence (préz'éns), *n.* Act, fact, or state of being present; proximity; an assembly, esp. of persons of rank; whole of one's personal qualities; personality; esp., the person of a superior, as a sovereign; port; carriage; mien; stately bearing. — **presence of mind**, readiness in an emergency.

pres'ent (préz'ént), *a.* Being before, in view, or at hand; being in a certain place and not elsewhere; now existing, or in process; being at this time; not past or future; immediately effective; immediate; instant; denoting, or pert. to, time that now is. — *n.* Present time; the time being or contemplated; present occasion or affair; *pl.*, present letters or instrument, as, know all men by these *presents* (referring to the instrument itself); a present tense, or a verb form denoting it.

pre-sent' (prè-zént'), *v. t.* To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, esp. a superior; introduce formally, as at court; introduce for acquaintance; to exhibit or offer to view or notice; put before a person for acceptance; offer as a gift; make a present or gift to; hand or pass over, esp. ceremoniously; deliver.

pres'ent (préz'ént), *n.* Anything presented or given; a gift. — **Syn.** Grant, largess, benefaction, bounty, donation, gratuity, boon.

pre-sent'a-ble (prè-zén'tá-b'l), *a.* Capable or admitting of being presented, rep-

resented, or offered; suitable to appear.

— **pre-sent a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'í-tí), *n.*

pres'en-ta'tion (préz'én-tā'shún), *n.* Act of presenting; state of being presented; that which is presented.

pres'en-tee' (-tē'), *n.* One to whom something is presented; one presented, as to a benefice.

pre-sen'ti-ment (prè-sén'tí-mént; prè-zén'-), *n.* A feeling or expectation as to what will take place; apprehension; foreboding.

pres'ent-ly (préz'ént-lí), *adv.* At once; forthwith.

pre-sent'ment (prè-zént'mént), *n.* Presentation; delineation; representation; the notice taken, or statement made, by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge, without indictment.

pre-serv'a-ble (prè-zúr'vá-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

pres'er-va'tion (préz'ér-vā'shún), *n.* Act or process of preserving; state of being preserved.

pre-serv'a-tive (prè-zúr'vá-tív), *a.* Tending to preserve. — *n.* A preservative agent.

pre-serve' (prè-zúr'v'), *v. t.*; **PRE-SERVED'** (-zúr'vd'); **-serv'ing** (-zúr'v'ing). To defend from injury or evil; protect; save from decay by the use of a preservative, as sugar, salt, etc.; maintain; retain; keep intact or existent. — **Syn.** Uphold, sustain; guard, shield. — *v. i.* To make preserves. — *n.* Fruit, etc., kept by suitable preparation; esp., fruit cooked with sugar (commonly in *pl.*); a place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved, as for sport or food. — **pre-serv'er** (-zúr'vēr), *n.*

pre-side' (-zíd'), *v. i.* To occupy the place of authority or control, as of president; exercise superintendence, guidance, or control.

pres'i-den-cy (préz'í-dén-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -DENCIES (-síz). Function, office, or term, of president; specif. [often *cap.*] the office of president of the United States.

pres'i-dent (-dént), *n.* One who presides; a head; one elected or appointed to preside, or to control proceedings; a presiding officer, as of a legislative body; [often *cap.*] the chief executive officer of a modern republic. — **pres'i-den-tial** (-dén'shál), *a.*

press (prës), *v. t.* To force into service, esp. naval service; impress.

press, *v. t.* To act on with force, as weight; squeeze; compress; squeeze out the juice or contents of; squeeze out, or express; constrain, force; compel; try to

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

force or persuade; entreat; solicit strongly; emphasize; crowd; throng; hurry; hasten; ply hard. — *v. i.* To exert pressure; push, crowd, or urge, with steady force; move on with urging and crowding; hurry; crowd; throng; encroach; urge with vehemence or importunity. — *n.* Act of pressing forward; a crowding; a crowd; throng; a machine by which any substance is pressed or stamped; the place containing a press or presses; a printing press; art, business, act, or process of printing; printed publications collectively, esp. newspapers and periodicals; an upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles.

press gang. A detachment of men empowered to force men into military, or esp. naval, service.

press'ing, *a.* Urgent; exacting.

press'man (prēs'mán), *n.* One who operates a press, esp. a printing press.

pres'sure (prēsh'ūr), *n.* A pressing; state of being pressed; compression; a squeezing; constraining force or impulse; affliction; distress; burden; urgency, as of business; impression; stamp; action of a force against an opposing force.

pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tion (prēs'ti-dij'i-tā'shŭn), *n.* Sleight of hand; legerdemain; juggling. — **dig'i-ta'tor** (-dij'i-tā'tēr), *n.*

pres-tige' (prēs-tēzh'; prēs'tij), *n.* Weight, influence, or force, as of a person or an institution derived from past success or from character or reputation.

pres'to (prēs'tō), *adv.* Quickly; suddenly.

pre-sum'a-ble (prē-zŭm'ā-b'l), *a.* Such as may be presumed.

pre-sume' (-zŭm'), *v. t.* To take upon one's self beforehand; esp., to undertake without authority; venture; take for granted; infer; suppose; raise a presumption of or that. — *v. i.* To suppose or assume on grounds deemed valid; infer; venture, go, or act, by assuming leave or authority not granted; take liberties.

pre-sump'tion (-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of presuming; esp. forward or arrogant opinion or conduct; arrogance; effrontery; ground for presuming; probable evidence; that which is presumed; an inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the known existence of some other fact.

pre-sump'tive (-tīv), *a.* Based on presumption or probability; probable. — **pre-sump'tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre-sump'tu-ous (-tŭ-ŭs), *a.* Full of presumption; presuming; overbold; arrogant; rash; founded on presumption; done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful.

pre'sup-pose' (prēs'sŭ-pōz'), *v. t.* To suppose beforehand. — **pre-sup'po-si'tion** (prēs-sŭp'ō-zish'ŭn), *n.*

pre-tend' (prē-tēnd'), *v. t.* To hold out, or represent, esp. falsely; put forward or offer as true or real (esp. something untrue or unreal); feign; put forward or allege as a reason, pretext, or excuse; to claim. — *v. i.* To lay claim to something (usually with *to*); hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; profess; feign; sham.

pre-tend'ed, *p. a.* Unreal; false.

pre-tend'er, *n.* One who pretends; one who claims a title (to something); one who makes a false show.

pre-tense' (prē-tēns'), *n.* A claiming; claim made; pretension; a holding out to others something false or feigned; deception; simulation; false or hypocritical show, argument, or reason; pretext. — **Syn.** Appearance, assumption, affectation, subterfuge, feint, plea.

pre-tension (prē-tēn'shŭn), *n.* Act of pretending; state or quality of having claims, as to excellence or of being pretentious; a claim made (true or false); a false representation; pretense.

pre-ten'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Making pretension, or outward show, as of excellence. — **-tious-ly**, *adv.* — **-tious-ness**, *n.*

pre'ter- (prē'tēr-), *a.* A prefix from *L. praeter*, meaning *past, by, beyond, more than*.

pret'er-it (prēt'ēr-īt), *a.* Past; — applied, in grammar, esp. to a tense or form denoting an action or state simply as bygone, without reference to duration, etc. — *n.* The preterit tense, or a preterit word or form.

pre'ter-mit' (prē'tēr-mīt'), *v. t.* To pass by; omit; disregard.

pre'ter-nat'u-ral (-nāt'ŭ-rāl), *a.* Beyond, or different from, what is natural, but not clearly supernatural or miraculous; irregular; abnormal.

pre'text (prē'tēkst; prē'tēkst'), *n.* That which is assumed to conceal a purpose or condition; pretense; disguise.

pre'tor, pre-to'ri-an. Vars. of **PRÆTOR**, **PRÆTORIAN**.

pret'ti-ly (prīt'i-lī), *adv.*, **pret'ti-ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.

pret'ty (prīt'i), *a.*, **-TI-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-TI-EST**. Pleasing by delicacy or grace; neat or elegant without grandeur; pleasing, but not grand; pleasing to the mind; entertaining; affectedly nice; finical; good or fine (often ironical; as, a *pretty* trick); moderately large; as, a *pretty* fortune; *Archaic*, stout; intrepid. — *adv.* In some degree; moderately; rather; — less emphatic than *very*.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pret'zel (prêt'sêl), *n.* A kind of brittle biscuit, salted on the surface.

pre-vail' (prê-vâl'), *v. i.* To gain the victory; have the mastery; triumph; have effect, power, or influence; succeed; obtain; persuade; induce; urge; — with *on, upon, or with.*

pre-vail'ing, *p. a.* Having superior force or influence; predominant; efficacious; prevalent; most general. — **Syn.** Common, widespread, extensive.

prev'a-lence (prêv'â-léns), *n.* Quality or condition of being prevalent. — **prev'a-len-cy** (-lên-si), *n.*

prev'a-lent (-lênt), *a.* Prevailing; predominant; most generally received, current, adopted, or practiced; widespread; prevailing. — **prev'a-lent-ly**, *adv.*

pre-var'i-cate (prê-vâr'î-kât), *v. i.* To deviate from the truth; equivocate; quibble. — **pre-var'i-ca'tion** (-kâ'shûn), *n.*

pre-ven'ient (prê-vên'yént), *a.* Going before; preceding; hence, preventive.

pre-vent' (-vênt'), *v. t.* To intercept; hinder; frustrate; preclude. — **pre-vent'a-ble** (-vên'tâ-b'l), **pre-vent'i-ble** (-tî-b'l), *a.* — **pre-vent'er**, *n.*

pre-ven'tion (prê-vên'shûn), *n.* Act of preventing; thwarting; that which prevents; obstruction; preventive.

pre-ven'tive (-tîv), *a.* Tending or serving to prevent; obviating. — *n.* That which prevents or anticipates; that which keeps from taking place; something to prevent disease. — **pre-ven'tive-ly**, *adv.*

pre'vi-ous (prê'vi-ûs), *a.* Going before in time; prior. — **Syn.** Preceding, former. — **pre'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

previous question. *Parliamentary Procedure.* The question whether the main issue shall be voted on or not, without further delay.

pre-vi'sion (prê-vîzh'ûn), *n.* Foresight; prescience.

prey (prâ), *n.* Any animal seized by another to be devoured; a person given up or seized as a victim; act of seizing upon as prey. — *v. i.* To pillage; plunder; of a carnivorous animal or bird, to take food by violence.

price (pris), *n.* Value; worth; quantity of one thing, usually money, that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another; reward; recompense. — **Syn.** Charge, cost, expense. — *v. t.* To set a price on; value; *Colloq.*, to ask the price of.

price'less, *a.* Invaluable.

prick (prîk), *n.* A sharp-pointed thing; a pricking, or sensation of being pricked; stinging pain; remorse; puncture; point; dot; a minute hole or wound. — *v. t.* To

pierce slightly with something pointed; ride or guide with spurs; spur; urge; pain or sting, as with remorse; mark or outline by pricking, as a pattern; denote by a puncture; choose; mark; raise or erect, as the ears of an animal in listening. — *v. i.* To be punctured; feel a sharp pain, as by puncture; be directed upward; be erect.

prick'er (-êr), *n.* One that pricks; sharp point; prickle.

prick'et (-êt), *n.* A buck in his second year.

prick'le (-l'), *n.* A small, sharp point; a fine, sharp process or projection; a spine, thorn, or the like. — *v. t.* To prick slightly, as with prickles.

prick'ly (-li), *a.* Full of prickles; armed or covered with prickles; pricking; stinging. — **prick'li-ness** (-li-nês), *n.*

prick song. *Descant; counterpoint.*

pride (prîd), *n.* Quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; conceit; lofty self-respect; a reasonable or justifiable feeling of elation, as because of achievements; proud behavior or treatment; arrogance; disdain; that of which one is proud, as beauty, character, children, etc.; show; ostentation; glory. — **Syn.** Self-conceit, egotism, superciliousness, haughtiness, lordliness, vanity, conceit. — *v. t.* To indulge in pride; rate highly; plume; — reflexive.

priest (prêst), *n.* One set apart, or authorized, to perform religious or sacred functions; a person ordained to the ministerial, pastoral, or sacerdotal office; a presbyter; minister. — **priest'hood** (-hûdd), *n.*

priest'craft' (-krâft'), *n.* Priestly policy; the policy of a priesthood; — usually derogatory.

priest'ess, *n.* A woman who officiates in sacred rites.

priest'ly, *a.* Of or pert. to a priest or priests as a class.

prig (prîg), *n.* One narrowly and self-consciously engrossed in his own mental or spiritual attainments. — **prig'ger-y** (-êr-l), *n.* — **-gish**, *a.* — **-gism** (-îz'm), *n.*

prim (prim), *a.* Formally neat or precise; stiffly decorous or nice. — *v. t.* To make prim.

pri'ma-cy (prî'mâ-sî), *n.; pl. -cies* (-sîz). State of being prime, or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; preëminence; office, rank, or character of a primate.

pri'ma don'na (prê'mâ dôn'â); *pl. E.* **PRIMA DONNAS** (dôn'âz), *It.* **PRIME DONNE** (prê'mâ dôn'nâ). A principal female singer in an opera or concert organization.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite.

pri'mage (prī'māj), *n.* A small charge or percentage for use of cables, ropes, etc., in unloading goods from a vessel, added to the freight, or charge for carriage.

pri'mal (-māl), *a.* Primary; original; principal; chief.

pri'ma-ri-ly (-mā-rī-lī), *adv.*, **pri'ma-ri-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

pri'ma-ry (prī'mā-rī), *a.* First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; original; first in dignity or importance; chief; principal; first in order, as being preparatory to something higher; designating, or pert. to, the principal quills of a bird's wing; in an induction coil or transformer, pert. to or designating the inducing current or its circuit. — **Syn.** Prime, primal, pristine, primeval, primordial. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). That which is primary; *U. S.*, a meeting of voters of the same party at which the first steps are taken toward nominating candidates; one of the feathers or quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing; primary electrical coil.

pri'mate (prī'māt), *n.* A bishop of a see that ranks first in a province or provinces.

prime (prīm), *a.* Primary; original; first; chief; best; divisible by no number except itself or unity, as 7; having no common divisor but 1 (with *to*, as 12 is *prime* to 25). — *n.* The first part; earliest stage; dawn; spring; spring of life; youth; period, in human life, of highest or full health, strength, or beauty; best part; the morning; in the Roman Catholic Church, the first canonical hour; a prime number; any of the first set of equal parts (generally 60) into which a unit, esp. a degree, is divided; a minute; the accent ['] used to denote a prime (one sixtieth of a degree) or for any of many other purposes. — *v. t.* To prepare for firing, as a fire-arm, by supplying with a firing charge; put into a working condition by performing a necessary preliminary operation on, as to prime a pump by pouring water into the barrel; prepare; post; coach. —

prime'ly, *adv.* — **prim'er** (prīm'ēr), *n.* **prime mover.** An engine, or machine (as a gas or steam engine, water wheel, etc.,) that applies force and motion from a natural source to move other machinery.

prim'er (prīm'ēr), *n.* A small elementary book for teaching children to read; any small book of elementary principles; a size of type (see TYPE).

pri-me'val (prī-mē'vāl), *a.* Belonging to the first ages; primitive; primal. —

pri-me'val-ly, *adv.*

prim'ing (prīm'ing), *n.* Act of one that

primes something; powder or other material used to fire a charge in a fire-arm or in blasting; first coating, as of color or size, laid on a surface in painting.

prim'i-tive (prīm'ī-tiv), *a.* Pert. to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; primeval; first; characterized by the style, simplicity, rudeness, etc., of early times; old-fashioned; original; primary; radical. — *n.* An original or primary word; a word not derived from another. — **-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **-tive-ness**, *n.*

prim'ly, *adv.*, **prim'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

pri-mo-gen'i-tor (prī'mō-jěn'ī-tōr), *n.* An ancestor; forefather.

pri-mo-gen'i-ture (-tūr), *n.* State of being the first-born of the same parents or parent; an exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the first-born.

pri-mor'di-al (prī-mōr'dī-āl), *a.* First in order; of earliest origin. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

prim'rose' (prīm'rōz'), *n.* Any of a genus (*Primula*) of well-known plants with showy flowers. — *a.* Of or pert. to the primrose; flowery; gay.

prince (prins), *n.* The one of highest rank; a sovereign, usually a male; a title given to the son of a sovereign, or other member of a royal family; the English equivalent of a title of nobility in certain European countries, ranking in some cases above, in others below, that of duke; one at the head of, or very eminent in, a class or profession.

prince consort. The husband of a queen regnant.

prince'ly (prins'li), *a.* Of or pert. to a prince; royal; characteristic of a prince; noble. — *adv.* In a princely manner.

prin'cess (prin'sēs), *n.* A female prince; a woman having sovereign power, or the rank of a prince; daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family; consort of a prince.

prin'ci-pal (-sī-pāl), *a.* Highest in rank, authority, importance, degree, etc.; chief; main. — *n.* A leader, chief, or head; one who employs another to act for him; one primarily liable on an obligation, as disting. from an *indorser*, *surety*, etc.; chief actor in a crime, or an abettor present at it; a capital sum placed at interest; main body of an estate, devise, or bequest; a presiding or chief officer, as of certain colleges and, in the United States, esp. of a school or academy. — **prin'ci-pal-ship'**, *n.*

prin'ci-pal'i-ty (-pāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Supreme station or power; sovereignty; one of a high order of angels; territory or jurisdiction of a

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝥ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

prince; country that gives title to a prince.

prin'ci-pal-ly (prin'si-pál-lī), *adv.* In a principal manner; in the chief place or degree; primarily; chiefly; mainly.

prin'ci-ple (-p'l), *n.* A source, or origin; ultimate element, or cause; an original faculty or endowment; a fundamental or general truth; a general rule of action; governing law of conduct; any constituent, esp. a drug, etc., giving to a substance its essential properties. — *v. t.* To equip with principles.

prink (prin'k), *v. i.* To dress or arrange one's self for show or affectedly. — *v. t.* To dress up; deck fantastically.

print (print), *v. t.* To fix or impress into or on something; stamp something in or on; stamp or impress with characters, patterns, or the like, transferred by pressure from plates, types, etc.; publish in print; form in characters like those of type (other than script); in photography, to take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.) from a negative, a drawing on transparent paper, etc. — *v. i.* To take impressions of type, electrotypes, engravings, etc.; publish a book, article, music, or the like; make characters like those used in type (other than script). — *n.* A line, character, figure, or indentation, made by pressure; a stamp or die for molding; that which receives an impression, as from a mold; printed letters; impression from type; printed matter; a printed publication; an impression taken from anything, as in lithography; a printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, esp. calico or cotton cloth; a photographic copy made on a sensitized surface.

print'er (prin'tēr), *n.* One who prints or works at the business of printing; a typesetter or a pressman.

print'ing, *n.* Act, art, practice, or business of one that prints.

pri'or (pri'ēr), *a.* Preceding in time, order of knowledge, origin, privilege, etc.; antecedent. — *n.* Any of various ecclesiastics of superior rank, as the superior or ruler of a priory (**conventual prior**), or the coadjutor of an abbot ranking next to him (**claustral prior**).

pri'or-ess, *n.* A woman superior of a priory of nuns.

pri-or'i-ty (pri-ōr'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being prior.

pri'o-ry (pri'ō-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A religious house next below an abbey.

prise (priz). Var. of **PRIZE**.

prism (priz'm), *n.* A solid whose bases or ends are similar, equal, and parallel

polygons, the faces being parallelograms; a transparent body in the form of a 3-faced prism.

pris-mat'ic (priz-māt'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a prism; formed by a prism; resembling the colors of light refracted by a prism.

pris'on (priz'n), *n.* A place where persons are confined, or restrained of liberty; a place for the safe custody or confinement of criminals or others legally committed; state of being confined.

pris-on-er (priz'n-ēr; priz'nēr), *n.* A person under arrest, or in custody, whether in prison or not; a captive.

pris'tine (pris'tin; -tin), *a.* Belonging to the earliest period or state.

prith'ee (prith'ē), *interj.* A corruption of *pray thee*.

priv'a-cy (priv'ā-sī or, esp. in *British use*, priv'ā-sī), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-sīz). State of being in retirement; seclusion; place of seclusion; retreat; secrecy.

priv'ate (priv'āt), *a.* Of or concerning an individual person, company, or interest; personal; not public; secret; secluded; solitary; not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment; not publicly known. — *n.* Privacy (*Obs.*, exc. in 'in private'); a soldier below the grade of a noncommissioned officer.

priv'a-tee'r' (-vā-tēr'), *n.* An armed private vessel commissioned to cruise against the enemy; the commander, or one of the crew, of a privateer. — *v. i.* To cruise in or as a privateer. — **priv'-va-tee'r's-man** (-tērz'mān), *n.; pl. -MEN.*

priv'ate-ly (priv'āt-lī), *adv.* See -LY.

priv'a'tion (priv'vā'shān), *n.* A depriving; deprivation, esp. of rank or office; state of being deprived; destitution; need; negation.

priv'a-tive (priv'ā-tīv), *a.* Causing privation; depriving; not positive; negative; of a word or particle, denoting privation or negation; giving a negative force. — *n.* That which is privative; a privative prefix or suffix.

priv'et (priv'ēt), *n.* An ornamental European shrub of the olive family; also, any of various other species of the same genus.

priv'i-lege (-lī-lēj), *n.* A right or immunity granted as a peculiar advantage or favor; any of various fundamental or sacred rights considered as peculiarly secured to all persons by modern constitutional governments. — *v. t.* To grant some particular right or exemption to; exempt; deliver.

priv'i-ly (-lī), *adv.* In a privy manner.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

priv'i-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). Private knowledge; joint knowledge of a private concern.

priv'y (-ī), *a.* Not public; private; secluded; secretly cognizant; privately knowing. — *n.*; *pl.* PRIVIES (-īz). In law, any of those persons having mutual or successive relationship to the same right of property; a latrine.

prize (prīz), *v. t.* To press, force, or move, esp. with a lever; pry.

prize, *n.* Act of capturing or something captured (*Rare, exc. in International Law*); anything worth striving for; advantage; privilege; something offered or striven for in competition or in contests of chance.

prize, *v. t.* To appraise; price; value highly; esteem.

prize fight. An exhibition contest of pugilists for a stake or wager.

pro (prō), *adv.* For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with *con*. — *n.* One on the affirmative side.

— **pro and con**, for and against. — **pros and cons** (prōz, kōnz), the arguments or reasons on both sides.

pro- (prō-; prō-). A prefix signifying in general *before, in front, forth, forward, for, in behalf of, in place of, according to*.

prob'a-bil'i-ty (prōb'ā-bil'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tīz). Quality, state, or fact of being probable; likelihood; chance; a probable thing.

prob'a-ble (prōb'ā-b'l), *a.* Supported by evidence inclining the mind to believe, but leaving some room for doubt; likely; supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating. — **prob'-a-bly** (-blī), *adv.*

prob'ate (prō'bāt), *n.* Official proof, esp. of an instrument offered as the last will and testament of a person deceased.

pro-ba'tion (prō-bā'shūn), *n.* Act of proving; proof; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth; examination; trial.

— **pro-ba'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rī), *a.*

pro-ba'tion-er (-ēr), *n.* One under probation.

pro'ba-to-ry (prō'bā-tō-rī), *a.* Probationary; pert. to, or serving for, proof.

probe (prōb), *v. t.* To examine with a probe; search to the bottom; examine thoroughly. — *n.* *Surgery.* A slender instrument for examining a cavity, as a wound.

prob'i-ty (prōb'i-tī; prō'bī-), *n.* Tried virtue or integrity; uprightness.

prob'lem (prōb'lēm), *n.* A question proposed for solution; a matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case or question; in mathematics, any-

thing required to be done. — **prob'-lem-at'ic** (-āt'ik), **prob'lem-at'i-cal**, *a.* **prob'-bos'cis** (prō-bōs'is), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BOSCIDES (-ī-dēz). The trunk of an elephant; a long and flexible snout in other animals, as in a tapir; any of various tubular processes of the head of animals, as of the mosquito.

pro-ce'dure (prō-sē'dūr), *n.* Mode of beginning and conducting litigation; an action in a course of conduct; a proceeding.

pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.* To move, pass, or go, forward or onward; advance; continue; progress; issue or come forth as from a source; come (from); emanate; go on in an orderly or regulated manner; prosecute a design; begin and carry on a legal proceeding.

— **pro-ceed'er**, *n.*

pro-ceed'ing, *n.* Act of one who proceeds; a measure; step; transaction; *pl.*, course of procedure in an action at law; *pl.*, published record of the action taken, or of things done, addresses read, etc., at the meetings of a society or association.

pro'ceeds (prō'sēdz), *n. pl.* That which results or accrues from some possession or transaction; amount realized from a sale.

pro'cess (prōs'ēs or, esp. in *British usage*, prō'sēs), *n.* Act of proceeding; progress; advance; of time, passing; lapse; a series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or continuous operation or treatment; any writ or other writing by which a court exercises its jurisdiction; any marked prominence or projecting part of the body; outgrowth; photomechanical processes collectively. — *v. t.* To issue or take out process against; serve process on; subject to some special process.

pro-ces'sion (prō-sēs'hūn), *n.* Regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress; act or condition of issuing forth; that which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner, esp. a train of persons.

pro-ces'sion-al (-dī), *a.* Of or pert. to a procession. — *n.* A hymn sung during a church procession.

pro-claim' (-klām'), *v. t.* To make known by public announcement; publish abroad; declare; outlaw by proclamation; forbid or restrict by legal proclamation.

proc'la-ma'tion (prōk'lā-mā'shūn), *n.* Act of proclaiming; thing proclaimed; publication.

pro-clit'ic (prō-klit'ik), *a.* Leaning for-

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ward (as to accent); — of words which, having no accent, are in pronunciation closely attached to the following word. — *n.* A proclitic word.

pro-cliv'i-ty (prō-kliv'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Inclination; propensity.

pro-con'sul (prō-kōn'sul), *n.* *Roman Hist.* An officer, not a consul, who discharged the duties of a consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province.

pro-cras'ti-nate (prō-krās'tī-nāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To put off from day to day; defer; postpone. — **pro-cras'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* — **pro-cras'ti-na'tor** (-krās'tī-nā'tōr), *n.*

pro'cre-ate (prō'krē-āt), *v. t.* To generate and produce; beget. — **pro'cre-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* — **pro'cre-a'tive** (prō'krē-ā'tiv), *a.* — **pro'cre-a'tiveness**, *n.* — **pro'cre-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.*

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krūs'tēz), *n.* A legendary Greek highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and stretched them or cut off their legs to fit them to its length. — **Pro-crus'te-an** (-tē-ān), *a.*

pro'ctor (prōk'tēr), *n.* A procurator in the civil or canon law; an attorney at law in an admiralty or ecclesiastical court; an officer in a university or college who enforces order and obedience to its laws. — **proc-to'ri-al** (prōk-tō'rī-āl), *a.*

pro-cum'bent (prō-kūm'bēnt), *a.* Lying down, or on the face; prone.

pro-cur'a-ble (-kūr'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured.

proe'u-ra'tion (prōk'ū-rā'shūn), *n.* Management for another; agency; power of attorney; proxy; procurement.

proe'u-ra'tor (prōk'ū-rā'tēr), *n.* An agent; proctor; any of various ancient Roman imperial fiscal agents or administrators.

pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.* To acquire; gain; get; contrive; effect; cause; obtain for prostitution. — *v. i.* To pimp. — **pro-cure'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* — **pro-cur'er** (-kūr'ēr), *n.*

pro-cur'ess (-ēs), *n.* A woman pander.

Pro'cy-on (prō'sī-ōn), *n.* A large star in the constellation Canis Minor.

prod (prōd), *n.* A pointed thing for pricking or puncturing, as a goad; a prick, punch, or poke; a sharp reminder or incitement, as to action. — *v. t.* To thrust a pointed instrument into; goad or incite, as to activity. — **prod'der**, *n.* **prod'i-gal** (prōd'ī-gāl), *a.* Given to prodigality; recklessly profuse; lavish; wasteful; extravagantly. — *n.* One who

spends prodigally; waster; spendthrift. — **prod'i-gal-ly**, *adv.*

prod'i-gal'i-ty (-gāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Extravagance, or an extravagant act, in expenditure, esp. of money; waste; profuse liberality.

pro-di'gious (prō-dij'ūs), *a.* Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; vast; immense. — **Syn.** Huge, enormous, portentous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, extraordinary. — **-gi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-gi-ous-ness**, *n.*

prod'i-gy (prōd'ī-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jiz). Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent; anything so extraordinary as to excite astonishment; a marvel; a monster; a monstrosity. — **Syn.** Wonder, miracle.

pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.* To bring forward; exhibit; show; bring forth, as young; bear; yield; cause to be or happen; bring about; manufacture; make; cause to accrue; extend; lengthen.

prod'uce (prōd'ūs), *n.* Product; yield; agricultural products.

pro-duc'er (prō-dūs'ēr), *n.* One who produces, esp. an agriculturist or a manufacturer.

pro-duc'i-ble (-ī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced.

prod'uct (prōd'ūkt), *n.* Anything produced; the number or magnitude resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or magnitudes. — **Syn.** Production, produce.

pro-duc'tion (prō-dūk'shūn), *n.* Act of producing; product. — **Syn.** Produce, fruit, work, performance.

pro-duc'tive (-tīv), *a.* Having the quality or power of producing; fertile; profitable; bringing into being; causing to exist; originative. — **pro-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-duc'tive-ness**, **pro-duc'tiv'i-ty** (prōd'ūk-tīv'ī-tī), *n.*

prof'a-na'tion (prōf'ā-nā'shūn), *n.* Act of profaning. — **Syn.** Desecration, sacrilege.

pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *a.* Not sacred or holy; secular; unholy; treating sacred things with contempt, irreverence, or undue familiarity; irreverent; blasphemous; of low or common standing; vulgar. — **Syn.** Temporal, worldly; unsanctified, ungodly. — *v. t.* To treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt (something regarded as sacred); desecrate; pollute; put to a wrong or unworthy use; debate; abuse; defile. — **pro-fane'ly**, *adv.*

pro-fan'i-ty (-fān'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being profane;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

irreverence; esp., blasphemy; profane language or acts.

pro-fess' (prō-fēs'), *v. t.* To declare openly, as one's belief, action, etc.; avow; acknowledge; set up a claim of; pretend; present a show of; pretend to knowledge of; set up as an authority or practitioner in. — *v. i.* To avow. — **pro-fess'ed-ly** (-ēd-lī), *adv.*

pro-fes'sion (-fēsh'ūn), *n.* A professing; open declaration; public avowal; that which one professes; Christian or religious faith and purpose openly avowed; that of which one professes knowledge; vocation, if not purely commercial, mechanical, agricultural, or the like; calling; those engaged in a calling, collectively. — **the learned professions**, theology, law, and medicine.

pro-fes'sion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a profession, or calling; engaged in by professionals; engaging in a profession for gain. — *n.* One who engages in anything professionally. — **pro-fes'sion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **-sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-fes'sor (prō-fēs'sēr), *n.* One who professes, or avows, his sentiments or opinions, esp. in religion; one who professes, or publicly teaches, any branch of learning; esp., a lecturing or teaching officer in a university, college, or the like. — **pro-fes-so-ri-al** (prō-fēs-sō-ri-āl), *a.* — **pro-fes'sor-ship**, *n.*

prof'er (prōf'ēr), *v. t.* To offer for acceptance; make a tender of. — *n.* An offer; tender.

pro-fi'cien-cy (prō-fīsh'ēn-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being proficient; expertness; as, proficiency in music.

pro-fi'cient (-ēnt), *n.* One well advanced in any business, art, science, or branch of knowledge or skill; an expert. — *a.* Well-skilled; versed. — **pro-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

pro'file (prō'fil; -fēl), *n.* An outline or contour; a human head seen or represented sidewise, or in a side view; a side or sectional elevation, as of any member at right angles with its main lines. — *v. t.* To draw the vertical outline of; draw a profile of.

prof'it (prōf'it), *n.* Accession of good; valuable results; benefit; gain; excess of returns or income over expenditure in a given transaction, business, or the like; ratio of such returns for a given year to the amount of capital invested; commonly in *pl.*, the share of the employing classes in the distribution of the products of industry, as distinct from wages and rent. — *v. i.* To gain advantage; improve; gain; advance: be of use or

advantage; do or bring good. — *v. t.* To be of service to; benefit. — **prof'it-less**, *a.* **prof'it-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Lucrative; useful. — **prof'it-a-bly**, *adv.*

prof'li-ga-cy (-li-gā-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being profligate; abandoned character or conduct; dissoluteness.

prof'li-gate (-gāt), *a.* Broken down in rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; dissolute. — *n.* A profligate person. — **prof'li-gate-ly**, *adv.*

pro-found' (prō-found'), *a.* Opening or reaching to a great depth; deep; intellectually deep; thorough; marked by intensity; deeply felt; intense; bending low; showing deep humility or respect; coming from a depth. — *n.* The deep; the sea; an abyss. — **pro-found'ly**, *adv.*

pro-fun'di-ty (-fūn'dī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). Quality or state of being profound; depth; that which is profound or deep; an abstruse matter or subject.

pro-fuse' (-fūs'), *a.* Pouring forth liberally, as esp. money or gifts; prodigal; done, given, etc., with great liberality; very abundant or copious. — **Syn.** Bountiful, liberal; extravagant, wasteful, lavish, prodigal. — **pro-fuse'ly** (prō-fūs'-lī), *adv.* — **pro-fuse'ness**, *n.*

pro-fu'sion (-fū'zhūn), *n.* Abundance; lavish supply.

pro-gen'i-tor (prō-jēn'i-tēr), *n.* A lineal ancestor; a forefather.

prog'e-ny (prōj'ē-nī), *n.* Descendants; children; offspring.

prog-nath'ic (prōg-nāth'ik), **prog'na-thous** (prōg'nā-thūs), *a.* Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face. — **prog'na-thism** (-thiz'm), **prog'na-thy** (-thī), *n.*

prog-no'sis (prōg-nō'sis), *n.* Forecast of the course and termination of a disease; the outlook afforded by such a forecast.

prog-nos'tic (-nōs'tik), *a.* Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing. — *n.* A sign indicating a future event; omen; foretelling from or as from omens; a symptom helpful in prognosis of a disease. — **Syn.** Sign, presage, token, indication.

prog-nos'ti-cate (-tī-kāt), *v. t.* To foretell from signs or symptoms; predict. — **prog-nos'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.* — **prog-nos'ti-ca'tor** (-kā'tēr), *n.*

pro'gram, **pro'gramme** (prō'grām), *n.* A brief outline of the order for, or of the subjects of, any public exercise, performance, etc.; features of a performance, collectively; a plan of future procedure.

prog'ress (prōg'rēs or, esp. *British* prō'grēs), *n.* A moving forward; a pro-

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure

ceeding; advance; development or course of anything.

pro-gress' (prô-grēs'), *v. i.* To make progress; proceed.

pro-gres'sion (prô-grēs'h'ân), *n.* Act of progressing; course; passage; lapse of time; *Math.*, a discrete series that has a first but no last element, esp. one in which any intermediate element is related by a uniform law to the other elements.

pro-gres'sive (-grēs'iv), *a.* Moving forward; advancing; increasing; advancing by successive stages or degrees; tending to progress; favoring progress. — *n.* One who is progressive, esp. in political policy. — **-sive-ly** *adv.* — **-sive-ness**, *n.*

pro-hib'it (-hīb'it), *v. t.* To hinder; prevent; forbid by authority; interdict. — **pro-hib'it-er**, *n.*

pro-hi-bi'tion (prô-hi-bīsh'ân), *n.* Act of prohibiting; the forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

pro-hi-bi'tion-ist, *n.* One who favors the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages. — **pro-hi-bi'tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

pro-hib'i-tive (prô-hīb'ī-tīv), **pro-hib'-i-to-ry** (-i-tô-ri), *a.* Serving or tending to prohibit or exclude; containing prohibition. — **pro-hib'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

pro-ject' (prô-jêkt'), *v. t.* To throw or cast forward; shoot forth; contrive; scheme, as a plan; throw forward (as a point, line, area, etc.) so as to depict on a given surface; depict (one figure or extent) on another, according to fixed correspondence between the points of the two. — *v. i.* To extend forward; jut.

proj'ect (prô-jêkt), *n.* That which is projected or designed; scheme; plan.

pro-jec'tile (prô-jêk'til), *a.* Impelling forward; caused by impulse; impelled forward. — *n.* A body projected by exterior force; a missile, as for a gun.

pro-jec'tion (-shân), *n.* A jutting out; a part that projects; a scheming or planning; act or process of projecting (lines, etc.) on a surface; the picture so formed.

pro-jec'tor (-têr), *n.* One who forms projects.

pro-lapse' (prô-lâps'), *n.* The falling down of an internal part of the body.

pro'late (prô'lât), *a.* Extended, esp. of a spheroid, in the direction of a line joining the poles.

pro'le-ta'ri-an (prô-lê-tā'ri-ân; prôl'ê-), *a.* Of or pert. to proletarians. — *n.* One of the poorest and lowest class in a community or state; a wage earner, esp. one without capital.

pro'le-ta'ri-at (-ât), *n.* The class or body of proletarians.

pro-lif'er-ous (prô-lif'êr-ûs), *a.* Reproducing freely by offsets, buds, or other vegetative means; developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ, as a flower or fruit.

pro-lif'ic (-ik), *a.* Producing young or fruit, esp. abundantly; fruitful; serving to produce or cause, esp. abundantly. — **pro-lif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

pro'lix (prô'liks; prô-liks'), *a.* Unduly prolonged or drawn out, esp. by diffuseness; verbose; indulging in unduly protracted discourse. — **Syn.** Diffuse, protracted, tiresome, wearisome.

pro-lix'i-ty (prô-lik'si-ti), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). Quality or state of being prolix.

pro-loe'u-tor (prô-lôk'û-têr; prôl'ô-kû-têr), *n.* One who speaks for another; [*cap.*] in England, the Lord Speaker of the House of Lords.

pro'logue (prô'lôg; prôl'ôg), *n.* A preface, as to a drama; one who delivers the prologue to a play.

pro-long' (prô-lông'), *v. t.* To extend or lengthen; draw out; continue; postpone; put off; delay. — **pro lon-ga'tion** (prô-lôn-gā'shân), *n.*

prom'e-nade' (prôm'ê-nād'), *n.* A walk, esp. in a public place, for pleasure, display, or exercise; a place for walking; a public walk; a large ball or dance. — *v. i.* To take, or go on, a promenade.

prom'i-nence (prôm'i-nêns), *n.* Quality or state of being prominent; conspicuousness; a protuberance or projection.

prom'i-nent (-nênt), *a.* Standing out, or projecting, beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; distinctly manifest; conspicuous; standing out from the crowd; eminent. — **Syn.** Marked, salient, signal. — **prom'i-nent-ly**, *adv.*

prom-mis'cu-i-ty (prô'mis-kû'ī-ti; prôm'is-), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tiz). Promiscuousness; mixture of kinds or classes.

prom-mis'cu-ous (prô-mis'kû-ûs), *a.* Mingled; confused; being without order or discrimination; indiscriminate; haphazard; casual. — **prom-mis'cu-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **prom-mis'cu-ous-ness**, *n.*

prom'ise (prôm'is), *n.* A declaration which gives an assurance of something to be done or forborne; an engagement; a cause or ground for hope, expectation, or assurance, esp. of success or distinction; that which is promised. — *v. t.* To engage to do or forbear something; covenant; afford reason to expect; foretoken; *Colloq.*, to assure emphatically. — *v. i.* To give assurance by or as by a promise, to give ground for expect-

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr. îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

tations. — **prom'is-er** (-is-ēr), **prom'i-sor** (-i-sôr), *n.* — **prom'is-ing-ly**, *adv.* **prom'is-so-ry** (-sô-ri), *a.* Containing a promise. — **promissory note**, a written promise to pay on demand or at a fixed or determined future time a certain sum of money to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer.

prom'on-to-ry (prôm'ûn-tô-ri), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-riz). A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

pro-mote' (prô-môt'), *v. t.* To contribute to the growth or prosperity of; further; encourage; exalt; elevate; advance. — **Syn.** Patronize, help; prefer, dignify.

pro-mot'er (-môt'ēr), *n.* One that promotes; one who alone or with others initiates the organization of a company, the sale of bonds, etc.

pro-mo'tion (-mô'shûn), *n.* Act of promoting; state of being promoted; exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.

pro-mo'tive (-tîv), *a.* Tending to promote.

prompt (prômpt), *a.* Ready and quick to act; responding instantly; immediate; done or rendered readily or immediately. — **Syn.** Speedy, swift, punctual, expeditious. — *v. t.* To assist or induce the action of; instigate; incite; suggest; dictate; remind; remind (an actor, speaker, etc.) of words or topics forgotten; give a cue to. — **prompt'er**, *n.* — **prompt'ly**, *adv.* — **prompt'ness**, *n.* — **prompt'ti-tude** (prômpt'ti-tûd), *n.*

pro-mul'gate (prô-mul'gât), *v. t.* To make known by open declaration, as laws or tidings; publish abroad, as with intent to gain adherents. — **pro-mul-ga'tion** (prô-mul-gâ'shûn; prôm'ûl-), *n.* — **pro'mul-ga'tor** (-gâ'tēr), *n.*

prone (prôn), *a.* Bending forward; inclined; expressing submission; humble; prostrate; sloping; not level; disposed (usually in an ill sense). — **prone'ness**, *n.*

prong (prông), *n.* A sharp point or a sharp-pointed instrument, as the tine of a fork, a point of an antler, etc.

prong'horn' (-hörn'), *n.* A peculiar antelope-like ruminant of the treeless parts of the western U. S. and Mexico.

pro-nom'i-nal (prô-nôm'i-nâl), *a.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun. — **pro-nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*

pro'noun (prô'noun), *n.* Lit., a word used instead of a noun, or name; one of a small group of words used to stand in place of, or to refer to, words or expressions denoting persons or things mentioned or understood, as, *he, she, it*, etc.

pro-nounce' (prô-nouns'), *v. t.* To utter articulately; speak with the proper sound

and accent; utter officially or solemnly; speak or utter rhetorically; deliver; declare or affirm. — *v. i.* To give a pronunciation; articulate. — **pro-nounce'-a-ble**, *a.* — **pro-nounce'er** (-noun'sēr), *n.* **pro-nounced'** (-nounst'), *p. a.* Strongly marked; decided.

pro-nounce'ment (-nouns'mënt), *n.* A pronouncing; a declaration.

pro-nun'cia-mien'to (prô-nôon'thyä-myên'tô), *n.* [Sp.] Also **pro-nun'ci-a-men'to** (prô-nûn'shi-ä-mên'tô; -sî-ä-). A pronouncement.

pro-nun'ci-a'tion (-nûn'sî-ä'shûn; -shî-ä-), *n.* Act or mode of pronouncing.

proof (prôöf), *n.* Any effort or process designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; trial; check; quality or state of having been proved or tried; convincing cogency of evidence; evidence inducing, or tending to induce, certainty of the judgment; demonstration (Properly, *proof* is the effect of evidence; evidence, the medium of proof); a trial impression, as from type; proof strength, that is, the minimum strength of proof spirit. — *a.* Firm in resisting; used in proving or testing; serving as a proof; being of a certain standard.

proof reader. One who reads, and marks corrections in, printers' proofs.

proof spirit. Strong distilled liquor, or mixture of alcohol and water, containing not less than a standard amount of alcohol.

prop (prôp), *v. t.* To support by placing something under or against or by being placed under or against; sustain. — *n.* That which props; support; stay.

prop'a-gan'da (prôp'ä-gân'dä), *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church [*cap.*] a congregation of cardinals charged with the management of missions; any organization for spreading a particular doctrine or system; doctrine or principles thus propagated; scheme or plan for propagating a doctrine or system. — **prop'a-gan'dism** (prôp'ä-gân'dîz'm), *n.* — **prop'a-gan'dist** (-dist), *n.*

prop'a-gate (prôp'ä-gât), *v. t.* To cause to continue or multiply by generation; cause to spread; extend the action of; diffuse; transmit; disseminate, as a story. — *v. i.* To have young or issue; be produced by generation, or, in plants, by seeds, cuttings, etc. — **prop'a-ga-tion** (-gâ'shûn), *n.* — **prop'a-ga-tive** (-gâ'tîv), *a.* — **prop'a-ga'tor** (-gâ'tēr), *n.*

pro-pel' (prô-pél'), *v. t.* To impel forward or onward; drive; push.

pro-pel'ler (-ēr), *n.* One that propels; esp., a screw propeller.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pro-pen'si-ty (-pĕn'si-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Natural inclination; bias; bent.

prop'er (prŏp'ĕr), *a.* One's own; belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar; appropriate; right; fit; correct; chaste; respectable; *Archaic or Dial.*, becoming or handsome; pert. to or designating one individual only (as, a *proper* noun); rightly called or considered (as, Greece *proper*); fine; excellent (often ironical). — **prop'er-ly**, *adv.*

proper noun or name. A name distinguishing an individual from others of the same class, as *John, Boston, America.*

prop'er-tied (prŏp'ĕr-tīd), *a.* Possessing property.

prop'er-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). That which is proper to anything; peculiar quality; essential attribute; an acquired or artificial quality; peculiarity; exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of, a thing; ownership; thing owned; estate; *pl.*, all the adjuncts of a play except the painted scenery and (now) the costumes.

proph'e-cy (prŏf'ĕ-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Action, function, vocation, or declaration of a prophet; a prediction.

proph'e-sy (-sī), *v. t.*; -SIED (-sīd); -SY'ING (-sī'ing). To utter with or as with divine inspiration; foretell; predict; foreshow; herald. — *v. i.* To declare or foretell as a prophet. — **proph'e-si'er**, *n.*

proph'et (-ĕt), *n.* One inspired by God to speak in His name, announcing future events; one who prophesies, or foretells events. — **proph'et-ess**, *n. fem.* — **pro-phet'ic** (prŏ-fĕt'ik), **prophet'-ical** (-i-kəl), *a.*

pro'phy-lac'tic (prŏ-fi-lāk'tik; prŏf'i-), *a.* Defending or preserving from disease; protective. — *n.* A prophylactic medicine.

pro-pin'qui-ty (prŏ-pīn'kwī-tī), *n.* State of being near; nearness in place, time, or blood.

pro-pi'ti-ate (-pīsh'i-āt), *v. t.* To appease and render favorable; conciliate. — **pro-pi'ti-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.*

pro-pi'ti-a'tion (-ā'shān), *n.* Act of propitiating. — **Syn.** Reconciliation, expiation, satisfaction, atonement.

pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (prŏ-pīsh'i-ā-tŏ-rī), *a.* Tending to propitiate; expiatory.

pro-pi'tious (prŏ-pīsh'ūs), *a.* Favorably disposed; gracious; helpful; favorable; auspicious; fortunate. — **Syn.** Favorable, prosperous, promising, opportune, happy, lucky. — **pro-pi'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **pro-pi'tious-ness**, *n.*

pro-por'tion (-pŏr'shān), *n.* The relation in magnitude, quantity, or degree

of one to another; ratio; size; *pl.*, dimensions; symmetry; one's share of a whole distributed by rule; lot; share; equality of ratios, as "*a* divided by *b* = *c* divided by *d*", or *a*:*b*::*c*:*d*; the method (the rule of three) of finding the fourth term of such a proportion when three terms are known. — *v. t.* To adjust in a suitable proportion or relation; form with symmetry or suitableness of parts.

pro-por'tion-al (-āl), *a.* Having a due proportion, or comparative relation; having the same or a constant ratio. — **pro-por'tion-al'i-ty** (-āl'i-tī), *n.* — **pro-por'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-por'tion-ate (-āt), *a.* Proportioned; proportional. — (-āt), *v. t.* To make proportional; to proportion. — **pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **-ate-ness**, *n.*

pro-pos'al (-pŏz'āl), *n.* Act of proposing; that which is proposed; offer.

pro-pose' (-pŏz'), *v. t.* To set before the mind; to state; propound; picture in the mind; offer for consideration or adoption. — *v. i.* To scheme; design; offer; offer one's self in marriage. — **pro-pos'er** (-pŏz'ĕr), *n.*

prop'o-si'tion (prŏp'ŏ-zīsh'ūn), *n.* Act of setting forth, or of offering; that which is proposed; proposal; *Colloq. or Slang*, a project, undertaking, etc.; any expression in which some quality, state, or relation is predicated of some being or fact.

pro-pound' (prŏ-pound'), *v. t.* To offer for consideration; set forth; propose.

pro-pri'e-ta-ry (prŏ-pri'ĕ-tā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A proprietor; owner; a body of proprietors. — *a.* Belonging or pert. to a proprietor; owned.

pro-pri'e-tor (-tĕr), *n.* Owner. — **pro-pri'e-tress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

pro-pri'e-ty (prŏ-pri'ĕ-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being proper; fitness; appropriateness. — **the proprieties**, the customs and manners of society.

pro-pul'sion (-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of propelling. — **pro-pul'sive** (-sīv), *a.*

pro-ra'ta (prŏ-rā'tā). Proportionately; according to the share, interest, or liability of each.

pro-rate' (prŏ-rāt'; prŏ-rāt'), *v. t. & i.* To divide or distribute proportionally; assess pro rata. *Chiefly U. S.*

pro-rogue' (prŏ-rŏg'), *v. t.* To end the session of (a parliament) by order of the crown. — **pro-ro-ga'tion**, *n.*

pro-sa'ic (prŏ-zā'ik), *a.* Dull; commonplace; prosy. — **Syn.** Matter-of-fact, uninteresting, humdrum, insipid, flat. — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-cal-ness**, *n.*

pro-sce'ni-um (-sĕ'nī-ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

-NIA (-ā). In ancient theaters, the stage; in modern theaters, the part of the stage in front of the curtain; sometimes, the curtain and its framework.

pro-scribe' (-skrib'), *v. t.* To outlaw; denounce and condemn; interdict; prohibit.

pro-scrip'tion (-skrip'shŭn), *n.* Act of proscribing; outlawry; state of being proscribed; interdiction. — **pro-scrip'tive** (-tīv), *a.*

prose (pröz), *n.* Ordinary language, as opposed to verse; dull and commonplace discourse. — *a.* Pert. to, or composed of, prose; dull; prosaic. — *v. t. & i.* To write or talk in prose or prosily.

pros'e-cute (prös'ë-küt), *v. t.* To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; carry on; seek to get or enforce by legal process; proceed against judicially, esp. for a breach of law. — *v. i.* To institute and carry on a legal suit or prosecution; sue. — **pros'e-cu'tor** (-kü'tër), *n.* — **pros'e-cu'trix** (-kü'triks), *n. fem.* — **pros'e-cu'tion** (-kü'shŭn), *n.*

pros'e-lyte (prös'ë-lit), *n.* A new convert to a religion, sect, opinion, system, or party. — *v. t. & i.* To convert; make a proselyte of; make proselytes. — **pros'e-ly-tism** (-li-tiz'm; -lit-iz'm), *n.*

pros'e-ly-tize (-li-tiz; -lit-iz), *v. t. & i.* To proselyte.

pros'i-ly (pröz'i-lī), *adv.*, **pros'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

pro-slav'er-y (prö-slāv'ër-i), *a.* Favoring slavery.

pros'o-dy (prös'ō-dī), *n.* That part of grammar treating of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition. — **pro-sod'ic** (prö-söd'ik), *a.*

pros'pect (prös'pëkt), *n.* That which is seen; region viewed; view; outlook; scene; relative aspect; a looking forward; anticipation; expectation. — *v. t. & i.* To explore, examine, or test for something, as a deposit for gold. — **pros'pec'ter**, **pros'pec-tor** (prös'pëk-tër; prö-spëk'tër), *n.*

pro-spec'tive (prö-spëk'tīv), *a.* Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; that is in prospect; expected. — **pro-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

pro-spec'tus (-tŭs), *n.* A preliminary statement of a plan or scheme, affording a view of its nature.

pros'per (prös'për), *v. t.* To render successful. — *v. i.* To succeed; thrive.

pros-per'i-ty (prös-për'i-tī), *n.* State of being prosperous; good fortune; success. — **Syn.** Thrift, weal, welfare, well-being.

pros'per-ous (prös'për-ŭs), *a.* Favora-

ble; making gain, or increase; thriving; successful. — **Syn.** Fortunate, flourishing, auspicious, lucky. — **pros'per-ous-ly**, *adv.*

pros'tate (prös'tāt), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a pale, firm, partly muscular, partly glandular body, the **prostate gland**, which surrounds the commencement of the urethra of the male. — *n.* The prostate gland. — **pro-stat'ic** (prö-stät'ik), *a.*

pros'ti-tute (prös'tī-tüt), *v. t.* To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use; devote to base or unworthy purposes. — *a.* Openly lewd. — *n.* A harlot. — **pros'ti-tu-tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.*

pros'trate (-trät), *a.* Lying with the body extended; lying at another's mercy; powerless; lying in a lowly posture. — *v. t.* To lay flat; level; fell; overthrow; destroy; ruin; throw (one's self) down in humility, reverence, or adoration; deprive of strength. — **pros'tra-tor** (-trā-tër), *n.*

pros-tra'tion (prös-trä'shŭn), *n.* Act of prostrating; state of being prostrate.

pros'y (pröz'i), *a.*; **pros'i-er** (-i-ër); **-i-est** (-i-ëst). Of or pert. to prose; dull and tedious; prosaic.

pro-tag'o-nist (prö-täg'ō-nist), *n.* One who takes the leading part in a drama.

pro'te-an (prö'të-än; prö-të'än), *a.* Of or pert. to, or characteristic of, Proteus [*cap.*]; exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms.

pro-rect' (prö-tëkt'), *v. t.* To shield; guard; foster by a protective tariff.

pro-tec'tion (-tëk'shŭn), *n.* Act of protecting; state of being protected; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; a defense; refuge; safe-conduct; passport; the freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition at home by imposition of duties on foreign goods; also, the theory or policy favoring this. — **pro-tec'tion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **pro-tec'tion-ist**, *n.*

pro-tec'tive (-tīv), *a.* Affording, or pert. to, protection.

pro-tec'tor (-tër), *n.* One that protects; defender; guardian; patron; in English history, a regent during the king's minority; [*cap.*] for *Lord Protector*, the title of Oliver Cromwell as the head of the Commonwealth, and of his son Richard. — **pro-tec'tress**, *n. fem.*

pro-tec'tor-ate (-tör-ät), *n.* Government by a protector; rank or office of a protector; relation of one state to another, which it protects and partly controls; the authority exercised, or the country so protected.

örn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, acn; bon; yet; zh=z in azure

pro'té'gé' (prô'tā'zhā'), *n. masc.; pl. -gés (-zhāz'; F. -zhā')*, **pro'té'gée'** (prô'tā'zhā'), *n. fem.; pl. -gées (-zhāz'; -zhā')*. One under the care and protection of another.

pro'te-id (prô'tē'id), *n.* Any of a class of very complex substances present in all living cells.

pro'te-in (prô'tē'in), *n.* Proteid.

pro-test' (prô'tést'), *v. t.* To declare solemnly; assert; affirm; make a certain formal declaration or notice to protect the holder of a dishonored bill of exchange or note; make a protest against. — *v. i.* To make a solemn declaration, esp. a written one expressive of opposition or condemnation.

pro'test (prô'tést), *n.* Act of protesting; that which is protested; solemn declaration of opinion against some act.

prot'es-tant (prôt'ēs-tánt), *n.* One who protests; [*cap.*] any Christian not of the Roman Catholic Church or the Eastern Church (a designation rejected by many Anglicans). — *a.* Making a protest; [*cap.*] of or pert. to Protestants or their faith and practice. — **prot'es-tant-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

prot'es-ta'tion (-tā'shún), *n.* Act of protesting.

pro-thon'o-ta-ry (prô-thôn'ô-tā-rī), or **pro-ton'o-ta-ry** (prô-tôn'-), *n.; pl. -ries (-rīz)*. A chief notary or clerk.

pro'to- (prô'tô-), *a.* A prefix meaning first, primary.

pro'to-col (-kôl), *n.* In diplomacy, a preliminary memorandum, often a basis for a final convention or treaty.

pro'to-mar'tyr (-mār'tēr), *n.* The first martyr in any cause.

pro-ton'o-ta-ry (prô-tôn'ô-tā-rī). Var. of PROTHONOTARY.

pro'to-plasm (prô'tô-plāz'm), *n.* The essential substance of the cell body and nucleus of cells of animals and plants, regarded as the only form of matter in which life is manifested. — **pro-to-plas'mic** (prô'tô-plāz'mīk), *a.*

pro'to-type (-tīp), *n.* An original or model or pattern; archetype.

pro'to-zo'an (-zô'ân), *n. pl.* Any of a phylum (*Protozoa*) of animals in which the body consists (usually) of only a single cell, and reproduction is by fission. — **pro'to-zo'an** (-ân), *a.*

pro-tract' (prô-trākt'), *v. t.* To draw out, usually in time; prolong; draw with scale and protractor; plot. — **pro-trac'tion** (-trāk'shún), *n.*

pro-trac'tor (-trāk'tēr), *n.* One that protracts; instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey,

pro-trude' (-trôôd'), *v. t. & i.* To thrust out; project.

pro-tru'sile (-trôô'sīl), *a.* Capable of being protruded.

pro-tru'sion (-zhŭn), *n.* A protruding; state of being protruded.

pro-tru'sive (-sīv), *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward; protrusile.

pro-tu'ber-ance (-tŭ'bēr-âns), *n.* That which is protuberant; fact or state of being protuberant.

pro-tu'ber-ant (-ânt), *a.* Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging; swelling.

proud (prôud), *a.* Feeling or manifesting pride; possessing or showing too great self-esteem; arrogant; haughty; having proper self-respect or self-esteem; exulting or elated (often with *of*); arising from, or produced by, pride; full of mettle or vigor; giving reason for pride; splendid; admirable. — **proud'ly**, *adv.*

proud flesh. An exuberant growth of granulations in a wound or ulcer.

prov'a-ble (prôöv'a-b'l), *a.* That can be proved.

prove (prôöv), *v. t.* To try, or to ascertain, by an experiment or a standard; test; establish by argument or evidence; demonstrate; show; establish the validity of; verify; know by trial; experience.

— **Syn.** Justify, confirm, manifest. — *v. i.* To make trial; try; be found by experience, trial, or result; turn out to be.

prov'en (prôöv'n), *p. p. or p. a.* Proved. **Prov'en çal'** (prô vâx sâl'; sometimes Anglicized prôvên-sâl', -sâl'), *a.* Of or pert. to Provence, in France, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Provence; Provençal language.

prov'en-der (prôv'ên-dēr), *n.* Dry food for domestic animals; feed; *Obs. or Humorous*, food or provisions.

prov'erb (prôv'êrb), *n.* An old and common saying; a maxim; saw; adage; a subject of contemptuous reference, reproach, or derision.

pro-ver'bi-al (prô-vûr'bī-âl), *a.* Comprised in, or of the nature of, a proverb; well-known; of or pert. to proverbs. — **pro-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

pro-vid'e' (-vid'), *v. t.* To look out for in advance; procure beforehand; prepare; supply; afford; contribute; furnish or supply (with *with*); stipulate. — *v. i.* To take anticipatory measures (with *against* or *for*); make ready; prepare.

pro-vid'ed (-vid'êd), *conj.* On condition; with the understanding; if; — usually followed by *that*.

prov'i-dence (prôv'i-dēns), *n.* Act of providing; preparation; foresight; care;

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênde, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

- esp., the foresight and care of God for his creatures; [*cap.*] God; an event divinely ordained; prudence; economy; frugality.
- prov'i-dent** (-dĕnt), *a.* Providing for the future. — **Syn.** Forecasting, careful, thrifty. — **prov'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*
- prov'i-den'tial** (-dĕn'shĕl), *a.* Effected by, or referable to, divine direction. — **prov'i-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*
- pro-vid'er** (prō-vid'ĕr), *n.* One who provides.
- prov'ince** (prōv'ins), *n.* A country or region dependent on a distant authority; a portion of a country, esp. one outside the capital or largest city; a region; district; department of knowledge or activity; office; sphere.
- Pro-vin'cial** (prō-vin'shĕl), *a.* Provençal.
- pro-vin'cial** (prō-vin'shĕl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a province; countrified; rude; narrow; illiberal. — *n.* One who is provincial or is from a province. — **pro-vin-ci-al'i-ty**, *n.* — **pro-vin'cial-ly**, *adv.*
- pro-vin'cial-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Provincial quality or characteristic; attachment to local institutions, ideas, etc.; illiberality; a provincial word or mannerism.
- pro-vi'sion** (-vīzh'ın), *n.* Act of providing; that which is provided; preparation; a store of needed materials prepared beforehand; esp., a stock of food; food (often in *pl.*); stipulation; condition; proviso. — *v. t.* To supply with provisions, esp. food; to victual.
- pro-vi'sion-al** (-ĕl), *a.* Of the nature of a provision; esp., serving as a provision for the time being. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*
- pro-vi'so** (prō-vī'zō), *n.*; *pl.* -*so* (-zōz). A clause by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.
- pro-vi'so-ry** (-zō-rĭ), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, a proviso; conditional; provisional.
- prov'o-ca'tion** (prōv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of provoking; that which provokes. — **Syn.** Annoyance; incitement; stimulus.
- pro-voc'a-tive** (prō-vōk'ā-tiv; -vō'kā-tiv), *a.* Serving to provoke; exciting. — **pro-voc'a-tive**, *n.*
- pro-voke'** (prō-vōk'), *v. t.* To move; arouse; cause; instigate; excite; incite or incense to action (a faculty or passion, or a person); irritate; offend. — **Syn.** Stir up; vex, exasperate, nettles, anger. — **pro-vo'king-ly**, *adv.*
- prov'ost** (prōv'üst; *also, esp. in mil. phrases*, prō'vō, prō-vō'), *n.* A person appointed to superintend something; in Scottish burghs, the chief magistrate; the head of any of various colleges; the head of certain churches.
- provost marshal.** A military or naval officer appointed as a head of the police.
- pro-w** (prou), *n.* The bow of a vessel; something answering to the bow of a vessel.
- pro-w'ess** (prou'ĕs), *n.* Distinguished bravery; valor; a brave act.
- pro-wl** (proul), *v. t. & i.* To rove about stealthily, esp. for prey or booty. — *n.* Act of prowling, as for prey. — **pro-wl'er**, *n.*
- prox'i-mal** (prōk'si-māl), *a.* Proximate.
- prox'i-mate** (-māt), *a.* Nearest; next immediately preceding or following. — **Syn.** Closest, immediate, direct. — **prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.*
- prox-im'i-ty** (prōk-sim'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being next; immediate nearness; propinquity; vicinity.
- prox'i-mo** (prōk'si-mō), *adv.* In or of the next month after the present; as, on the 3d *proximo*; — *abbr. prox.*
- prox'y** (prōk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PROXIES (-sĭz). Office or function of a procurator, or agent; authority to act for another; agency; a person authorized to act for another; a writing authorizing another to act in the signer's stead.
- prude** (prōd), *n.* A woman of affected modesty or coyness.
- pru'dence** (prōd'dĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being prudent; discretion; carefulness; policy; economy; frugality. — **Syn.** Calculation, foresight, forethought.
- pru'dent** (-dĕnt), *a.* Sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; discreet; sensible; dictated by prudence or forethought; provident; not extravagant. — **Syn.** Cautious, wary, circumspect, economical, frugal. — **pru'dent-ly**, *adv.*
- pru-den'tial** (prōd-dĕn'shĕl), *a.* Proceeding from, or characterized by, prudence; discreet; exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory.
- pru'der-y** (prōd'dĕr-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). Quality or state of being prudish; primness.
- pru'dish** (prōd'd'ish), *a.* Like a prude; very precise; prim.
- prune** (prōn), *v. t. & i.* To cut off the superfluous parts of; clear of useless material; trim; cut off or out, as useless parts; preen; trim; dress. — **prun'er**, *n.*
- prune**, *n.* A plum; now, any plum that may be, or has been, dried without fermentation.
- pru'ri-ent** (prōō'ri-ĕnt), *a.* Itching; longing; uneasy with desire; lustful. — **pru'ri-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **pru'ri-ence** (-ĕns), **pru'ri-en-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.*

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure,

Prussian (prüsh'án), *a.* Of or pert. to Prussia or its people. — *n.* One of the people of Prussia.

Prussian blue. Any of several cyanogen compounds, esp. a certain dark blue one used as a pigment.

prus'si-ate (prüs'i-ät), *n.* A salt of prussic acid.

prus'sic (-ik), *a.* Hydrocyanic.

pry (pri), *n.* A lever or the like for prying; leverage. — *v. t.* To raise or move, or pull (apart), or attempt to do so, with a pry, or lever, to prize.

pry, *v. i.* To look closely; peep; peer; — often implying reproach.

pry'ing, *p. a.* Inspecting closely or impertinently; curious; inquisitive.

psalm (säm), *n.* A sacred song or poem; [often *cap.*] one of the hymns collected into a certain book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such hymns.

psalm'ist (säm'ist), *n.* An author of a psalm or psalms. — **the Psalmist**, David.

psalm'o-dist (säm'ô-dist; säl'mô-), *n.* One who sings psalms.

psalm'o-dy (-dī), *n.* Act or art of singing psalms; psalms collectively.

Psal'ter (sôl'tēr), *n.* The Book of Psalms; often, a book containing the Psalms separately printed. — **psal-te'-ri-an** (sôl-tē'ri-ân; säl-), *a.*

psal'ter-y (sôl'tēr-i), *n.; pl.* -TERIES (-iz). An ancient musical instrument of the zither type.

pseu'do- (sū'dô-; psū'dô-). A prefix signifying: *False, counterfeit, pretended, spurious*; as in pseudo-apostle, pseudo-clergy, etc., a *false, counterfeit, pretended, or spurious* apostle, etc. Hence, **pseu'do**, *a.*

pseu'do-nym (sū'dô-nīm), *n.* A fictitious name; pen name. — **pseu-don'y-mous** (sū-dôn'i-mūs), *a.*

pseu'do-pod (sū'dô-pôd), *pl.* -PODS,

pseu'do-po'di-um (-pô'di-üm), *pl.* -DIA (-â), *n.* A temporary protrusion or retractile process of the protoplasm of a cell, esp. of a single-celled organism, as for locomotion or for taking up food.

pshaw (shô; pshô), *interj. & n.* Also **psha**. An exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc.

psori'a-sis (sô-ri'â-sis), *n.* A chronic utaneous disease, characterized by red and scaly superficial lesions.

psy-chi'a-try (si-kī'â-trī), *n.* Treatment or study of mental diseases.

psy'chic (si'kik), **psy'chi-cal** (-kī-käl), *a.* Of or pert. to the human soul, or the living principle in man; of or pert. to the mind; mental. — **psy'chi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

psy-cho'l'o-gy (sī-kôl'ô-jī), *n.* Science of mind; systematic knowledge and investigation of the genesis, powers, and functions of mind. — **psy-cho-log'i-cal** (sī'kô-lôj'i-käl), *a.* — **psy-cho-log'ist** (sī-kôl'ô-jist), *n.*

psy-cho-ther'a-peu'tics (sī'kô-thēr'â-pū'tiks), *n.* Treatment of disease by acting on the mind, as by suggestion; mind cure.

ptar'mi-gan (tär'mī-gân), *n.* Any of various species of grouse of northern and mountainous regions.

pter'o-dac'tyl (tēr'ô-dāk'til), *n.* Any of certain extinct flying reptiles.

Ptol'e-ma'ic (tôl'ê-mā'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to Ptolemy (fl. 2d century A. D.), the Alexandrian geographer and astronomer. — **Ptolemaic system**, an astronomical system which supposed the earth to be the fixed center about which the sun and stars revolve.

pto'ma-ine (tô'mā-in; -ên; *collog.* tô-män), *n.* Any of a class of alkaloids formed by action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter. Some are harmless, others are poisons.

pub (püb), *n.* A tavern. *Slang, Brit.*

pu'ber-ty (pū'bēr-tī), *n.* Earliest age at which a person can beget or bear children, about 14 years in males and 12 in females, in temperate climates.

pu-bes'cent (pū-bēs'ent), *a.* Arrived at puberty; hairy; specif., downy. — **pu-bes'cence** (-ens), *n.*

pu'ble (pū'blik), *a.* Pert. to or designating the lower part of the hypogastric region.

pub'lic (püb'lik), *a.* Of or pert. to the people; pert. to or affecting a nation, state, or community at large; open to the knowledge of all; common. — *n.* The general body of mankind, or of a nation or community; the people; *Collog., Brit.*, a public house; inn.

pub'li-can (püb'li-kân), *n.* A farmer of the ancient Roman public revenues; a collector of toll; *Brit.*, a keeper of a public house, or inn.

pub'li-ca'tion (-kâ'shün), *n.* Act of publishing; state of being published; proclamation; promulgation; thing published; any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice.

pub'li-cist (püb'li-sist), *n.* One versed in the laws of nations, political science, etc.

pub-lic'i-ty (püb-lis'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being public; notoriety.

pub'lic-ly (püb'lik-li), *adv.* Without concealment; openly; in the name of the community.

äle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

pub'lish (-lish), *v. t.* To make public; divulge; promulgate; proclaim; expose for sale, distribution, etc.; print and issue from the press, as a book, newspaper, engraving, etc.—**pub'lish-er**, *n.*

puc-coon' (pū-kōon'), *n.* Any of several American plants, as bloodroot, yielding a red pigment; also, the pigment.

puce (pūs), *a.* Of a dark brown or brownish purple color.

puck (pūk), *n.* A sprite; fairy; elf; [*cap.*] a certain mischievous fairy, called also *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hobgoblin*, etc.

puck'er (pūk'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles (often with *up*). — *n.* A fold; wrinkle; collection of folds.

pud'ding (pōōd'ing), *n.* A piece of intestine stuffed with seasoned chopped meat or the like and boiled; a kind of food of a soft consistence, commonly served as a dessert.

pud'dle (pūd'li), *n.* A small pool of dirty water; puddled clay, or loam, etc. — *v. t.* To muddy; work water into (clay, loam, etc.) so as to make impervious to water.

pud'dling (-ling), *n.* Process of converting cast iron into wrought iron by subjecting it to intense heat and frequent stirring in the presence of oxidizing substances.

pud'y (pūj'i), *a.* Short and stout.

pueb'lo (pwēb'lō), *n.; pl. -LOS* (-lōz). An Indian village of Arizona and adjacent regions, built of stone or adobe in the form of a communal house; [*cap.*] an Indian of a pueblo; any Indian village of the southwestern United States.

pu'er-ile (pū'ēr-il), *a.* Childish. — **pu'er-il'i-ty** (-il'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz).

pu'er'per-al (pū-ēr'pēr-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to childbirth.

puff (pūf), *n.* A sudden emission of breath; slight gust; whiff; a kind of light pastry; a soft ball or a soft pad for applying powder to the skin or hair; a soft, loose roll of hair; in dressmaking, a fold of material gathered at the edges and left loose in the center; a quilted or tufted bed covering filled with cotton or wool; *Colloq.*, exaggerated praise, esp. in a public journal. — *v. i.* To blow in, or to emit, a puff or puffs; breathe quick and hard; be inflated (usually with *up*). — *v. t.* To blow, emit, drive, or inflate with or as with a puff or puffs; puff at; swell, as with pride (often with *up*); praise exaggeratedly or not disinterestedly; arrange in puffs, as the coiffure, etc.

puff'ball' (pūf'bōl'), *n.* Any of various

globose fungi that discharge the ripe spores in a smokelike cloud.

puff'er (pūf'ēr), *n.* One that puffs.

puff'in (pūf'in), *n.* Any of several sea birds of the auk family.

puff'i-ness (-i-nēs), *n.* See -NESS.

puff'y (pūf'i), *a.; PUFF'I-ER* (-i-ēr); -I-EST. Swollen with air, or any soft matter; inflated; bombastic; gusty.

pug (pūg), *v. t.* To mix and stir when wet, as clay; fill or stop with clay by tamping.

pug, *n.* One of a breed of small, pet dogs resembling a dwarf bulldog.

pu'gil-ism (pū'jī-līz'm), *n.* The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fists. — **pu'gil-ist** (-list), *n.*

pug-na'cious (pūg-nā'shūs), *a.* Disposed to fight; fighting. — **pug-na'cious-ly**, *adv.*

pug-nac'i-ty (-nās'i-tī), *n.* Inclination or readiness to fight.

pug nose. A nose turning upward at the tip and, usually, short and thick.

puis'ne (pū'nī), *a.* Younger or inferior in rank; junior. — *n.* A junior; esp., a puisne judge.

puis'-sance (pū'i-sāns; pū-is'āns), *n.* Power; force.

puis'-sant (pū'i-sānt; pū-is'ānt), *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty.

puke (pūk), *v. i. & t. & n.* Vomit. *Obs. or Vulgar.*

pule (pūl), *v. i.* To whimper; whine, as a complaining child.

pull (pōōl), *v. t.* To exert force on so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force; draw; draw apart; tear; rend; gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; pluck; in printing, to take or make a print, as a proof; pluck, as a fowl; hold back (a horse, in racing), esp. so as to prevent from winning. — *v. i.* To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling; tug. — *n.* A pulling; force so exerted; a tug; device for pulling or for operating something by pulling; *Slang*, a drink; *Colloq.*, or *Slang*, influence or advantage.

— **pull'er** (pōōl'ēr), *n.*

pul'let (pōōl'ēt), *n.* A young hen, specif. one under a year old.

pul'ley (pōōl'i), *n.; pl. -LEYS* (-īz). A sheave, or small wheel with a grooved rim, used to change the direction and point of application of a pulling force or, usually in groups of two or more, to increase an applied force, esp. in lifting; a pulley, or a combination of pulleys, regarded as a mechanical power; any wheel used to transmit power by means of a band, belt, etc.

Pull'man car (pŭl'măn), or **Pullman**, *n.* A sleeping car or day car of superior equipment, made or run by the Pullman Company.

pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mŏ-nă-rĭ), *a.* Pert. to the lungs; having lungs.

pul-mon'ic (pŭl-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pert. to, or affecting, the lungs. — *n.* A pulmonic medicine; a person affected with disease of the lungs.

pulp (pŭlp), *n.* Fleishy or pithy part, as the flesh of a fruit, pith of a plant stem, soft part of a tooth, etc.; any moist soft mass of undissolved matter, esp. animal or vegetable.

pulp'i-ness (pŭl'pĭ-nĕs), *n.* See **NESS**.

pul'pit (pŭl'pĭt), *n.* A place, usually elevated, in a church, where the clergyman stands.

pulp'y (pŭl'pĭ), *a.*; **PULP'I-ER** (-pĭ-ĕr); **PULP'I-EST**. Like pulp; fleshy, succulent.

pul'que (pŭl'kă), *n.* A fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of the agave.

pul'sate (pŭl'săt), *v. i.* To throb; beat.

pul-sa'tion (pŭl-să'shŭn), *n.* Act of pulsating; a single beat, throb, or impulse.

pul'sa-tive (pŭl'să-tĭv), **pul'sa-to-ry** (-tŏ-rĭ), *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing.

pulse (pŭls), *n.* Edible seeds of peas, beans, etc.; plant yielding such seeds.

pulse, *n.* The throbbing in the arteries; a beat or stroke; any measured or regular beat; vibration. — *v. i.* To pulsate; throb. — **pulse'less**, *a.*

pul-som'e-ter (pŭl-sŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* A kind of pump, with valves, for raising water by steam, without a piston; a sphygmograph.

pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vĕr-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To reduce to powder or dust, as by grinding, etc. — **-i-za'tion** (-i-ză'shŭn; -i-ză'-), *n.*

pul-ver'u-lent (pŭl-vĕr'ŏŏ-lĕnt), *a.* Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; powdery; dusty.

pu'ma (pŭ'mă), *n.* The cougar.

pum'ice (pŭm'is), *n.* A highly vesicular volcanic glass, used, esp. powdered, as an abrasive.

pum'mel. Var. of **POMMEL**.

pump (pŭmp), *n.* A low shoe with perfectly plain upper, a thin sole, and, in those for men, a low heel.

pump, *n.* Any of numerous devices or machines for raising, transferring, or compressing liquids or gases, or for attenuating gases, esp. by suction or pressure, or both. — *v. t.* To raise with a pump, as water, etc.; draw water, air, or the like, from; draw out, as informa-

tion or secrets, by persistent questioning; operate as if by a pump handle. — *v. i.* To work, raise water, etc., with a pump. — **pump'er** (pŭm'pĕr), *n.*

pump'er-nick-el (pŭm'pĕr-nĭk'ĭl; G. pŭm'pĕr-), *n.* A sort of coarse acid rye bread.

pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn; *colloq. and commonly* pŭn'kĭn), *n.* A certain gourdlike fruit widely cultivated; the vine producing it; in England, any large variety of squash.

pun (pŭn), *n.* A play on words of the same sound but different meanings or on different applications of a word. — *v. i.* To make puns, or a pun.

punch (pŭnch), *n.* A beverage, usually of wine or distilled liquor, and water, milk, tea, or the like, and often spiced.

punch, *v. t.* To thrust forcibly against, esp. with the fist. — *n.* A quick thrust or blow, as with the fist.

punch, *n.* A tool variously shaped at one end for different uses, and either solid or hollow and sharp-edged; a die. — *v. t.* To perforate, stamp, drive, or make with an instrument by pressure or by a blow.

pun'chĭ-nel'lo (pŭn'chĭ-nĕl'ŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS or -LOES (-ŏz). A buffoon; any similarly grotesque or absurd personage.

punc-til'i-o (pŭnĭk-tĭl'ĭ-ŏ; -yŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -ios (-ĭ-ŏz; -yŏz). A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or form; exactness in forms.

punc-til'i-ous (-ĭ-ŭs; -yŭs), *a.* Attentive to punctilio; exact in forms of conduct, etiquette, or duty.

punc'tu-al (pŭnĭk'tŭ-ăl), *a.* Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, an appointed time; prompt. — **punc'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

punc'tu-ate (-tŭ-ăt), *v. t.* To separate (written matter) into sentences, clauses, etc., by punctuation marks. — *v. i.* To use punctuation marks. — **punc'tu-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

punctuation marks. The period, colon, semicolon, comma, interrogation mark, exclamation mark, parentheses, dash, brackets, and quotation marks.

punc'ture (pŭnĭk'tŭr), *n.* Act of puncturing; a small hole made by a point. — *v. t.* To prick; make a puncture in.

pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* A learned man; teacher. *India*.

pung (pŭng), *n.* A kind of box sleigh. *U. S.*

pun'gen-cy (pŭn'jĕn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being pungent.

pun'gent (-jĕnt), *a.* Causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste, smell, or feel-

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

ings; pricking; biting; acrid; sharply painful; penetrating; poignant; of speech, etc., caustic; stinging; piquant.

— **Syn.** Sharp, tart, keen, piercing. — **pun'gent-ly**, *adv.*

Pu'nic (pū'nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Carthaginians; hence, from the Roman view of their character, faithless; treacherous.

pu'ni-ness (pū-nĭ-ness), *n.* See -NESS.

pun'ish (pūn'ish), *v. t.* To impose punishment on; chasten; inflict a penalty for (an offense) on the offender; *Colloq. or Slang*, deal with roughly or harshly.

— **Syn.** Correct, discipline, castigate, chastise. — **pun'ish-a-ble**, *a.*

pun'ish-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of punishing; that which is inflicted or suffered because of doing wrong.

pu'ni-tive (pū-nĭ-tĭv), **pu'ni-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to punishment; involving punishment.

punk (pŭnk), *n.* Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; touchwood; spunk.

pun'kah (pūn'kā), *n.* A machine for fanning a room, usually a frame covered with canvas, suspended from the ceiling. *India.*

pun'ster (pŭn'stēr), *n.* One addicted to punning.

punt (pŭnt), *v. i.* To gamble; now, esp., to play at a gambling game against the banker.

punt, *n.* A narrow, flat-bottomed boat with square ends, usually propelled with a pole; in football, act of punting the ball. — *v. t.* To propel, as a punt, by pushing with a pole; in football, to kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands. — *v. i.* To boat or hunt in a punt; punt a football.

punt'er (pŭn'tēr), *n.* One who punts.

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *a.*; -NI-ER (-nĭ-ēr); -NI-EST. Imperfectly developed; small and feeble; insignificant; petty.

pup (pŭp), *n.* A young dog; puppy; a young seal.

pu'pa (pū'pā), *n.*; *L. pl.* PUPÆ (-pē). The form (usually quiescent) of certain insects between the larval stage and the beginning of the adult stage.

pu'pil (-pĭl), *n.* The contractile aperture in the iris of the eye.

pu'pil, *n.* A young person of either sex under an instructor or tutor; a scholar.

pu'pil-age (pū'pĭl-āj), *n.* State or period of being a pupil.

pu'pil-la-ry (pū'pĭ-lā-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to a pupil, or ward; of or pert. to the pupil of the eye.

pup'pet (pŭp'ēt), *n.* A small image in human form; doll; a similar figure, often

with jointed limbs, as in a puppet show; marionette; one acting as another will; a tool.

pup'pet-ry (-rĭ), *n.* Appearance, action, or trivial finery like that of a puppet show; show; affectation.

pup'py (pŭp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PIES (-ĭz). A young dog; a whelp; in contempt, a conceited impertinent person; a silly fop.

pur (pŭr), *v. i.* To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased. — *v. t.* To signify or express by purring. — *n.* Sound made by one that purs.

pur'blind (pŭr'blind'), *a.* Blind; almost blind; dim-sighted. — **pur'blind'ness**, *n.*

pur'chas-a-ble (-chās-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being purchased; venal; corrupt.

pur'chase (-chās), *v. t.* To pursue and obtain; gain; acquire; get by paying money or its equivalent; buy; get by outlay; apply a device to for obtaining a mechanical advantage; get a purchase on; move by a purchase. — *n.* Acquisition for a price; buying; something obtained for a price; value or worth (in yield or return; as, a year's purchase); any mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever or tackle; the apparatus or device used. — **pur'chas-er** (-chās-ēr), *n.*

pure (pŭr), *a.* Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; mere; simple; unmixed; sheer; free from defilement; innocent; guileless; chaste; real; perfect; abstract; theoretic.

pu'rée (pŭ'rā'), *n.* [F.] A dish made by reducing boiled food to a pulp; esp., a soup with thickening so treated.

pure'ly (pŭr'li), *adv.*, **pure'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

pur'fle (pŭr'f'l), *v. t.* To decorate, esp. with a border or fringe; embroider; edge or line with fur. — *n.* A hem, border, or trimming.

pur'ga-tion (pŭr-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of purging; specif., evacuation of the bowels.

pur'ga-tive (pŭr-gā-tĭv), *a.* That purges. — *n.* A purging medicine; cathartic.

Pur'ga-to-ry (pŭr-gā-tō-rĭ), *n.* A state or place of purification after death, where, as Roman Catholics and some others believe, certain offenses may be expiated. — *a.* [l. c.] Cleansing; expiatory. — **pur'ga-to-ri-al** (-tō-rĭ-āl), *a.*

purge (pŭrj), *v. t.* To cleanse; purify; clear of guilt or defilement; remove in cleansing; wash away; act on as a purgative or cathartic. — *v. i.* To become pure, as by clarification; have or produce

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

frequent evacuations from the intestines. — *n.* A purging; purgation; that which purges; esp., a purgative medicine. — **purg'er** (pûr'jēr), *n.*

pu'ri-fi-ca'tion (pûr'i-fî-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of purifying. — **pu'ri-fi-ca-tive** (pûr'i-fî-kā-tiv; pû-rif'i-kā-tiv), *n.*

pu'rif'i-ca-to-ry (pû-rif'i-kā-tō-rî), *a.*

pu'ri-fy (pû'rî-fî), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make or become pure. — **pu'ri-fi'er** (-fî'ēr), *n.*

Pu'rim (pû'rîm), *n.* A Jewish festival, called also the **Feast of Lots**.

pur'ism (pûr'îz'm), *n.* Rigid insistence upon or observance of purity or nicety, esp. in the use of words, etc.; an expression exhibiting scrupulous or excessive nicety. — **pur'ist**, *n.* — **pu-ris'tic** (pû-ris'tik), *a.*

pu'ri-tan (pû'rî-tăn), *n.* One scrupulous in his religious or moral life; one who affects great purity of life (sometimes derogatory); [*cap.*] one of a body of English Protestants who, in the 16th and 17th centuries, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law. — **Pu'ri-tan**, *a.*

pu'ri-tan'ic (-tăn'ik), **pu'ri-tan'i-cal** (-î-kāl), *a.* Precise and very scrupulous in one's religious or moral conduct; strict; rigid; [*cap.*] of or pert. to the Puritans. — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **pu'ri-tan'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

Pu'ri-tan-ism (pû'rî-tăn-îz'm), *n.* The doctrines, ideas, or practice of the Puritans; strictness or austerity, esp. in matters of religion or conduct.

pu'ri-ty (-tî), *n.* Condition or quality of being pure.

purl (pûrl), *n.* Malt liquor medicated or spiced; orig., beer bittered with herbs; now, hot beer with gin, sugar, and spice.

purl, *v. t. & i.* To purdle; invert the stitches in knitting. — *n.* A spiral of gold or silver wire for use in lace making; inversion of stitches, producing a ribbed appearance; a plait or fold in an article of dress.

purl, *v. i.* To eddy; swirl; murmur; curl. — *n.* A circle made by a fluid in motion; eddy; ripple; a gentle murmur, as of purling water.

pur'lieu (pâr'lû), *n.* An outlying district; a suburb; *pl.*, environs, outskirts, or neighborhood.

pur'lin (-lîn), *n.* In roofs, a horizontal member bearing the common rafters.

pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t. & i.* To steal; filch. — **pur-loin'er**, *n.*

pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* A color formed by a combination of red and blue; cloth dyed

purple, or a garment of it, esp. that of Roman emperors; imperial or regal rank or power; *Colloq.*, exalted station; a cardinalate. — *v. t. & i.* To make, dye, or become purple. — *a.* Showing the color purple; imperial; regal; brilliant; beautiful. — **pur'plish** (-plish), *a.*

pur'port (pûr'pört; pûr-pört'), *v. t.* To mean or seem to mean or intend. — (pûr'pört), *n.* Meaning.

pur'pose (-pûs), *v. t. & i.* To propose, as an aim, to one's self; intend; design; resolve. — *n.* That which one sets before one's self as an object to be attained; design; intention; object, effect, or result aimed at, intended, or attained.

— **Syn.** End, aim, plan. — **pur'pose-ful**, *a.* — **pur'po-sive** (-pô-siv), *a.*

pur'pose-ly, *adv.* With purpose or design; intentionally.

purr (pûr), *v. i. & t. & n.* Var. of PUR.

purse (pûrs), *n.* A small bag or pouch, esp. to carry money in; a pocketbook; a treasury; finances; money; a sum offered as a prize, or a sum collected as a present. — *v. t.* To put into a purse; contract into folds or wrinkles; pucker up.

purse'-proud', *a.* Proud because of one's wealth.

purs'er (pûr'sēr), *n.* A clerk on a passenger vessel who keeps the accounts.

purs'lane (pûrs'lân), *n.* A species of portulaca used as a potherb, etc.

pur-su'ance (pûr-sû'âns), *n.* Act of pursuing; state of being pursuant.

pur-su'ant (-sû'ânt), *a.* Acting or done in consequence (of anything); conformable; according (with *to*).

pur-su'ant, **pur-su'ant-ly**, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

pur-sue' (pûr-sû'), *v. t.* To follow with a view to overtake; chase; seek; use or adopt measures to obtain; proceed along, for some end or object; follow; prosecute; persecute. — *v. i.* To go in pursuit; follow. — **pur-su'er** (-sû'ēr), *n.*

pur-suit' (-sût'), *n.* Act of pursuing; that which one pursues, or engages in, as a course of business or occupation. — **Syn.** Chase, prosecution.

pur'sui-vant (pûr'swî-vânt), *n.* A functionary ranking below a herald, but having similar duties; a state messenger.

pur'sy (pûr'sî), *a.* Short-breathed and, usually, fat; hence, fat and, often, short; swelled with pampering.

pu'ru-lent (pûr-rôo-lént), *a.* Consisting of pus; attended with suppuration. — **pu'ru-lence** (-léns), *n.*

pur-vey' (pûr-vâ'), *v. t. & i.* To furnish or provide, as provisions.

pur-vey'ance (-âns), *n.* Act of providing.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, recênt, makêr; îce, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, âsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ũse, ũnite,

pur-vey'or (-ēr), *n.* One who purveys.

pur'view (pūr'vū), *n.* The body, or the scope, of a statute; sphere of authority; scope.

pus (pūs), *n.* The opaque creamy matter produced in suppuration.

push (pōōsh), *v. t.* To press against in order to impel; move or endeavor to move by pressure; shove; press or urge forward; drive; prosecute; bear hard on; put to straits. — *v. i.* To press with steady force; press forward; esp. with energy or haste. — *n.* A thrust; shove; an attack; attempt; emergency; *Colloq.*, aggressive energy or enterprise. — **push'er**, *n.*

push'ing, *p. a.* Enterprising; energetic; officious; intrusive.

pu'sil-lan'i-mous (pū'sī-lān'ī-mūs), *a.* Weak or mean in spirit; cowardly; evincing, due to, or marked by, weakness of spirit or cowardice. — *Syn.* Faint-hearted, timid. — **pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.* — **pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty** (-lā-nim'ī-tī), *n.*

pus (pōōs), *n.* A cat.

pus'sy (pōōs'ī), *n.* A cat; a girl (pet name); *Colloq.*, a silky willow catkin.

pus'sy (pūs'ī), *a.* Full of, or like, pus.

pus'tu-lant (pūs'tū-lānt), *n.* A medicine that produces pustules.

pus'tu-lar (pūs'tū-lār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, pustules; covered with pustulelike prominences.

pus'tu-late (-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To form into pustules, or blisters. — (-lāt), *a.* Covered with pustules.

pus'tule (-tūl), *n.* A small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with inflamed base, containing pus; any small pimplelike or blisterlike elevation.

put (pōōt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* PUT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* PUT'ING. To impel; push; throw or cast, esp. with a certain pushing "overhand" motion; drive or force; incite; constrain; bring to a (given) position, place, or condition; place; lay; cause to experience (usually with *in, to, on, etc.*); attach or attribute; assign; set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; offer; state; express. — *v. i.* To steer; turn. — *n.* Act of putting; a thrust; push; throw; cast; *Cant.*, a kind of privilege to "put" (deliver) stock, grain, etc., at a certain price.

pu'ta-tive (pū'tā-tiv), *a.* Reputed; supposed.

put'log' (pōōt'lōg'; pūt'-), *n.* One of the short pieces of timber on which the flooring of a scaffold is laid.

pu'tre-fac'tion (pū'trē-fāk'shān), *n.* Act or process of putrefying; putrefied condition. — **pu'tre-fac'tive** (-tiv), *a.*

pu'tre-fy (pū'trē-fī), *v. t. & i.; -FIED* (-fid) — *FR'ING.* To render or become putrid; cause to rot.

pu'tres'cent (pū'trēs'ént), *a.* Becoming putrid; of or pert. to putrefaction. — **pu'tres'cence** (-ēns), *n.*

pu'trid (pū'trid), *a.* Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; rotten; indicating, or proceeding from, decay. — **pu'trid'i-ty** (pū'trid'ī-tī), *n.*

putt (pūt), *n.* A stroke in golf made on a putting green to play the ball into the hole. — *v. i.* To make a putt.

put'ter (pūt'ēr; pōōt'ēr), *U. S. & dial.* var. of POTTER, *v.*

put'ter (pōōt'ēr), *n.* One who puts something.

putt'ing green (pūt'ing). The golf green, or plot of smooth turf, surrounding a hole.

put'ty (pūt'ī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-iz). A kind of gaiter wrapped round the leg.

put'ty, *n.* A common cement made, usually, of whitening and boiled linseed oil. — *v. t.; -TIED* (-id); *-TY-ING.* To cement or stop with putty.

puz'zle (pūz'īl), *n.* A thing that perplexes; a difficult problem or question; a toy, contrivance, etc., designed to test ingenuity; perplexity; embarrassment. — *v. t.* To perplex; confuse; solve by thought or ingenuity (with *out*). — *Syn.* Nonplus, stagger, pose, disconcert, mystify, bewilder, distract. — *v. i.* To be bewildered or perplexed; work in the way the solution of a puzzle requires.

— **puz'zler** (-lēr), *n.*

puz'zle-ment (-l'mēnt), *n.* Perplexity.

py-æ'mi-a (pī-ē'mī-ā), *n.* A form of blood poisoning characterized by multiple abscesses throughout the body.

py'et (pī'ént). Var. of PIET, magpie.

Pyg'my (pig'mī), *n.; pl. -MIES* (-mīz). Also **Pig'my**. One of a race of dwarfs described by Greek authors; one of a race of Central African Negroes, some less than four feet in stature; [*l. c.*] a short, insignificant person; a dwarf. —

pyg'my, **pyg-me'an** (pig-mē'ān), *a.*

py-ja'ma (pī-jā'mā; pī-), *n.* In India and Persia, thin loose trousers or drawers such as those worn by Mohammedan men and women.

py-ja'mas (pī-jā'māz; pī-), *n. pl.* A garment, similar to the Oriental pyjama, adopted for wear in the dressing room and during sleep; also, a suit of drawers and blouse for such wear.

py'lon (pī'lōn), *n.* In aeronautics, a marking post or tower, esp. on an aerodrome.

py-lo'rus (pī-lō'rūs; pī-), *n.; pl. -RI* (-rī).

ūr̄n, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

The opening from the stomach into the intestine. — **py-lor'ic** (lōr'ik), *a.*

pyr'a-mid (pir'ā-mid), *n.* A figure having for its base a plane polygon and for its sides several triangles with a common vertex and with their bases forming the sides of the base; any solid body of such a shape; anything, esp. an edifice, of the shape of a pyramid, specif. one such as was used for tombs in ancient Egypt. — **py-ram'i-dal** (pi-rām'i-dāl), **pyr'a-mid'ic** (pir'ā-mid'ik), **-i-cal**, *a.*

pyre (pir), *n.* A funeral pile; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned. **Pyr'e-ne'an** (pir'ē-nē'an), *a.* Of or pert. to the Pyrenees, separating France and Spain.

py-ret'ic (pi-rēt'ik), *a.* Febrile.

pyr'i-form (pir'i-fōrm), *a.* Pear-shaped.

pyrite (pi'rit; pir'it), *n.* Iron pyrites, a brass-yellow mineral with a brilliant metallic luster.

py-ri'tes (pi-rī'tēz), *n.* Any of several metallic-looking sulphides, as pyrite.

py-ro-e-lec-tric'i-ty (pi-rō-ē-lēk-tris'i-ti; pir'ō-), *n.* Electric polarity produced on certain crystals by change of temperature.

py-rog'ra-phy (pi-rōg'rā-flī), *n.* Art or process of producing designs or pictures by burning or scorching; a design or picture so made. — **py-rog'ra-pher** (-fēr), *n.*

— **py-ro-graph'ic** (pi-rō-grāf'ik; pir'ō-), *a.* **py-ro-ma'ni-a** (pi-rō-mā'ni-ā; pir'ō-), *n.*

Insane disposition to incendiarism. — **py-ro-ma'ni-ac** (-āk), *n.*

py-rom'e-ter (pi-rōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the expansion

of solid bodies by heat; any instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

py-ro-tech'nics (pi-rō-tēk'nīks; pir'ō-), *n.* Art of making fireworks; use of fireworks. — **py-ro-tech'nic** (-tēk'nīk), *a.* — **py-ro-tech'nist** (-nist), *n.*

py-rox'y-lin (pi-rōk'sī-lin), *n.* Guncotton, or a substance of similar composition, obtained by treating cellulose, as tissue paper, with nitric acid.

pyr'rhic (pir'ik), *n.* An ancient Greek martial dance; a verse foot of two short syllables. — **pyr'rhic**, *a.*

Py-thag'o-re'an (pi-thāg'ō-rē'an; pith'-ā-gō-), *a.* Of or pert. to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher, born about 582 B. C.), or his philosophy. To Pythagoras is ascribed the doctrine of metempsychosis. — *n.* A follower of Pythagoras. — **py-thag'o-re'an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

Pyth'i-an (pith'i-an), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, Apollo, as patron or god of Delphi (older, Pytho) in ancient Greece; designating, or pert. to, the games celebrated at Delphi every four years.

py'thon (pī'thōn), *n.* Any of various large nonvenomous snakes, closely related to the boas; any large snake, as a boa or anaconda; a soothsaying spirit or demon; a diviner by spirits.

pyth'o-ness (pith'ō-nēs), *n.* Any woman supposed to be possessed or inspired by a soothsaying spirit or demon.

pyx (pīks), *n.* R. C. Ch. The receptacle in which the Host is reserved.

Q

Q (kū); *pl.* q's or qs (kūz). The 17th letter of the English alphabet.

quack (kwāk), *v. i.* To utter a quack. — *n.* The duck's cry, or a sound like it.

quack, *n.* A boastful pretender to medical skill; a charlatan. — *a.* Pert. to quacks or quackery; pretending to cure diseases. — **quack'er-y** (-ēr-i), *n.*

quadr (kwōd), *n.* A quadrat.

quad, *n.* A quadrangle. *Colloq.*

Quad-ra-ges'i-ma (kwōd'rā-jēs'i-mā), *n.* Formerly, the forty days of Lent; now, short for **Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.

quad-ra-ges'i-mal (-māl), *a.* Consisting of forty (said esp. of the Lenten fast of forty days); [*cap.*] Lenten.

quad'ran'gle (kwōd'rān'g'l), *n.* A plane figure having four angles and four sides; any figure having four angles; a quad-

angular inclosure, esp. when surrounded by buildings. — **quad-ran'gu-lar** (kwōd-rān'gū-lār), *a.*

quad'rant (kwōd'rānt), *n.* The quarter of a circle, an arc of 90°; the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii; an instrument for measuring altitudes, commonly a graduated arc of 90°, with an index, sights, etc.

quad'rat (kwōd'rāt), *n.* A block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing, etc.

quad'rate (-rāt), *a. & n.* A square; anything resembling a square; an object square or cubical in form, or approximately so. — *v. i. & t.* To square or agree (followed by *with*); conform to.

quad-rat'ic (kwōd-rāt'ik), *a.* In algebra, marked by terms of second degree as the highest; as, a *quadratic* equation.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

quad'ra-ture (kwōd'rá-tŭr), *n.* Act or process of squaring; the (impossible) problem of finding the side of a square exactly equal in area to a given circular area.

quad-ren'ni-al (kwōd-rĕn'ī-āl), *a.* Comprising, or lasting through, four years; occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years.

quad'ri-lat'er-al (kwōd'rī-lăt'ēr-āl), *a.* Having four sides and four angles.—*n.* A plane figure of four sides and four angles; a quadrangle.

qua-drille' (kwā-drĭl'), *n.* A square dance of five figures, in common time, for four couples; music for the dance.

quad-ril'ion (kwōd-rĭl'yŏn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 15 zeros annexed in French and American notation, or 24 in English.

quad-roon' (kwōd-rōōn'), *n.* The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; person of one quarter negro blood.

Quad-ru'ma-na (-rōō'mā-nā), *n. pl.* A former order of mammals including those (except man) in which the feet are formed like hands. — **quad-ru'ma-nous** (-nŭs), *a.*

quad'ru-ped (kwōd'rōō-pĕd), *a.* Having four feet. — *n.* An animal having four feet.

quad'ru-ple (kwōd'rōō-p'l), *a. & adv.* Fourfold. — *n.* A sum or amount four times as great as another. — *v. t. & i.* To multiply or be multiplied by four; increase fourfold.

quad'ru-plex (-plĕks), *a.* Pertaining to a telegraphic system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over one wire.

quad-ru'pli-cate (kwōd-rōō-plī-kăt), *v. t.* To quadruple. — (-kăt), *a.* Fourfold; *Math.*, raised to the 4th power. — **quad-ru'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

quæ's'tor (kwĕs'tŏr; kwĕs'-), *n.* Any of a number of ancient Roman officials orig. judges, later treasurers of state.

quaff (kwăf), *v. t. & i.* To drink freely or copiously. — **quaff'er**, *n.*

quag'ga (kwăg'gā), *n.* A South African wild ass allied to the zebras, exterminated in the 19th century.

quag'gy (-ī), *a.* Like a quagmire; boggy.

quag'mire' (kwăg'mir'), *n.* Soft, wet, miry land, which shakes or yields under foot; a position of difficulty. — **Syn.** Morass, marsh, bog, swamp, fen, slough.

qua'hog (kwô'hŏg; kwā'hŏg'), *n.* The common American round, or hard, clam.

quail (kwāl), *v. i.* To sink under trial or prospect of danger; lose heart; to give

way; shrink; cower. — **Syn.** Flinch, blench.

quail, *n.; pl. QUAILS or, collectively, QUAIL.* Any of several gallinaceous game birds, most of which are, in America, called also *partridge*; in the northern States, the bobwhite.

quaint (kwānt), *a.* Curious and fanciful; affected; strange, esp. old-fashioned, but pleasing in character, appearance, or action.

quake (kwāk), *v. i.* To shake, vibrate, or quiver, as soft, wet land; shake with fear, cold, anger, or the like; shudder; shiver. — *n.* A shaking or trembling, esp. an earthquake.

quak'er (kwāk'ēr), *n.* One that quakes. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect founded about 1650 (orig. so called in derision). The members call themselves *Friends*.

Quaker gun. A dummy piece of artillery.

quak'er-la'dies, *n. pl.* Bluets.

qual'i-fi-ca'tion (kwōl'ī-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of qualifying; state of being qualified; requisite capacity or possession.

qual'i-fy (-fī), *v. t.; -FIED* (-fĭd); *-FY'ING.* To reduce from a general to a particular or restricted form; modify; limit; to soften; mitigate; abate; diminish; reduce in strength, as liquors; make such as is required; fit, as for an office. — **Syn.** Prepare, capacitate, temper, restrict, restrain. — *v. i.* To be or become qualified; be fit.

qual'i-ta-tive (-tā-tĭv), *a.* Relating to quality.

qual'i-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tĭz). That from the possession of which anything is such as it is; a property, characteristic, or attribute; character; nature; kind; special or temporary character; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position; excellence of character; an accomplishment; superior birth or station; high rank; hence (usually with *the*), people of good social position (*Archaic or Dial.*).

qualm (kwām), *n.* A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain, esp. of nausea; a sudden misgiving or faintheartedness; a scruple of conscience; compunction. — **Syn.** A scruple, misgiving. — **qualm'ish**, *a.*

quan'da-ry (kwŏn'dā-rĭ), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rĭz). A state of perplexity or doubt; a dilemma.

quan'ti-ta-tive (kwŏn'tĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Estimated or estimable by quantity; of or pertaining to quantity.

quan'ti-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tĭz). Amount or portion; bulk; extent; great

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, mentŭ; fŏōd, fŏōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

or considerable amount; length or brevity of sounds (chiefly of vowel sounds) or of syllables; relative duration of a tone; anything to which mathematical processes are applicable.

quan'tum (kwŏn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tā). Quantity; amount.

quar'an-tine (kwŏr'ān-tēn), *n.* The period during which an arriving ship suspected of infection is restrained from intercourse with the shore; such restraint, or the measures taken to enforce it; the place where prohibited vessels are stationed; any forced stoppage of travel or intercourse on account of contagious or infectious disease. — *v. t.* To subject to quarantine.

quar'el (-ēl), *n.* A bolt or arrow, esp. a square-headed one for a crossbow.

quar'el, *n.* A cause or case to be disputed or defended; a breach of concord, amity, etc.; a disagreement; an angry dispute or strife; altercation. — **Syn.** Brawl, broil, squabble, affray, feud, tumult, contention, wrangle. — *v. i.* To find fault; cavil; have a difference or misunderstanding; dispute angrily or violently; wrangle; contend.

quar'el-some (-sŭm), *a.* Disposed to quarrel; given to contention.

quar'ry (kwŏr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-līz). The object of the chase; game; esp., game hunted with hawks. — *v. t.* To hunt down (prey).

quar'ry, *n.* An excavation, esp. an open one, for obtaining building stone, slate, or limestone. — *v. t.* To dig or take from or as from a quarry; make a quarry in. — **quar'ry-man** (-mān), *n.*

quart (kwŏrt), *n.* A measure of capacity; one fourth of a gallon; one eighth of a peck; 2 pints; a vessel or measure containing a quart. *Abbr.*, *qt.*

quar'tan (kwŏr'tān), *a.* Of or pert. to the 4th; specif., occurring every 4th day, inclusively. — *n. Med.* An intermittent fever which returns every 4th day.

quar'ter (kwŏr'tēr), *n.* A fourth part; fourth part of a hundredweight; eight bushels, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ton (used esp. in measuring grain); one fourth of a year; a fourth part of the moon's period; quadrature; a fourth of an hour; twenty-five cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a dollar; a silver coin of this value; the after part of a vessel's side; that part of a boot or shoe which forms the side; one limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; also, a cardinal point or division; region; direction; a district or locality; proper station; assigned position; (usu-

ally in *pl.*) place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; clemency shown in sparing the life of an enemy. — *a.* Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter. — *v. t.* To divide into four equal parts; cleave asunder; dismember; in heraldry, to arrange or bear, as different coats of arms, quarterly on one escutcheon; add (a coat of arms) in this way; shelter or entertain; assign (soldiers) to a place of shelter. — *v. i.* To lodge; strike or blow on a ship's quarter, as the wind.

quarter day, A day on which quarterly payments, as rent, become due.

quar'ter-deck', *n.* That part of the spar, or upper, deck abaft the mainmast.

quar'tered (kwŏr'tērd), *p. a.* Divided into quarters; furnished with quarters or shelter; quarter-sawed.

quar'ter-ly, *adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a year; in four or more parts (of a shield). — *a.* Containing, or consisting of, a quarter; recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). A periodical work published quarterly.

quar'ter-mas'ter (kwŏr'tēr-mās'tēr), *n.* A commissioned officer charged with providing quarters, clothing, transportation, etc., for troops; a petty naval officer who attends the helm, etc.

quar'tern (-tēr), *n.* A fourth; quarter; a fourth of a pint; a gill; a loaf of bread weighing about four pounds.

quar'ter-saw', *v. t.* To saw (a log) into quarters and then into lumber, so as to show the grain to advantage, etc.

quar'ter-staff' (-tēr-stāf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz'; -stāvz'). A staff, formerly used as a weapon, so called because wielded with one hand in the middle, the other between middle and end.

quar-tet', **quar-tette'** (kwŏr-tēt'), *n.* A musical composition in four parts, each for a single performer; the set of four performers of such music; a group of four.

quar'to (kwŏr'tō), *a.* Having four leaves (eight pages) to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto. — *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-tōz). A book of a square or nearly square form, commonly 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 inches.

quartz (kwŏrts), *n.* A form of silica in hexagonal crystals or crystalline masses. Except water, it is the commonest mineral. It occurs in granite, sandstone, etc.

quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* In law, to abate, annul, or make void.

quash, *v. t.* To suppress; quell.

qua'si (kwā'sī). [L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; seemingly.

quas'si-a (kwŏsh'ī-ā; kwās'-; kwāsh'-), *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

A bitter tonic drug from the wood of any of several tropical American trees.

qua-ter'na-ry (kwā-tūr'nā-rī), *a.* Consisting of four; [*cap.*] in geology, pert. to or designating the period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A group of four; [*cap.*] the Quaternary period (called also the *Age of Man*).

qua-ter'ni-on (-nī-ŏn), *n.* A set of four parts, things, or persons.

quat'rain (kwōt'rān), *n.* A stanza of four lines, usually of ten-syllable iambs, riming alternately.

quat're-foil' (kāt'ēr-foīl'), *n.* An ornamental foliation having four lobes.

qua'ver (kwā'vēr), *v. i.* To tremble; shake; cause the voice to vibrate; trill on a musical instrument. — *v. t.* To utter with quavers; sing with trills or quavers. — *n.* A shake, or rapid and tremulous vibration, as of the voice; an eighth note; melodic trill, as in singing.

quay (kē), *n.* A solid landing place, as of masonry, made at the side of a navigable body of water.

quea'sy (kwē'zī), *a.* Qualmish; ill at ease; fastidious; squeamish.

queen (kwēn), *n.* A wife of a king; a female monarch; a woman eminent in power or attractions; the fully developed female of social bees, ants, or termites, whose function is reproduction; the most powerful piece in chess; a playing card bearing the conventional figure of a queen. — *v. t.* To make a queen of. — *v. i.* To act as, or wield the power of, a queen.

queen'ly (kwēn'lē), *a.* Like, becoming, or suitable to, a queen. — **queen'li-ness** (-lē-nēs), *n.*

queen'-post', *n.* One of two vertical tie posts in a roof truss or similar framed truss.

queen regent. A reigning queen, either in her own right (**queen regnant**), or in another's.

queer (kwēr), *a.* Differing in some odd way from the ordinary; singular; peculiar; *Colloq.*, suspicious; questionable; qualmish; faint; *Slang*, counterfeit. — *n.* Counterfeit money.

quell (kwēl), *v. t.* To overpower; subdue; put down; suppress; to quiet; allay; calm; as, to quell grief. — **Syn.** Crush, reduce, repress. — **quell'er**, *n.*

quench (kwēnch), *v. t.* To extinguish; make an end of; cool suddenly, as steel in tempering. — **quench'a-ble**, *a.*

que'rist (kwē'rīst), *n.* One who queries.

quer'u-lous (kwēr'ōō-lūs), *a.* Apt to find fault; habitually complaining; fret-

ful; whining. — **Syn.** Bewailing, lamenting, murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied, plaintive. — **quer'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **quer'u-lous-ness**, *n.*

que'ry (kwē'rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A question; inquiry; a doubt; an interrogation point. — *v. t.* To inquire into; ask. — *v. i.* To question.

quest (kwēst), *n.* A seeking; search; adventure; in medieval romance, a knightly expedition, as that in search of the Holy Grail; also, the knights engaged in the expedition. — *v. i.* To search a trail; bay (of a dog); go on a quest.

ques'tion (kwēs'chŏn), *n.* Act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; discussion; debate; objection; doubt; investigation; that which is asked; query; a subject of investigation or debate. — **Syn.** Inquiry; topic, subject. — *v. i.* To ask questions; inquire. — *v. t.* To examine by queries; doubt; call in question; dispute.

ques'tion-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Liable to question or to be questioned; doubtful; problematical. — **Syn.** Disputable, debatable, uncertain, suspicious, dubious. — **ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv.*

queue (kū), *n.* A pigtail; a line of persons, carriages, etc.

quib'ble (kwīb'l), *n.* A pun; a shift or turn from the point in question; an evasion; equivocation. — *v. i.* To pun; trifle in argument or discourse; equivocate. — **Syn.** Cavil, shuffle.

quick (kwīk), *a.* Living or animate (*Archaic*); characterized by life or animation; pregnant; fiery; burning; intense; moving; shifting (said of sand, earth, etc.); speedy; hasty; impatient; passionate; taking place rapidly or briefly; fresh; bracing; sensitive; ready; sharp, as a curve. — **Syn.** Expeditious, swift, rapid, prompt, active, brisk, nimble, fleet, alert, agile, lively, fast. — *adv.* In a quick manner; quickly. — *n.* A live plant, or living plants collectively; esp., hawthorn; quickset; the life; a vital part; the sensitive living flesh; part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached.

quick'en (-n), *v. t.* To make alive; revive; resuscitate; excite; stimulate; make lively, active, or sprightly; hasten; accelerate. — **Syn.** Animate, vivify; sharpen, incite. — *v. i.* To come to life; become enlivened; move with increased rapidity.

quick grass. Couch grass.

quick'lime' (-līm'), *n.* Unslaked lime.

quick'ly, *adv.* Speedily; without delay.

quick'ness, *n.* State of being quick. — **Syn.** Velocity, celerity, haste, expedi-

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

tion, promptness, dispatch, nimbleness, fleetness, agility, briskness.

quick'sand' (kwik'sánd'), *n.* Sand easily yielding to pressure; esp., a deep mass of sand mixed with water into which a person or heavy object readily sinks.

quick'set' (-sét'), *n.* A living plant or cutting, esp. when set for a hedge; specif., hawthorn; a hedge or thicket.

quick'silver (-síl'vêr), *n.* Mercury, the metal.

quick'step' (-stêp'), *n.* A lively march; also, a lively dance step.

quid (kwid), *n.* Piece suitable to be chewed; cud.

quid'di-ty (kwid'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). The essence of a thing; a trifling nicety; quibble.

quid'nunc' (-nûnk'), *n.* One curious to know everything going on.

qui-es'cence (kwî-ês'éns), **qui-es'cency** (-ên-sî), *n.* State or quality of being quiescent.

qui-es'cent (-ént), *a.* At rest; still; unagitated; dormant.

qui'et (kwî'êt), *a.* In a state of rest or calm; still; hushed; not excited or anxious; calm; placid; not turbulent; gentle; not showy; modest; enjoyed in peace and relaxation. — **Syn.** Tranquil, unruffled, smooth, unmolested, undisturbed. — *n.* State or quality of being quiet, or in repose; freedom from disturbance; stillness; peace. — *v. t.* To stop motion in; still; silence; calm; tranquilize. — *v. i.* To become still (often with *down*). — **qui'et-er**, *n.*

qui'e-tude (kwî'ê-tûd), *n.* Rest; repose; quietness; tranquillity.

qui-e'tus (kwî-ê-tûs), *n.* Final acquittance, as from debt or obligation; death; that which quiets or calms.

quill (kwîl), *n.* A spindle or spool, as of reed, for thread in a shuttle; the tube or pipe of a musical instrument; a large stiff feather; the hollow tube of a feather; a pen for writing made from a quill; a spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. — *v. t.* To plait or flute in small cylindrical ridges.

quill'ing (-Ing), *n.* A strip of ribbon, etc., fluted or plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

quilt (kwilt), *n.* A bed coverlet of two thicknesses filled with wool, cotton, etc.; any warm outer bed covering; anything quilted or like a quilt. — *v. t.* To fill or wad like a quilt; stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between; stitch, sew, or mark, in lines or patterns, as quilts; fasten between pieces of material.

quince (kwîns), *n.* The applelike fruit of a certain tree or shrub of the apple family; also, the tree.

quin'i-a (kwîn'î-â), *n.* Quinine.

qui'nine (kwî'nîn; kwi-nên'), *n.* A bitter alkaloid obtained from the bark of various species of cinchona.

Quin qua-ges'i-ma (kwîn'kwâ-jês'î-mâ), *n.* More fully **Quinquagesima Sunday**. The Sunday next before Lent; — called also *Shrove Sunday*.

quin-quen'ni-al (kwîn-kwên'î-âl), *a.* Occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; lasting five years. — *n.* A quinquennial event or term.

quin'sy (kwîn'zî), *n.* An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent; suppurative tonsillitis.

quin'tal (-tâl), *n.* A hundredweight.

quin'tes'sence (kwîn-tês'éns), *n.* In ancient and medieval philosophy, the fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body; hence, pure or concentrated essence; the most perfect representative of certain things, persons, qualities, etc.; a type.

quin-tet', quin-tette' (kwîn-têt'), *n.* A composition for five voices or instruments; the set of five performers; any set of five, or thing arranged for five.

quin-til'lion (kwîn-tîl'yûn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 18 zeros annexed, or (in English notation) with 30 zeros annexed.

quin'tu-ple (kwîn'tû-p'l), *a.* Multiplied by five; five times as much or as many. — *v. t. & i.* To make, or to become, five times as much or as many.

quip (kwîp), *n.* A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a gibe; a witty sally; a quibble; a droll or eccentric act; something odd.

quire (kwîr), *n.* A collection of 24 (sometimes 25) sheets of paper.

Quir'i-nal (kwîr'î-nâl; kwî-rî'nâl), *n.* One of the seven hills of Rome. On it is the residence of the ruling house of Italy. Hence, fig., the monarchical government, or régime, in Italy, as distinguished from the "Vatican," or papal government.

quirk (kwûrk), *n.* A sudden turn, twist, or curve; a twist of the pen in writing; a flourish; a quibble; quip; conceit.

quirt (kwûrt), *n.* A kind of riding whip.

quit (kwît), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **QUIT** or **QUIT'TED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **QUIT'TING**. To discharge, as an obligation; requite; repay; have done with; stop; leave; forsake; let go; yield. — **Syn.** Relinquish, resign, abandon, surrender. — *v. i.* To go away; stop; cease. — *a.* Released from obligation, etc.; free; clear.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăre; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

quitch (kwích), *n.*, or **quitch grass**.

Couch grass; quick grass.

quit/claim' (kwít'klám'), *v. t.* To release or relinquish a claim to. — *n.* In law, a release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release.

quite (kwít), *adv.* Completely; wholly; entirely; positively; really; truly; to a considerable extent or degree (a loose or erroneous use).

quits (kwíts), *a.* Even (with another) by having repaid anything, good or evil.

quit'tance (kwít'áns), *n.* Discharge from a debt or an obligation; acquittance; recompense; requital.

quit'ter (-ér), *n.* One that quits or shirks; a coward.

quiver (kwív'ér), *v. i.* To shake with slight and tremulous motion; tremble; shiver. — **Syn.** Quaver. — *n.* Act or state of quivering; a tremor.

quiver (kwív'ér), *n.* A sheath for carrying arrows; the arrows in a quiver.

quix-ot'ic (kwík-sót'ík), *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance; absurdly chivalric. — **quix-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **quix-ot-ism** (kwík'sót-íz'm), *n.*

quizz (kwíz), *n.*; *pl.* QUIZZES (-éz). One who quizzes others; a hoax; practical joke; jest; a quizzing. — *v. t.* To ridicule; banter; chaff or mock with pretended seriousness; question closely; examine or coach (as a pupil or class) by questions.

quizz-zi-cal (-í-kál), *a.* Relating to a quizz, or jest; comical; queer.

quod (kwód), *n.* A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; a prison. *Slang.*

quoin (koin; kwoin), *n.* Orig., a solid exterior angle; now, one of the selected pieces of material for a corner; a wedge-shaped stone, used as a keystone or support; a wedge of wood or metal used in fastening forms in a printer's frame, etc. — *v. t.* To wedge up with quoins.

quoit (kwóit; koit), *n.* A flattened ring-shaped piece of iron to be pitched at an object in play; *pl.*, the game so played.

quon'dam (kwón'dám), *a.* Having been formerly; former; sometime.

quo'rum (kwō'rúm), *n.* A specially selected or select body; such a number of the officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business.

quo'ta (kwō'tá), *n.*; *pl.* -TAS (-táz). A (certain) proportional part or share; proportion assigned in a division.

quot'a-ble (kwót'á-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted.

quo-ta'tion (kwō-tā'shǎn), *n.* Act of quoting, or citing; that which is quoted, or cited; the naming of the current price of any security or commodity; the price named.

quotation mark. A mark used to indicate the beginning or end of a quotation. Usually two inverted commas ["] are used at the beginning, and two apostrophes ['] at the end, but a quotation within a quotation is generally set off by single marks; as, "The youth replies, 'I will!'"

quote (kwót), *v. t.* To name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author, by way of authority or illustration; cite; cite a passage from; name the current price of.

quoth (kwóth), *v. t.* Said; spoke; uttered; — used in the first and third persons in the preterit, and always followed by its nominative.

quoth'a (kwóth'á), *interj.* Indeed! forsooth! *Archaic.*

quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tíd'í-ǎn), *a.* Daily. — *n.* Anything, esp. a fever, recurring daily.

quo'tient (kwō'shént), *n.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R

R (är), *pl.* R's or RS (ärz). The 18th letter of the English alphabet.

rab'bet (rǎb'ět), *n.* A groove cut in any body, esp. one to receive another member, as a panel. — *v. t.* To cut a rabbet in; unite by means of a rabbet.

rab'bi (rǎb'í; -í), *n.*; *pl.* -BIS or -BIES (-íz; -iz). Master; lord; teacher; — a Jewish title for a teacher or doctor of the law.

rab-bin'ic (rǎ-bin'ík), **rab-bin'i-cal** (-í-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to the rabbis, their opinions, learning, or language.

rab'bit (rǎb'ít), *n.* A small burrowing rodent allied to the hare.

rab'ble (rǎb'l), *n.* A tumultuous crowd of people; a mob. — **the rabble**, the lowest class of people.

rab-bo'ni (rǎ-bō'ní; -ní), *n.* Lit., my great master; — a Jewish title of respect.

Rab'e-lai'si-an (rǎb'è-lā'zí-ǎn), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Rabelais or his works, as in coarse extravagant humor with a satirical purpose.

ürn, üp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ipk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

rab'id (răb'id), *a.* Furious; raging; extreme or fanatical in opinion; affected with rabies; mad.

ra'bi-es (ră'bi-ēz), *n.* Canine madness; hydrophobia.

ra'ca (ră'kā; ră-kă'), *a.* Lit., worthless; — used in reproach by the Jews of Christ's time.

rac-coon' (ră-kōon'), *n.* A nocturnal, plantigrade, largely arboreal carnivore, chiefly gray, with a bushy, ringed tail.

race (rās), *n.* Career; course of life; a contest of speed; a strong or rapid current of water, or its channel. — *v. i.* To run or go swiftly, esp. in competition; run too fast under a diminished load, as an engine. — *v. t.* To cause to contend in a race; drive at high speed; run a race with.

race, *n.* The descendants of the same ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation taken as of the same stock; a lineage; breed; a class of individuals with common characteristics, interests, or the like; in zoology, breed of a domesticated species of individuals of a common descent; in horticulture, a permanent variety with constant distinguishing characters; peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine.

ra-ceme' (ră-sēm'; ră-), *n.* A type of inflorescence with flowers attached at intervals to an elongated axis, as in the lily of the valley and the currant.

rac'e-mose (răs'ē-mōs), *a.*

rac'er (răs'ēr), *n.* One that races; esp., a race horse; the black snake.

race'way' (răs'wā'), *n.* A canal for water.

ra-chi'tis (ră-kī'tis), *n.* Rickets. — **ra-chit'ic** (ră-kīt'ik), *a.*

ra'cial (ră'shāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a race.

rac'i-ly (răs'lī), *adv.* In a racy manner. — **rac'i-ness** (-nēs), *n.*

rack (rāk), *v. i.* To go with a rack; pace; — said of a horse. — *n.* A certain gait of a horse, as the pace or the single-foot.

rack, *n.* Wreck; destruction (in *rack and ruin*).

rack, *n.* Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any floating vapor in the sky.

rack, *v. t.* To draw off from the lees or sediment, as wine.

rack, *n.* A framework to hold fodder for cattle; framework, or grating, on or in which articles are kept or displayed; frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, etc.; an engine for torturing by stretching the body; a cause of anguish, or the suffering produced; a straining or wrenching (as, the *rack* of storms); a bar with teeth on one face for gearing with those of a pinion, worm, etc.; also, a

notched bar used as a ratchet. — *v. t.* To stretch or strain; stretch on the rack or wheel; torment; torture. — **Syn.** Rend, tear, wrench.

rack'et (rāk'ēt), *n.* A kind of light bat having a netting stretched in a frame.

rack'et, *n.* Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport; a scene or occurrence of excitement, tumult, or social dissipation; *Slang*, scheme, trick, or something trying, exciting, etc. — *v. i.* To engage in a racket; frolic; carouse; dissipate; make a racket.

rack'et-y (-ī), *a.* Addicted to making, or characterized by, a racket, or noise.

rack rent, or **rack'rent'**, *n.* A rent of the full or nearly full annual value of the rented property; excessive rent.

ra'con'teur' (ră'kōn'tūr'), *n.*; *pl.* -TEURS (-tūrz'; *F.* -tūr'). [*F.*] A story-teller.

ra-coon'. Var. of RACCOON.

rac'y (răs'ī), *a.*; **RAC'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Having a strong flavor indicating origin, as a wine; fresh; rich; excellent; distinctively vigorous or spirited; peculiar and animated; agreeably stimulating; piquant; fresh and lively. — **Syn.** Spirited, pungent, smart, racy.

ra'di-al (ră'dī-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a radius or ray; consisting of or like radii or rays.

ra'di-ance (-āns), **ra'di-an-cy** (-ān-sī), *n.* State or quality of being radiant; brilliancy; vivid brightness. — **Syn.** Luster, splendor, glare, glitter.

ra'di-ant (-ānt), *a.* Emitting rays of light; beaming; beaming with vivacity, happiness, etc.; in physics, emitted or transmitted by a radiation. — *n.* That which radiates. — **Syn.** Beaming, beamy, lambent. — **ra'di-ant-ly**, *adv.*

ra'di-ate (ră'dī-āt), *v. i.* To emit rays; be radiant; shine; issue or proceed in or as in rays, as light or heat. — *v. t.* To emit in rays, as heat. — *a.* Having rays or radial parts.

ra'di-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of radiating; state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays; that which is radiated; radiant energy.

ra'di-a'tor (ră'dī-ā'tēr), *n.* One that radiates; specif., any of various heating apparatus.

rad'i-cal (răd'ī-kāl'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or proceeding from, the root; original; fundamental; thoroughgoing; extreme; of or pert. to a radix or root; of or pert. to radicals in politics. — *n.* A root, or radical part; a fundamental; a primitive word; a root; in politics, one who advocates radical changes in laws and methods of government; in chemistry, a

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăr; ice, ăl; ăt, ăbey, ărb, ădd, săft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

group of atoms replaceable by a single atom or remaining unchanged during a series of reactions; in algebra, a radical expression; the radical sign.—**rad'i-cal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **rad'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

radical sign. *Math.*, the sign $\sqrt{}$, put before an expression to denote that its root is to be extracted.

rad'i-cate (-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To root; plant; establish firmly.

rad'i-cel (rād'i-sēl), *n.* A rootlet.

rad'i-cle (-k'l), *n.* The lower portion of the axis of an embryo or seedling.

ra'di-o- (rā'di-ō-), *Combining form indicating connection with, or relation to, a radius, ray, radiation, or radioactivity.*

a'di-o-ac-tive (-āk'tiv), *a.* Also **ra'di-o-ac-tive**. Spontaneously emitting rays consisting (at least in part) of material particles traveling at high velocities, as does radium. — **ra'di-o-ac-tiv'i-ty**, *n.*

ra'di-o-graph (rā'di-ō-grāf), *n.* An image or picture produced by radiation other than light, as by Röntgen rays. — *v. t.* To make a radiograph of. — **ra'di-og-ra-phy** (-ōg'rā-fī), *n.*

ra'di-om'e-ter (-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for illustrating certain phenomena of rarefied gases and radiant energy.

ra'di-os'co-py (-ōs'kō-pī), *n.* Direct observation of objects opaque to light by means of some other form of radiant energy, as the Röntgen rays.

ra'di-o-tel'e-graph (-ō-tēl'ē-grāf), *n.* A wireless telegraph. — **ra'di-o-te-leg-ra-phy** (-tē-lēg'rā-fī), *n.*

ra'di-o-ther'a-py (rā'di-ō-thēr'ā-pī), *n.* Treatment of disease by means of Röntgen rays or other forms of radio-activity.

rad'ish (rād'ish), *n.* The edible pungent fleshy root of a common garden plant allied to the cress; also, the plant.

ra'di-um (rā'di-ūm), *n.* An intensely radioactive metal found (combined) in minute quantities in pitchblende and other uranium minerals. By their rays, radium preparations ionize gases, affect photographic plates, cause sores on the skin, etc.

ra'di-us (rā'di-ūs), *n.; pl. L. -DI (-ī), E. -USES (-ūs-ēz).* A right line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface; the thicker and shorter of the two bones of the forearm.

ra'dix (rā'diks), *n.; pl. L. RADICES (rād'-i-sēz; rā'di-sēz), E. RADIXES (rā'dik-sēz).* A number that is arbitrarily made the fundamental number of a system of numbers; a base; a radical; root.

raff (rāf), *n.* A heap; a jumble; the refuse of society; rabble (chiefly in *riffraff*).

raff'i-a (rāf'i-ā), *n.* A kind of palm fiber.

raff'ish (rāf'ish), *a.* Worthless; low.

raff'le (rāf'l), *n.* A kind of lottery. — *v. i.* To engage in a raffle. — *v. t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.

raff'le, *n.* Refuse.

raft (rāft), *n.* Collection of logs, timber, etc., fastened together, for a float or for conveyance by water. — *v. t.* To transport on or as a raft; make into a raft.

raft'er (rāf'tēr), *n.* One of the sloping timbers of a roof.

rag (rāg), *n.* A waste piece of cloth torn or cut off; shred; tatter; (*usually in pl.*) mean or tattered attire.

rag'a-muf'fin (rāg'ā-mūf'in), *n.* A fellow who wears ragged clothing.

rage (rāj), *n.* Violent passion or feeling; anger; fury; frenzy; the subject of eager desire (*esp. in the rage*); enthusiasm; excitement. — *v. i.* To be furious with anger or insanity; storm; act with vehemence or fury; prevail without restraint.

rag'ged (rāg'ēd), *a.* Rough; shaggy; jagged; unfinished; irregular; harsh; dissonant; rent or worn into tatters; wearing ragged clothes.

rag'lan (rāg'lān), *n.* A kind of loose overcoat with large sleeves.

ra-gout' (rā-gōō'), *n.* A highly seasoned stew of meat with vegetables.

rag'time' (rāg'tim'), *n.* Syncopated time, as in many negro melodies, or music in this time. *Colloq.*

raid (rād), *n.* A predatory incursion; foray; *Colloq.*, an attack or invasion, to make arrests, seize property, or plunder. — *v. t.* To make a raid on or into.

rail (rāl), *n.* Any of certain wading birds related to the cranes, but smaller.

rail (rāl), *v. i.* To use insolent and reproachful language; scoff (*with at or against*).

rail (rāl), *n.* A bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another as a guard or barrier; a horizontal piece in a frame or paneling; a fence; a railing; a bar, as of rolled steel, of various forms, forming a track for wheeled vehicles; a railroad. — *v. t.* To provide with, or inclose within, rails or a railing.

rail'ing, *n.* A barrier consisting of a rail or rails and supports.

rail'le-y (rāl'ēr-ī; rāl'-), *n.* Pleasantry or slight satire; banter; a bantering act or speech.

rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), *n.* A permanent road or way having a line or lines of rails providing a track for cars and other rolling stock; such a road or line together with the lands, buildings, rolling stock, etc., pert. thereto. — *v. t.* To

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

transport by railroad; *Colloq.*, send or put through at high speed.

rail'way' (rāl'wā'), *n.* A railroad; a line of rails providing a track for wheels.

rai'ment (rā'mēnt), *n.* Clothing in general; garments.

rain (rān), *n.* Water falling in drops from the clouds; the descent of such drops; a shower of, or as of, rain. — *v. i.* To fall as or like rain; send down rain. — *v. t.* To pour or shower down; yield or shed copiously.

rain'bow' (rān'bō'), *n.* A bow or arc exhibiting the several colors of the spectrum, formed opposite the sun by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain, or in spray, mist, etc.

rain'fall' (-fōl'), *n.* A fall of rain; amount of water falling in rain, snow, etc.

rain'y (rān'ī), *a.*; **RAIN'Y-ER** (-i-ēr); **-I-EST.** Abounding with rain; wet; showery.

raise (rāz), *v. t.* To cause to rise up; awaken; arouse; excite; revivify; originate; produce; build up; erect; bring or get together; collect; breed; propagate; grow; utter; elevate; intensify; cause to rise or become light, as bread; end the operation of, as a siege. — **Syn.** Raise, lift, elevate, exalt, heighten, enhance.

rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* A dried sweet grape of a special type.

ra'jah, ra'ja (rā'jā), *n.* In India, orig., a prince or king; later, also, a chief or dignitary.

Raj'put (rāj'pōōt; rāj'pōōt'), *n.* A member of a dominant and military caste numerous in northern India.

rake (rāk), *v. i. & t.* To incline from a perpendicular, as a mast. — *n.* Inclination from the perpendicular.

rake (rāk), *n.* An implement, with projecting pegs or prongs, for gathering hay, spreading earth, etc. — *v. t.* To collect, stir, scrape, scratch, etc., with or as with a rake; collect with laborious industry; scrape together; search through; ransack; fire in a direction with the length of; enfilade.

rake, n. A dissolute man; rōué.

rak'ish (rāk'ish), *a.* Like a rake in character, looks, etc.

rak'ish, a. Having a smart appearance indicative of speed, as a ship; showy; dashing.

rail'y (rāl'ī), *v. t.*; **-LIED** (-īd); **-LY-ING.** To collect and reduce to order, as troops in confusion; reunite; bring together for common action; revive; rouse. — *v. i.* To assemble in order; unite in action; renew order or united effort; revive; recover strength, — *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-īz). Act

or process of rallying; *Colloq.*, a political or other mass meeting.

rail'y, v. t. To attack with railery. — **Syn.** Banter, ridicule, satirize. — *v. i.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

ram (rām), *n.* A male sheep; an engine of war used for butting, or battering; a machine for raising water by means of the momentum of flowing water, a portion of which is raised; striking weight in a pile driver, steam hammer, etc.; [*cap.*] the constellation Aries. — *v. t.* To butt or strike against violently; fill or compact by pounding.

ram'ble (rām'b'l), *n.* An excursion or stroll merely for recreation. — *v. i.* To go from place to place without definite object; talk or write discursively; extend or grow at random. — **Syn.** Ramble, roam, rove, range, prowl. — **ram'bler** (-blēr), *n.*

ram'e-kin, ram'e-quin (rām'ē-kīn), *n.* A baked preparation of cheese, bread crumbs or puff paste, eggs, etc. (usually in *pl.*); porcelain or earthen mold in which the mixture is baked and served.

ram'ie (rām'ē), *n.* An east Asiatic plant much cultivated for its bast fiber; also, the fiber.

ram'i-fi-ca'tion (-ī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of branching; arrangement of branches; a small branch or offshoot; a division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, etc.; one of the subordinate parts.

ram'i-fy (rām'ī-fī), *v. t. & i.*; **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING.** To divide or spread out into branches or ramifications.

ram'mer (rām'ēr), *n.* One that rams or drives.

ra'mose (rā'mōs; rā-mōs'), *a.* Branched; having branches.

ramp (rāmp), *v. i.* To stand or advance with forelegs or arms raised as if in menace; rage; rush about wildly or in frenzy.

ramp'age (rām'pāj; rām'pāj'), *n.* Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion. — *v. i.* To ramp.

ram-pa'geous (rām-pā'jūs), *a.* Raging; unruly; rampant.

ramp'ant (rām'pānt), *a.* Ramping; rearing up with forelegs or paws extended; threatening, extravagant, or unrestrained in action, etc.; exuberant.

ram'part (rām'pārt), *n.* A broad embankment on which the parapet is raised; a defense or bulwark. — *v. t.* To surround or protect with a rampart.

ram'rod' (-rōd'), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ram'shack-le (rām'shāk-l), *a.* Loose-jointed; rickety.

ra'mus (rā'mūs), *n.*; *pl.* RAMI (-mī). [*L.*] A branch.

ran (răn), *pret. & obs. p. p.* of RUN.

ranch (rănch), *n.* An establishment, with its estate, for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; esp., the houses, barns, corrals, etc.; also, the persons on the estate collectively; loosely, a farm, esp. one of large size.

ranch'er (răn'chēr), **ran-che'ro** (răn-chă'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). A herdsman employed on a ranch; sometimes, the owner.

ranch'man (rănch'măn), *n.* A man who owns, occupies, or works on, a ranch.

ran'cid (răn'sid), *a.* Having a rank smell or taste.—**ran-cid'i-ty** (răn-sid'i-tī), *n.*

ran'cor, **ran'cour** (răn'kēr), *n.* The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated enmity or malice.

ran'cor-ous (-ūs), *a.* Full of rancor.

ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* A haphazard course or progress (chiefly in **at ran-dom**, without definite direction or method). — *a.* Going by chance; left to chance; haphazard. — **Syn.** Chance, stray, casual, fortuitous, aimless.

rang (răng), *pret.* of RING, *v. t. & i.*

range (rănġ), *v. t.* To set in a row or rows; place among others in a line; to espouse a cause, join a party; dispose or arrange systematically; rove over, through, or along. — *v. i.* To rove at large; wander; ramble; roam; be ranged; be ranked; have, or extend in, a certain direction; trend; run. — *n.* A series of things in a line; a row; rank; an order; class; a line of direction; a wandering or roving; region where cattle may pasture; extent or space taken in or covered; reach; scope; a large cooking stove; in the public land system, a row of townships; the region throughout which a plant or animal naturally lives; the horizontal distance to which a projectile is, or may be, propelled; the horizontal distance of the target from the gun; a place where shooting is practiced.

rang'er (răn'jēr), *n.* In England, the keeper of a royal park or forest; a rover; wanderer; one of a body of mounted troops who range over a region; a warden who patrols tracts of forest.

rang'y (răn'jī), *a.* Able or apt to range for considerable distances; long-limbed and slender.

rank (rănk), *n.* A row; line; range; series; tier; a line of soldiers ranged side by side; *pl.*, an army; *pl.*, the privates as distinguished from officers; a social

class; an order; grade of official standing; degree of eminence or excellence; status; grade; eminence; distinction. — *v. t.* To arrange in a line or row or in ranks; set in a regular formation; classify; outrank. *U. S.* — *v. i.* To be ranged, as in a particular degree, class, etc.; have a certain grade, degree of esteem, etc.

rank (rănk), *a.* Luxuriant or coarse in growth; overgrown; gross; overfed; producing luxuriantly; very (sometimes too) rich and fertile; strong-scented; rancid; offensively coarse; indecent; foul; extreme; gross; utter. — **Syn.** Absolute, downright; flagrant, glaring, palpable. — **rank'ness**, *n.*

ran'kle (răn'k'l), *v. i.* To become or be rank or festering; fester; produce a festering or inflamed effect.

ran'sack (răn'săk), *v. t.* To search for stolen goods; search thoroughly.

ran'som (-sŭm), *n.* Redemption of a captive or captured property by payment of a price; the price paid or demanded. — *v. t.* To redeem from captivity, servitude, etc. by paying a price; deliver; redeem; release on payment of ransom.

rant (rănt), *v. i.* To be noisy and bombastic in talk or declamation. — *n.* Ranting speech; bombast.—**rant'er**, *n.*

rap (răp), *n.* The least bit (as, I don't care a rap). *Colloq.*

rap, *v. t. & i.* To strike with a quick, smart blow; utter impetuously or sharply (chiefly with out). — *n.* A quick, smart blow.

ra-pa'cious (ră-pă'shŭs), *a.* Given to plunder; seizing by force; predaceous; avaricious; grasping; greedy; ravenous. — **ra-pac'i-ty** (ră-păs'i-tī), *n.*

rape (răp), *n.* A plant allied to the cabbage and turnip.

rape, *v. t.* To seize and take away by force; plunder; commit rape on; ravish. — *n.* A seizing and carrying away by force; robbery; carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and without her consent.

rap'id (răp'id), *a.* Very swift or quick in motion; fast; advancing with haste or speed; happening, done, or achieved quickly; quick in execution. — *n.* A part of a river where the current flows very swiftly, but without actual waterfall; — usually in *pl.* — **rap'id-ly**, *adv.* — **ra-pid'i-ty** (ră-pid'i-tī), *n.*

ra'pi-er (ră'pi-ēr), *n.* A straight two-edged sword with narrow blade, chiefly for thrusting.

rap'ine (răp'in), *n.* A plundering; spoliation; pillage; plunder.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

rap'per (răp'ēr), *n.* One that raps; the knocker of a door.

rap-port' (ră-pōrt'; *F.* ră'pōr'), *n.* Relation, esp. of harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity (esp. in **in rapport**, or [*F.*] **en rapport** (ăn' ră'pōr'), in an intimate or harmonious relation).

rap-scal'ion (răp-skāl'yŏn), *n.* A rascal; a scamp.

rapt (răpt), *v. a.* Seized and transported up or away; hurried away or along; transported with love, delight, etc.; enraptured; deeply engrossed, as in feeling, meditation, etc.

Rap-to'res (răp-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* In zoölogy, an order consisting of the birds of prey, as hawks, eagles, owls, etc.

rap-to'ri-al (-rī-āl), *a.* Living on prey; adapted to seize prey; of or pert. to the Raptores.

rap'ture (răp'tūr), *n.* Act of transporting; fact of being transported; a hurrying along; mental transport, esp. of an agreeable sort; ecstasy; an expression, or manifestation, of ecstasy; a rhapsody.

rap'tur-ous (-tūr-ūs), *a.* Feeling, expressing, or manifesting, rapture; ecstatic.

rare (răr), *a.* Not thoroughly cooked; underdone.

rare, *a.* Not dense; thin; not frequent; unusual; uncommon in nature; unusually excellent. — **Syn.** Scarce.

rare'bit (răr'bit), *n.* A Welsh rabbit.

rare earth. Any of several difficultly reducible metallic oxides.

rare'e-fac'tion (răr'ē-fāk'shŏn; răr'ē-), *n.* Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied.

rare'e-ly (răr'ē-fi; răr'-), *v. t. & i.* -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make or become rare, thin, or less dense.

rare'ly (răr'li), *adv.* Seldom; not often; finely; beautifully; with rare skill; in an exceptional degree.

rare'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

rare'ripe' (răr'rip'), *a.* Early ripe. — *n.* An early ripening fruit.

rar'i-ty (răr'i-ti; răr'-), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Rareness; thinness; uncommonness; infrequency; unusual excellence; that which is rare.

rasc'al (răs'kāl), *n.* A mean, trickish fellow; a rogue; knave (often jocular). — *a.* Of or pertaining to the rabble; low; mean; base.

rasc'al'i-ty (răs-kāl'i-ti), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Character or action of a rascal.

rasc'al-ly (răs-kāl-li), *a.* Characteristic of a rascal; mean; base; worthless.

rash (răsh), *n.* A fine eruption on the body.

rash, *a.* Overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; reckless; due to or indicating too much haste or too little reflection. — **Syn.** Headstrong, hasty, heedless; bold, hardy, fearless, adventurous, venturesome, daring, foolhardy.

rash'er, *n.* A thin slice of bacon or ham.

ra-so'ri-al (ră-sō'ri-āl), *a.* Habitually scratching the ground for food, as a fowl; gallinaceous.

rasp (răsp), *v. t.* To rub or file with something rough; grate harshly on; irritate. — *v. i.* To grate or scrape. — *n.* A kind of coarse file with raised points.

rasp'ber-ry (răz'bēr-i; răz'-), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-iz). The fruit of any of various brambles, disting. from the blackberry by separating easily from the receptacle when ripe; also, the plant bearing it.

rat (răt), *n.* Any of certain rodents allied to the mice, but considerably larger; one who deserts his party or associates, esp. in adversity; in labor union cant, a scab; a rat-shaped pad for the hair. — *v. i.* To desert one's party or associates; catch or hunt rats. esp. with a dog.

rat'a-ble, **rate'a-ble** (răt'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being rated, or appraised; proportional; liable to taxation, or rates.

rat'ch (răch), *n.* A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl, or click, works.

rat'ch'et (-ēt), *n.* A pawl, click, or detent, to act on a ratch; a mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl.

ratchet wheel. A wheel having teeth with which a reciprocating pawl engages.

rate (răt), *v. t. & i.* To chide; scold vehemently.

rate, *n.* Quantity, amount, or degree of a thing measured per unit of something else; proportional amount or degree; a fixed ratio; proportion; a charge or price fixed by a ratio, scale, or standard; relative condition or quality; rank; class; kind; (usually in *pl.*), a tax on property. — *v. t.* To appraise; value; consider; regard; settle the relative rank, position, class, or quality of. — *v. i.* To be set or considered in a class; have rank.

rath'er (răth'ēr; ră'thēr), *adv.* More properly, reasonably, or truly; instead; more than not; somewhat; more readily or willingly.

raths'kel'ler (răts'kěl'ēr), *n.* [G.] A saloon or restaurant of the German type below the street level.

rat'i-fi-ca'tion (răt'i-fi-kā'shŏn), *n.* Act of ratifying; state of being ratified.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, âsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

rat'i-fy (răt'î-fî), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'-ING. To approve and sanction; confirm; authorize. — **rat'i-fi'er** (-fî'ēr), *n.*
rat'ing (răt'ing), *n.* Classification according to grade; rank; grade; class.
ra'ti-o (ră'shî-ō; ră'shō), *n.* Quotient of one magnitude divided by another of like kind; fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree; rate; proportion.
ra'ti-oc'i-nate (răsh'î-ōs'î-năt), *v. i.* To reason.
ra'ti-oc'i-na'tion (-nă'shŭn), *n.* Reasoning, or the mental process of exact thinking; a specific process of reason. — **ra'ti-oc'i-na-tive** (-ōs'î-nă-tiv), *a.*
ra'tion (ră'shŭn; răsh'ŭn), *n.* An allowance of provisions, esp. a fixed daily allowance.
ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-ăl), *a.* Having reason or understanding; reasoning; of or pert. to reason; agreeable to reason; intelligent; sensible; *Math.*, not involving a surd. — **Syn.** Reasonable.
ra'tion-a'le (-ă'lē), *n.* An explanation or exposition of the principles of some opinion, hypothesis, etc.; also, the principles.
ra'tion-al-ism (răsh'ŭn-ăl-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine or system of those who base their religious opinions on reason rather than revelation; the theory that reason is a source of knowledge independent of sense perceptions. — **ra'tion-al-ist**, *n.* — **ra'tion-al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*
ra'tion-al-i-ty (-ăl'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). Quality or state of being rational.
ra'tion-al-ize (răsh'ŭn-ăl-îz), *v. t.* To make rational; endow with reason; interpret in the manner of a rationalist; convert to rationalism; form a rational conception of.
ra'tion-al-ly, *adv.* of RATIONAL. See -LY.
rat'ite (răt'it), *a.* Having a flat breastbone; of or pert. to a division of birds including the ostrich, emu, cassowary, etc.
rat'line (-lîn), *n.* One of the small transverse ropes attached to a ship's shrouds to serve as steps.
rats'bane' (răts'băn'), *n.* Rat poison; esp., white arsenic.
rat-tan' (ră-tăn'), *n.* Any of certain climbing palms with remarkably long stems; a portion of one of these stems; a rattan cane or switch.
rat-teen' (-tēn'), *n.* A kind of thick woolen stuff.
rat'ten (răt'n), *v. t. & i.* To deprive of the machinery, tools, etc., used in one's employment (as by destroying or stealing them), to coerce an employer. *Cant.*
rat'tle (răt'l), *v. i.* To make a quick succession of sharp noises, as by collision

of hard bodies; clatter; *Colloq.*, talk rapidly and idly; chatter; move or go with a rattling noise. — *v. t.* To cause to make a rattling sound; say, perform, affect, etc., in a brisk, lively fashion, esp. with a rattle; *Colloq.*, disconcert. — *n.* A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; an instrument (as a toy, etc.) for making a rattling sound; noise; racket; esp., noisy, rapid talk; chatter; a noise in the throat, as at the approach of death (**death rattle**).
rat'tler (răt'lēr), *n.* One that rattles; specif., a rattlesnake.
rat'tle-snake' (răt'l-snāk'), *n.* Any of certain venomous snakes having horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail, which rattle sharply when shaken.
rat'tle-trap' (-trăp'), *n.* Knickknacks (usually in *pl.*); anything noisily shaky, esp. a vehicle.
rau'cous (rô'kŭs), *a.* Hoarse; harsh; rough. — **rau'ci-ty** (rô'si-tî), *n.*
rav'age (răv'ăj), *n.* Desolation by violence; devastation; havoc; waste. — **Syn.** Spoliation, desolation, pillage; plunder, spoil. — *v. t.* To lay waste; spoil; plunder; desolate. — **Syn.** Destroy, ruin, waste, pillage, devastate, sack. — **rav'ag-er**, *n.*
rave (răv), *v. i.* To talk, declaim, or act as if mad or wild; rage; talk with excessive enthusiasm or excitement. — *v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy.
rav'el (răv'l), *v. t.* To let fall into a tangled mass; entangle; involve; undo the texture of; untwist; unweave or unknot; disentangle; make plain. — *v. i.* To become raveled.
rave'lin (răv'lîn), *n.* In fortification, a detached work, with two embankments which make a salient angle.
rav'en (răv'n), **rav'in** (-în), *n.* Rapine; rapacity; prey; plunder.
rav'en (răv'n), *v. t.* To devour with great eagerness. — *v. i.* To prey with rapacity; to be greedy; show rapacity.
ra'ven (ră'v'n), *n.* A glossy black bird of the crow kind. — *a.* Glossy black, like the raven; jet black.
rav'en-ous (răv'n-ŭs), *a.* Rapacious; voracious; eager for prey or gratification.
ra-vine' (ră-vēn'), *n.* A depression worn out by running water, larger than a gully and smaller than a valley.
rav'ing (răv'ing), *p. a.* Talking wildly; delirious.
rav'ish (răv'ish), *v. t.* To seize and carry away by violence; transport with emotion, esp. with joy or delight; abduct (a woman); rape. — **Syn.** Entrance, enrapture. — **rav'ish-ment** (-mēt), *n.*

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

raw (rô), *a.* Not cooked; in the natural state; little changed by art; unrefined; crude; immature; unpracticed; deprived of skin; galled; disagreeably damp or cold; chilly; bleak. — *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place.

raw/boned' (rô'bônd'), *a.* Having little flesh; gaunt.

raw/hide' (-hîd'), *n.* Untanned cattle skin; whip of untanned (or raw) hide.

raw/ish, *a.* Somewhat raw.

ray (râ), *n.* One of the lines of light which appear to radiate from a bright object; any line of radiant energy, or a stream of particles traveling in the same line, as in radioactive phenomena; a thin line like a ray, esp., one of a number diverging from a center; light of a ray or rays; radiance; a glance; sight; vision; a raylike part of a flower. — *v. i.* To emit rays; issue as rays; radiate.

ray, *n.* Any of numerous fishes, including the skate, torpedo, and sting ray, typically having the body very flat up and down and expanded laterally.

raze (râz), *v. t.* To cut or wound slightly; graze; erase; lay level with the ground; overthrow; destroy. — **Syn.** Demolish, prostrate, ruin.

ra-zee' (râ-zê'), *n.* A ship which has her upper deck cut away. — *v. t.* To cut down a ship thus; abridge by cutting out parts.

ra/zor (râ'zêr), *n.* A keen-edged instrument used in shaving.

ra/zor-back' (râ'zêr-bâk'), *n.* A thin-bodied, long-legged, wild-hill hog. *Chiefly Southwestern U. S.*

re (râ), *n.* A syllable applied in solmization to the second tone of the scale.

re-. A prefix denoting: (1) *Back, as back to an original or former state or position, or in opposition; as in recline, refuge, recall, etc.*

(2) *Again, chiefly by way of repetition or restoration; as in rejoin, to join again; reattach, to attach again; renew, etc.*

reach (rêch), *v. t.* To extend; stretch out; pass to another; hand over; touch, seize, or the like, by extending a part of the body, esp. the hand; extend to; stretch out as far as; arrive at; come to; attain to; strike with a missile; influence or impress. — *v. i.* To stretch out the hand or arm as if to touch or grasp something; strain after something; extend; stretch out; sail on one's course with the wind forward of the beam; get or make its way (to a place, point, etc.); also, of a gun, sound, or thelike, to carry; of the eye, to see. — *n.* Act of reaching or stretching out; power of seizing, touch-

ing, etc., or, esp., extent of such power; power of attainment; extent or range of force, capacity, etc.; an extent; expanse; a course of sailing with the wind forward of the beam but not so as to compel tacking.

re-act' (rê-âkt'), *v. i.* To return an impulse or impression; resist action by an opposite force; act in mutual or reciprocal opposition; respond to a stimulus; act or move in a contrary direction or manner.

re-ac'tion (-âk'shŭn), *n.* The force which a body opposes to a force acting upon it; reciprocal or return action or influence; chemical transformation or change; a chemical process or its result; depression consequent on overexertion or overstimulation; heightened activity succeeding depression or shock; a counter tendency or contrary movement.

re-ac'tion-a-ry (-â-rî), *a.* Of or pert. to reaction. — *n.; pl.* -ARIES (-rîz). One who favors reaction; esp., one who seeks to undo political progress.

read (rêd), *pret. & p. p.* of READ. — *a.* Versed in books.

read (rêd), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* READ (rêd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* READ'ING (rêd'ing). To interpret (as a riddle, etc.); foresee; foretell; go over, esp. understandingly, as characters or words, with or without utterance; peruse; learn of by perusal; discern by observation of signs, as facial expression; attribute (a meaning, explanation, etc.) to what is read; register; indicate; make a special study of, as by perusing books. — *v. i.* To perform the act of reading; learn by reading (usually with *of*); have import, be in effect, when read (as, his ticket *reads* to Boston, via Providence); study, esp. by reading; appear in writing or print. — *n.* Reading; spell of reading.

read'a-ble (rêd'â-b'l), *a.* Legible; worth reading; interesting.

read'er (-êr), *n.* One who reads; a book for instruction and practice in reading.

read'i-ly (rêd'î-lî), *adv.* In a ready manner; without delay or objection; cheerfully; quickly; easily.

read'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being ready; preparation; willingness; ease or facility of performance. — **Syn.** Quickness, expedition, promptitude, promptness; aptitude, aptness, knack, skill, expertness, dexterity, ease.

read'ing (rêd'ing), *n.* Act of one who reads; perusal; recital; a public recital; study of books; literary scholarship; form in which anything is written; version; written or printed matter to be

âlê, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; îce, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

read; manner of rendering something written; interpretation; that which is indicated so that it may be read, as the *reading* of a barometer.

re'ad-just' (rē'd-jŭst'), *v. t.* To adjust anew; rearrange.

read'y (rēd'ī), *a.*; **READ'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Prepared or supplied with what is needed for some act or event; prepared, fitted, or placed for immediate movement, action, or use; immediately liable; likely (esp. with *to*); prepared in mind or disposition; willing; disposed; quick; dexterous; expert; prompt; at hand; available; handy. — **Syn.** Expeditious, unhesitating; apt, skillful, facile; easy, opportune; free, cheerful. — **adv.** In a state of preparation (with a participle; as, *ready-cooked meat*).

read'y-made', *a.* Made beforehand; not made-to-order; not original.

re-a'gent (rē-ā'jēnt), *n.* In chemistry, any substance which, from its capacity for certain reactions, is used in detecting, examining, or measuring substances, etc.

re'al (rē'al; *Sp.* rā-āl'), *n.* A small Spanish silver coin.

re'al (rē'al), *a.* Of or pert. to things themselves; pert. to, or consisting of, immovable property, as lands or tenements (opp. to *personal*); actual; existing inherently; genuine. — **Syn.** Substantive, positive, absolute, veritable, authentic, true.

re'al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the objects of sense perception are derivative from higher realities; the doctrine that the physical world generally has objective being; preoccupation with, or devotion to, fact; in art and literature, fidelity to nature or to real life; representation without idealization. — **re'al-ist**, *n.* — **re'al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

re'al-i-ty (rē-āl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State or quality of being real; actual being; that which is real.

re'al-i-za'tion (rē'al-ī-zā'shŭn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* A realizing; state of being realized; an instance or a product of realizing.

re'al-ize (rē'al-īz), *v. t.* To make real; accomplish; cause to seem real; conceive as real; apprehend clearly; convert into money; obtain by plans and efforts; gain; of property, to bring by sale or investment. — *v. i.* To convert property into money.

re'al-ly (rē'al-ī), *adv.* In a real manner. **realm** (rēlm), *n.* A kingdom; province; region; domain.

re'al-ty (rē'al-tī), *n.* Real estate or property; piece of real property.

ream (rēm), *n.* A quantity of paper, 20 quires, or 480 sheets (now often 500).

ream, *v. t.* To widen the opening of (a hole).

ream'er, *n.* Any of various tools to enlarge or shape a hole by turning.

re-an'i-mate (rē-ān'ī-māt), *v. t.* To animate anew; revive.

reap (rēp), *v. t.* To cut with a sickle, scythe, or machine, as grain; gather, as a harvest, by cutting; obtain or receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor; clear of a crop by reaping. — *v. i.* To reap something; gather a harvest. — **reap'er** (-ēr), *n.*

rear (rēr), *n.* The part of an army, fleet, or force which comes or is stationed behind the rest; back part; space or position behind, or at the back.

rear, *a.* Being at the back; hindmost.

rear, *v. t.* To raise or set up; erect by building; construct; elevate; breed and raise; to cause to grow, as plants; bring up to maturity; foster; instruct. — **Syn.** Lift, build, establish. — *v. i.* To rise up, esp. on the hind legs; become erect.

rear admiral. A naval officer. See **NAVY**.

re'ar-range' (rē'ā-rānj'), *v. t.* To arrange again or anew.

rear'ward (rēr'wērd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear.

rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* A consideration, motive, or judgment inducing or confirming a belief or influencing the will; a rational ground or motive; a statement offered as an explanation or justification; a ground or cause; the power or faculty of comprehending and inferring; intellect; a sane or sound mind; sanity; a sane or sound view or consideration; right thinking; justice; propriety. — **Syn.** Understanding, sense. — *v. i.* To hold discussion or argument; discourse; converse; think in logical forms; infer or conclude from a consideration of data or premises. — *v. t.* To consider; seek by reasoning; debate; discuss; support with reasons; explain; justify, persuade, or affect by reasoning or argument.

rea'son-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Having the faculty of reason; rational; governed by reason; just; not excessive or immoderate. — **Syn.** Equitable, fair, moderate.

rea'son-ing (rē'z'n-ing), *n.* Act or process of one who reasons; reasons arranged and developed; course of argument.

rea'son-less, *a.* Without, or lacking in, reason.

re'as-sure' (rē'ā-shōōr'), *v. t.* To assure anew; restore confidence to; reinsure.

Ré'au'mur' ther-mom'e-ter (rā'ō'-

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

mür'). A thermometer so graduated that 0° marks the freezing point and 80° the boiling point of water. Abbr. *R.*

re-bate' (rē-bāt'), *v. t.* To deduct from; discount from; allow a discount to. — **re-bat'er**, *n.*

re-bate' (rē-bāt'; rē'bāt), *n.* Deduction; abatement; remission or payment back.

re-bel' (rē-bél'), *v. i.*; -BELLED' (-bēld'); -BEL'LING. To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of one's ruler or government; revolt; exhibit opposition or repugnance.

reb'el (rēb'ēl), *a.* Of or pert. to rebels or rebellion; rebellious. — *n.* One who rebels or is in rebellion.

re-bel'ion (rē-bēl'yŏn), *n.* Act of rebelling; open resistance to, or defiance of, any authority. — **Syn.** Revolt, insurrection, mutiny.

re-bel'ious (-yŏs), *a.* Engaged in rebellion; disposed to rebel; insubordinate; resisting treatment or operation; refractory.

re-bound' (rē-bound'), *v. i.* To spring back on collision or impact; reëcho; resound; bound as if on impact. — **Syn.** Recoil. — *n.* A rebounding; resilience.

re-buff' (rē-bŭf'), *n.* A brusque refusal; snub; beating back; any sharp check; repulse. — *v. t.* To administer a rebuff to; drive, beat, or blow back.

re-buke' (-bŭk'), *v. t.* To reprimand; chide severely; reprove; censure. — *n.* A sharp reproof; reprimand.

re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -BUSES (-ēz). Enigmatical representation of words and phrases by pictures of objects the names of which resemble the words; a riddle made up of such representations.

re-but' (rē-bŭt'), *v. t. & i.* To contradict or oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof; refute.

re-but'tal (rē-bŭt'dl), *n.* Act of rebutting; the giving of evidence in a law suit to destroy the effect of evidence given by the other side.

re-cal'ci-trant (rē-kāl'si-trānt), *a.* Showing opposition; refractory.

re-call' (rē-kōl'), *v. t.* To call or summon back; call back to mind; recollect; renew; revive; restore; revoke; annul; retract; withdraw. — *n.* Act of recalling, or a sound or signal used to recall; the removal of a public official from office by popular vote.

re-cant' (-kānt'), *v. t. & i.* To withdraw or repudiate formally (opinions formerly expressed); take back openly; retract. — **Syn.** Abjure, revoke, recall, disavow, disown, renounce. — **re-can-ta'tion** (rē-kān-tā'shŏn), *n.*

re'ca-pit'u-late (rē-kā-pit'ŭ-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. To repeat or restate briefly, as the points in a discourse; summarize. — **re'ca-pit'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŏn), *n.*

re-cap'ture (rē-kāp'tŭr), *n.* Recovery by capture; that which is recaptured. — *v. t.* To capture again.

re-cast' (rē-kāst'), *v. t.* To mold or cast anew; reconstruct.

re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. i.* To move back or away; retreat; retire; withdraw from a position of asserting, etc. — **Syn.** Retrograde; desist.

re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. i.* To cede back.

re-ceipt' (rē-sēt'), *n.* A formula according to which things are to be taken or combined, or some effect is to be produced; that which is received (usually in *pl.*); act of receiving; reception; a writing acknowledging the receiving of goods or money. — **Syn.** Recipe, reception. — *v. t.* To give a receipt for; put a receipt on. — *v. i.* To give a receipt, as for money.

re-ceive'a-ble (-sēv'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or that must be, received; such that payment should be had (as, bills receivable).

re-ceive' (-sēv'), *v. t.* To take, as something that is offered, sent, paid, or the like; accept; gain the knowledge of from some communication; of a custom or practice, to adopt; apprehend; comprehend; permit to enter, as into one's house; greet; admit; have capacity for; hold; contain; come into possession of; get, acquire, etc., from without; experience; support, catch, bear; take. — *v. i.* To be a recipient; get; accept; admit; receive visitors; be at home to receive calls.

re-ceive'r (-sēv'ēr), *n.* One that receives; one who receives money due; a treasurer; a person appointed to receive, and hold in trust, property under litigation; that portion of a telegraph or telephone by which the electric currents are converted into visible or audible signals.

re-ceive'r-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.

re'cen-cy (rē-sēn-sī), *n.* State or quality of being recent.

re-cen'sion (rē-sēn'shŏn), *n.* The review of a text by an editor; a text so revised.

re'cent (rē-sēnt), *a.* Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not already known, familiar, etc.; modern. — **re-cent-ly**, *adv.*

re-cep'ta-cle (rē-sēp'tā-k'l), *n.* That which serves to receive and contain something; a repository; the torus of a flower.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

re-cep'tion (rě-sěp'shǎn), *n.* Act of receiving; state of being received; receipt; admission; manner of receiving, esp. visitors; entertainment; an occasion of receiving guests; acceptance, as of an opinion.

re-cep'tive (rě-sěp'tív), *a.* Able or inclined to take in, absorb, hold, or contain.

re-cess' (rě-sēs'; rě'sēs), *n.* Suspension of business for a brief time; a short intermission; an inner or retired place or part; an indentation; an alcove, niche.

re-ces'sion (rě-sěsh'ǎn), *n.* A ceding back.

re-ces'sion (rě-sěsh'ǎn), *n.* Act or fact of receding or retiring; withdrawal.

re-ces'sion-al (-ǎl), *a.* Of or pert. to recession; pert. to a recess, or interval. — *n.* A recessional hymn. — **reces-sional hymn**, a hymn sung during the recession of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the robing room.

re-ces'sive (-sēs'ív), *a.* Tending to go back; receding.

re-cher'ché' (rě-shě'r'shā'), *a.* [F.] Sought out with care; choice; of rare quality or attractiveness.

rec'i-pe (rěs'í-pě), *n.*; *pl.* -PES (-pēz). A formula for making some combination or preparation; a receipt.

re-cip'i-ent (rě-síp'í-ěnt), *n.* A receiver. — *a.* Receiving; receptive.

re-cip'ro-cal (-rě-kál), *a.* Done or rendered by each to the other; mutually interchangeable; complementary. — **Syn.** Mutual, correlative, convertible. — *n.* That which is reciprocal to another thing; the quotient of unity divided by any quantity. — **re-cip'ro-cal-ly**, *adv.*

re-cip'ro-cate (-kāt), *v. i.* To move forward and backward alternately; act interchangeably; alternate; be correspondent or equivalent; make a return for something done or given. — *v. t.* To give and return mutually; make correspondent or equivalent. — **re-cip'ro-ca'tion** (-kā'shǎn), *n.*

rec'i-proc'i-ty (rěs'í-prōs'í-tí), *n.* State of being reciprocal; mutual action and reaction; reciprocal obligations, rights, etc.; that relation or policy as to trade, etc., between countries under which special advantages are granted by each to the other.

re-cit'al (rě-sít'ǎl), *n.* Act of reciting; rehearsal; a telling in detail; narration; account; story; narrative; in music, a performance by one person. — **Syn.** Recitation, enumeration.

rec'i-ta'tion (rěs'í-tā'shǎn), *n.* Act of

reciting; delivery before an audience of something memorized; that which is delivered; a repeating of a prepared lesson by pupils before a teacher.

rec'i-ta-tive' (-tā-těv'), *n.* A kind of musical recitation resembling declamation; a piece of music intended for such recitation.

re-cite' (rě-sít'), *v. t. & i.* To repeat, as something prepared or committed to memory; tell over; enumerate. — **Syn.** Narrate, recount, recapitulate.

reck (rěk), *v. i.* *Archaic or Poetic.* To take heed; care; mind; be of account or interest; matter. — *v. t.* To make account of; care for; heed; regard; concern.

reck'less (rěk'lēs), *a.* Rashly negligent; utterly heedless; careless.

reck'on (rěk'n), *v. t.* To count; enumerate; compute; calculate; estimate by rank or quality; account; esteem; repute; charge or attribute to one, as having a certain quality or value; impute; conclude; think; suppose. — **Syn.** Number, estimate; value. — *v. i.* To make an enumeration or computation; come to an accounting; settle; depend; rely (with *on*); *Colloq.*, to think; suppose; guess.

reck'on-ing, *n.* Act of one who reckons; calculation; settlement of obligations, liabilities, etc.; calculation of a ship's position; the position so determined.

re-claim' (rě-klām'), *v. t.* To call back; rescue from being wild, waste, etc.; call back to rectitude; reform; demand the return of as a right. — **Syn.** Recover, restore, amend, correct.

rec'la-ma'tion (rěk'lā-mā'shǎn), *n.* Act or process of reclaiming.

rec'li-na'tion (-lī-nā'shǎn), *n.* A leaning or reclining.

re-cline' (rě-klīn'), *v. i. & i.* To lean, incline, etc.; place in, or be in, a recumbent position.

re-cluse' (rě-klōōs'), *a.* Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or public notice; solitary. — *n.* One who lives reclusive, as a hermit.

re-clu'sion (-klōō'zhǎn), *n.* Act of becoming, or state of being, a recluse; seclusion; imprisonment, esp. solitary.

re-clu'sive (-sív), *a.* Affording or involving reclusion.

rec'og-ni'tion (rěk'ōg-nish'ǎn), *n.* Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; formal acknowledgment or avowal, as of a fact or claim.

re-cog'ni-zance (rě-kōg'nī-zǎns; rě-kōn'í-), *n.* An obligation entered into before some court of record or magistrate by which a person binds himself

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

to do or forbear some act; the sum liable to forfeiture on such an obligation.

rec'og-nize (rĕk'ôg-nîz), *v. t.* To avow knowledge of; consent to admit, hold, or the like; admit with a formal acknowledgment; acknowledge formally; acknowledge as the one entitled to be heard at the time; give the floor to; know again; identify as previously known; acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation; show appreciation of (services, etc.). — **rec'og-niz'a-ble** (rĕk'ôg-nîz'â-b'l), *a.* — **rec'og-niz'er**, *n.* **re-cog-ni-zor'** (rĕ-kôg'nî-zôr'; rĕ-kôn'-l), *n.* One who makes a recognizance.

re-coil' (-koil'), *v. i.* To retreat, draw back, or fall back; shrink; rebound; spring back; rebound or return to or as to the source or starting point. — *n.* A starting or falling back; rebound; shrinking; state of having recoiled.

re'col-lect' (rĕ'kô-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To collect again; gather; rally; recover; compose (one's self).

rec'ol-lect' (rĕ'kô-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To recall the knowledge of; call to mind; remember; reflexively, to compose (one's self); recover command of (one's self).

rec'ol-lec-tion (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act or power of recollecting, or calling to mind; remembrance; memory; that which is recollected. — **Syn.** Reminiscence.

re'com-mence' (rĕ'kô-mĕns'), *v. t. & i.* To commence again; to renew.

rec'om-mend' (rĕk'ô-mĕnd'), *v. t.* To commit; consign; commend to favorable notice; commit to another's acceptance, with favoring representations; make acceptable; attract favor to; advise; counsel. — **rec'om-mend'a-to-ry** (-mĕn'dâ-tô-ri), *a.*

rec'om-men-da-tion (-mĕn-dâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of recommending; that which commends to favor, or acceptance; a letter of recommendation.

re'com-mit' (rĕ'kô-mît'), *v. t.* To commit or intrust again; refer again to a committee.

rec'om-pense (rĕk'ô-m-pĕns), *v. t.* To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; compensate; give compensation for; atone for. — **Syn.** Repay, requite, reward, remunerate. — *n.* An equivalent returned; compensation; requital.

re-con'cen-tra'do (râ-kôn'sĕn-trâ'dô), *n.; pl. -dos* (*Sp.* -dôs). [*Sp.*] One who has been subjected to reconcentration.

re-con'cen-tra'tion (rĕ-kôn'sĕn-trâ'shŭn), *n.* The concentrating of the rural population in or about towns for administrative convenience, as in Cuba during 1895-98.

rec'on-cil'a-ble (rĕk'ôn-sil'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reconciled.

rec'on-cile (-sil), *v. t.* To cause to be friendly again; restore to harmony; adjust, as a quarrel; settle; bring to acquiescence or content; make consistent or congruous; bring to agreement. — **Syn.** Reunite, pacify.

rec'on-cil-i-a'tion (-sil'î-â'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled.

rec'on-dite (rĕk'ôn-dit), *a.* Hidden from the mental view; obscure; dealing in things abstruse; profound. — **Syn.** Deep, abstract; secret, hidden, mystic, mysterious, abstruse, occult, esoteric.

re-con'nois-sance (rĕ-kôn'nois-sâns), *n.* Act of reconnoitering; preliminary survey or examination.

rec'on-noi'ter, **rec'on-noi'tre** (rĕk'ô-noi'tĕr), *v. t.* To make a preliminary examination or survey of, esp. for military or engineering operations. — *v. i.* To make a reconnoissance.

re'con-struct' (rĕ'kôn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct again.

re'con-struc-tion (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of reconstructing; [usually *cap.*] the process of reorganizing the governments of those Southern States, after the Civil War, which had passed ordinances of secession.

re-cord' (rĕ-kôrd'), *v. t.* To commit to writing, printing, or the like; transcribe or enter, as in a book, in order to preserve evidence of, or on a cylinder, disk, etc., for reproduction, as by a phonograph; register; enroll.

re'cord (rĕk'ôrd; -ôrd), *n.* Reduction to writing as evidence; also, the writing; a register; an official writing recording public acts; an official copy of a document; something written or transcribed to perpetuate a knowledge of events; that on which such record is made; the cylinder or disk used to reproduce sounds in phonographs, etc.; the perforated paper roll of an automatic piano player, etc.; the known facts in the course of anything; the best recorded performance in any competitive sport.

re-cord'er (rĕ-kôrd'ĕr), *n.* The chief judicial officer of some cities or boroughs; one who records, esp. officially; a recording instrument, esp., an autographic one.

re-count' (rĕ-kount'), *v. t.* To tell over; relate in detail; rehearse; enumerate.

re-coup' (rĕ-kôop'), *v. t.* To get compensation for; reimburse; indemnify.

re-course' (rĕ-kôrs'), *n.* Resort or application for assistance; a source of aid; person or thing resorted to; access; admittance.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recânt, makĕr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ũse, ũnite,

re-cov'er (rê-kûv'êr), *v. t.* To get again; regain; gain as a compensation; obtain title to by a judicial decision; make up for; retrieve; repair the loss or injury of; restore from sickness, etc.; cure; heal; overcome; get better from (sickness, etc.); rescue; deliver. — **Syn.** Retake, resume, recruit. — *v. i.* To regain health or a former (good) state; obtain judgment in one's favor in a suit for something.

re-cov'er-y (-î), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-îz). Act of recovering.

rec're-ant (rêk'rê-ânt), *a.* Crying for mercy; craven; apostate; false; unfaithful. — *n.* One who begs for mercy; a deserter; apostate.

re'-cre-ate', *v. t.* To create anew. — **re'-cre-a-tion**, *n.*

rec're-ate (rêk'rê-ât), *v. t.* To give fresh life to; reanimate; revive; refresh; divert; amuse. — *v. i.* To take recreation.

rec're-a-tion (-â'shûn), *n.* Act of recreating; state or fact of being recreated; refreshment; diversion. — **rec're-a-tive** (rêk'rê-â-tîv), *a.*

re-crim'i-nate (rê-krîm'î-nât), *v. i. & t.* To accuse in return. — **re-crim'i-na-tion** (-nâ'shûn), *n.*

re-cru-des'cence (rê'krôo-dês'êns), *n.* Renewed severity of a disease, wound, sore, etc. — **re-cru-des'cent** (-ênt), *a.*

re-cruit' (rê-krôôt'), *v. t.* To supply with new men, as an army; fill up by enlistment; muster; raise; renew in strength or health; invigorate again. — *v. i.* To gain new supplies of men for service; gain health, spirits, etc.; recuperate. — *n.* A newly enlisted soldier.

rec'tal (rêk'tâl), *a.* Of or pert. to the rectum.

rec'tan-gle (rêk'tân'g'l), *n.* A right-angled parallelogram. — **rec-tan-gu-lar** (rêk'tân'gû-lâr), *a.*

rec'ti-fy (rêk'tî-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make or set right; amend; refine or purify, esp. by repeated distillation. — **-fi-ca-tion** (-fî-kâ'shûn), *n.*

rec'ti-lin'e-ar (-lîn'ê-âr), *a.* Moving in a straight line; forming a straight line; formed or bounded by straight lines.

rec'ti-tude (rêk'tî-tûd), *n.* Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity.

rec'tor (-têr), *n.* A clergyman in charge of a parish; the head of a university, school, etc. — **rec-to'ri-al** (rêk-tô'rî-âl), *a.*

rec'tor-ate (-ât), *n.* Office, rank, station, or term of a rector.

rec'to-ry (rêk'tô-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). In England, a benefice held by a rector; a rector's house; parsonage.

rec'tum (-tûm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tâ). The terminal part of the intestine.

re-cum'bent (rê-kûm'bênt), *a.* Leaning; reclining; lying.

re-cu'per-ate (-kû'pêr-ât), *v. t.* To recover; regain; restore to health. — *v. i.* To recover health or strength; convalesce. — **re-cu'per-a-tion** (-â'shûn), *n.* — **re-cu'per-a-tive** (-â-tîv), *a.*

re-cur' (rê-kûr'), *v. i.* To resort; have recourse; go or come back in thought or discourse; come again to mind; come up again for consideration; occur or appear again. — **re-cur'ence** (-kûr'êns), *n.*

re-cur'rent (-ênt), *a.* Returning from time to time; recurring, as fever.

re-curve' (-kûrv'), *v. t. & i.* To curve in an unusual direction; bend back or down. — **re-cur'vate** (-kûr'vât), *a.*

rec'u-san-cy (rêk'û-zân-sî), *n.* State of being recusant; nonconformity.

rec'u-sant (-zânt), *a.* Refusing, as to submit; dissentient; specif., *Eng. Hist.*, refusing to attend services of the Established Church. — *n.* A dissenter; nonconformist.

red (rêd), *a.* Having, or characterized by, the color of red.

red, *n.* A fundamental color, appearing at the lower end of the visible spectrum; any pigment or dye that colors red; a thing, animal, or person that is red or dressed in red; [*cap.*] *Cant*, an extreme anarchist.

re-dan' (rê-dân'), *n.* A work of fortification having two parapets forming a salient angle toward the enemy.

red'breast' (rêd'brêst'), *n.* An animal having a red breast; esp., the robin.

red'coat' (rêd'kô't), *n.* One who wears a red coat; specif., a British soldier, the typical uniform formerly being red.

red cross. The cross (red on white field) of St. George, England's national emblem; a red Greek cross on a white field, adopted as the badge of neutrality in war; [*in form Red Cross*] any of the national societies for alleviating sufferings in war or calamity.

red'den (rêd'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become red or reddish; flush; blush.

red'dish (-îsh), *a.* Somewhat red.

rede (rêd), *n.* Counsel or advice; scheme; plan; method; a telling of something; story; tale. *Archaic or Poetic.*

re-deem' (rê-dêm'), *v. t.* To buy back; recover, as pledged property, remove the obligation of, as a note, by paying what is due; ransom or liberate as from captivity or obligation; deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties, esp. by the atonement of Christ; fulfill, as a

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menti; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝛ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

promise; make amends for; atone for. — **re-deem'a-ble**, *a.*
re-deem'er (-ēr), *n.* One who redeems; esp. [cap.], Christ.
re-demp'tion (rē-dēmp'shŭn), *n.* A redeeming; state of being redeemed. — **Syn.** Ransom, deliverance, salvation.
re-demp'tion-er (-ēr), *n.* Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, secured passage on credit, binding himself to be sold into service for a stipulated time; one who redeems himself, as from debt or servitude.
re-demp'tive (-tīv), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem.
re-demp'to-ry (-tō-rī), *a.* Paid for ransom; serving to redeem.
red'-hot', *a.* Of a red heat; excited; furious.
re-din'te-grate (rē-dīn'tō-grāt), *v. t.* To make whole again; renew; restore.
re-di-rect' (rē-dī-rēkt'), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the examination of a witness after cross-examination.
red'-let'ter day. A holy day marked in the calendar with red letters; a day that is fortunate or happy.
red'o-lence (rēd'ō-lēns), *n.* Quality of being redolent; fragrance.
red'o-lent (-lēt), *a.* Diffusing fragrance; odorous (usually with *of*).
re-dou'ble (rē-dūb'l), *v. i. & t.* To double in size, amount, or degree; double again; re-echo; reflect.
re-doubt' (rē-dout'), *v.* In fortification, a work within an outwork, or a small inclosed work used esp. in fortifying tops of hills, passes, etc.
re-doubt'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Formidable; dread; worthy of respect or reverence.
re-dound' (-dound'), *v. i.* To flow back as an effect; conduce; contribute; result.
red pepper. Cayenne pepper.
re-dress' (rē-drēs'), *v. t.* To set right, as a wrong; repair, as an injury; make amends for; remedy; relieve; make amends to; relieve of a thing unjust or oppressive. — *n.* Reparation of wrong; amends; correction; reformation.
red'skin' (rēd'skīn'), *n.* A North American Indian.
red'start' (rēd'stärt'), *n.* A European singing bird; a flycatching warbler of North America.
red tape. Tape used in public offices; hence, official formality and delay. — **red'-tap'ism** (-tāp'iz'm), *n.*
red'top' (rēd'tōp'), *n.* A kind of pasture and lawn grass.
re-duce' (rē-dūs'), *v. t.*; **-DUCED'** (-dūst'); **-duc'ing** (-dūs'ing). To restore to its proper place or condition, as a dislo-

cated bone; bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc.; change the denominations of (a quantity) or the form of (an expression) without changing the value; bring to a certain condition by grinding, pounding, rubbing, etc.; bring to the metallic state by removal of nonmetallic elements; remove oxygen from; bring (to obedience, order, etc.), by compulsion; lower, degrade; bring to terms; conquer; subdue. — **Syn.** Diminish, lessen, minimize, curtail; subject, subjugate. — **re-duc'i-ble** (rē-dūs'i-b'l), *a.*
re-duc'tion (-dūk'shŭn), *n.* A reducing; state of being reduced.
re-dun'dance (-dūn'dāns), *pl.* **-DANCES** (-dān-sēz), **re-dun'dan-cy** (-dān-sī), *pl.* **-DANCIES** (-sīz), *n.* Quality or state of being redundant; superfluity; excess, that which is redundant. — **Syn.** Tautology, pleonasm, verbosity, verbiage, prolixity, diffuseness, circumlocution.
re-dun'dant (-dānt), *a.* Exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; pleonastic. — **Syn.** Superfluous, excessive, overflowing. — **re-dun'dant-ly**, *adv.*
re-du'pli-cate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* Double; doubled. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To redouble; repeat. — **re-du'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*
red'wing' (rēd'wīng'), *n.* A European thrush having the under wing coverts red; a red-winged blackbird.
red'wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Any wood yielding a red dye, or the tree furnishing the wood; any of various trees having reddish wood; a California timber tree of the pine family, attaining great height, or its handsome brownish red wood.
re-ech'o (rē-ēk'ō), *v. t. & i.* To echo back, reverberate. — *n.* An echo of an echo.
reed (rēd) *n.* Any of various bamboolike grasses or their slender, often jointed, stems; a growth or mass of reeds; an arrow; a musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a pastoral pipe; a thin, elastic tongue, as of wood or metal, vibrated by an air current, as in a horn, clarinet, etc.
reed'y (rēd'ī), *a.* Abounding in reeds; made of or like a reed or reeds; of the quality of a reed instrument in tone.
reef (rēf), *n.* A ridge of rocks or sand at or near the surface of the water.
reef, *n.* That part of a sail taken in or let out to regulate the size; act of reefing. — *v. t. & i.* To reduce (a sail) by rolling or folding up part of it.
reef'er (rēf'ēr), *n.* One who reefs; a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd
 recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite

heavy close-fitting, usually double-breasted, jacket.

reek (rĕk), *n.* Smoke; vapor; steam; an exhalation; a disagreeable fume or smell. — *v. i.* To emit vapor, usually warm and moist; to fume; steam; exhale.

reel (rĕl), *n.* A lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders; music suited for this dance; the Virginia reel.

reel, *n.* A revolvable device on which yarn, cordage, or the like, is wound. — *v. t.* To wind on a reel; draw by reeling a line (with *in*).

reel, *v. i.* To turn round and round; whirl; of the mind, head, or the like, to be giddy; be in a whirl; give way; waver, as a line in battle; walk or move unsteadily. — *n.* Act or motion of reeling or staggering.

re'e-lect', *v. t.*, **re'e-lec'tion**, *n.* See **RE-**

re-en-force' (rĕ'ĕn-fōrs'), *v. t.* To strengthen with new material, or support; strengthen with additional troops or ships.

re-en-forced' concrete. Concrete having within its mass iron or steel supports.

re-en-force'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of reinforcing; state of being reënforced; that which reënforces; esp., *pl.*, additional troops or ships.

re-en'ter (-ĕn'tēr), *v. t. & i.* To enter again. — **re-en'try** (-trĭ), *n.*

re-en'ter-ing angle. Angle pointing inward.

re'es-tab'lish (rĕ'ĕs-tăb'lish), *v. t.* See **RE-**, 2.

reeve (rĕv), *n.* Female of the ruff (bird).

reeve, *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* ROVE (rōv), REEVED (rĕvd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* REEV'ING. *Naut.* To pass, as the end of a rope, through a hole in a block, cleat, etc.; fasten by passing through or around something; pass a rope through.

reeve, *n.* A former English administrative official who was in part a steward, bailiff, or overseer.

re-fec'tion (rĕ-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Recreation or refreshment; repast; lunch.

re-fec'to-ry (-tō-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A room for refreshment; orig., a dining hall in a convent.

re-fer' (-fūr'), *v. t.*; -FERRED' (-fūrd'); -FER'RING. To assign, ascribe, or attribute, as to a class, cause, source, motive (as, he *referred* the phenomena to electrical disturbances; she *refers* her recovery to Providence); send or direct elsewhere, as for aid, information, decision, etc.; make over or submit to another. — **Syn.** Ascribe, attribute, impute, charge. — *v. i.* To have relation or reference; relate; point; direct

attention; make reference; have recourse; apply; direct inquiry for information, as in respect to one's integrity, capacity, etc.

ref'er-a-ble (rĕf'ĕr-ă-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being referred.

ref'er-ee' (-ĕ'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred for settlement; arbitrator.

ref'er-ence (rĕf'ĕr-ĕns), *n.* A referring; state of being referred; relation; respect; that which alludes to something; a specific direction of the attention, as to a passage or book; the passage or book referred to; one of whom inquiries can be made as to another; a written statement of the qualifications of an employee given by the employer.

ref'er-en'dum (-ĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -DA (-dă). The referring of measures already passed upon by the legislative body to the body of voters, or electorate, for approval or rejection; the right so to pass on laws or the vote by which this is done.

re-fine' (rĕ-fin'), *v. t.* To reduce to a fine or pure state; purify; cleanse; to purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, etc.; make elegant or excellent; polish; change, remove, or eliminate, by purifying. — *v. i.* To become pure; affect nicety or subtlety, as in thought; improve in delicacy, elegance, or excellence.

re-fine'ment (-fin'mĕnt), *n.* Act or result of refining; state of being refined; that which is refined; elegance; polish; culture. — **Syn.** Purification; politeness, gentility, cultivation, delicacy.

re-fin'er-y (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-ĭz). A building and apparatus for refining, esp. the refining of metals, oil, or sugar.

re-fit' (-fit'), *v. t.* To fit for use again; restore after damage or decay. — *v. i.* To get refitted; obtain fresh supplies or equipment. — *n.* A refitting.

re-flect' (-flĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw or cast back (as, a mirror *reflects* light); give back an image of; bring or cast as a result (as, to *reflect* credit on one). — *v. i.* To throw or turn back the thoughts (upon anything); contemplate; think seriously; cast or bring reproach, discredit, or the like; throw back light, heat, etc. — **Syn.** Cogitate, meditate, ponder, muse, consider.

re-flec'tion (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of reflecting; state of being reflected; return of light, heat, sound, etc., from surfaces; reflected light or heat; a reflected image; the bending back of a part on itself; a reflected part; reproach cast; imputation; mental consideration of some suggested idea; a thought, idea, or opinion formed, after contemplation. — **Syn.** Meditation,

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

contemplation, cogitation, consideration, thinking, animadversion.

re-flec'tive (rê-flêk'tiv), *a.* Throwing back images, light, etc.; deliberative; thoughtful; concerned with ideas; self-conscious; involving reflection.

re-flec'tor (-têr), *n.* One that reflects.

re'flex (rê'flêks), *a.* Bent, turned, or directed back; of light, etc., reflected; of thought, retroactive; introspective; produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return; in physiology, of, pert. to, or produced by, stimulus without any necessary intervention of consciousness (as, *reflex* action). — *n.* Reflection; reflected light or color; a reflection, or image; an involuntary movement due to reflex action.

re-flex'ive (rê-flêk'siv), *a.* Reflex (of mental acts); in grammar, denoting an action that is directed back on the agent or subject; referring back to the subject (as pronouns ending in *-self*). — *n.* A reflexive pronoun or verb.

ref'lu-ent (rêf'lôo-ênt), *a.* Flowing back; ebbing. — **ref'lu-ence** (-êns), *n.*

re'flux (rê'flûks), *n.* A flowing back.

re-form' (rê-fôrm'), *v. t.* To change into a new and improved form or condition; amend or improve by change of form, by removal of faults or abuses, etc.; restore to a former good state; amend; correct; improve. — **Syn.** Rectify, mend, repair, better, reclaim. — *v. i.* To return to a good state; amend or correct one's own character or habits. — *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved, or a case of such amendment.

ref'or-ma'tion (rêf'ôr-mâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of reforming; state of being reformed; correction; amendment; [*cap.*] the important religious movement in western Christendom beginning early in the 16th century and resulting in the formation of the various Protestant churches.

re-form'a-tive (rê-fôr-mâ-tiv), *a.* Tending to reform.

re-form'a-to-ry (-tô-ri), *a.* Tending to reformation. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-riz). A penal institution for young offenders.

re-formed' (-fôrméd'), *p. a.* Corrected; amended; — said specif. [*cap.*] of the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation or of various churches formed by Calvin and others who separated from Luther.

re-form'er (-fôr'mêr), *n.* One who effects or urges a reform.

re-fract' (-frâkt'), *v. t.* To subject (rays of light, heat, etc.) to refraction.

re-frac'tion (-frâk'shŭn), *n.* Deflection

of a ray of light, sound, etc., in passing obliquely from one medium into another in which its velocity is different, as from air into water.

re-frac'tive (-tiv), *a.* Serving or able to refract; pert. or due to refraction.

re-frac'tor (-têr), *n.* Anything that refracts.

re-frac'to-ry (-tô-ri), *a.* Obstinate; contumacious; unmanageable; resisting ordinary treatment; difficult to fuse, reduce, or the like. — **Syn.** Unruly, ungovernable. — **re-frac'to-ri-ly** (-ri-li), *adv.* — **re-frac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

re-frain' (-frân'), *v. i.* To hold back or aloof; forbear; abstain.

re-frain', *n.* The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each stanza.

re-fran'gi-ble (-frân'ji-b'l), *a.* Capable of being refracted. — **re-fran gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.*

re-fresh' (-frêsh'), *v. t.* To make fresh, as by wetting or cooling; make fresh again or fresher; restore strength, spirit, etc.; strengthen or renew (the memory). — **Syn.** Invigorate, revive, recreate. — *v. i.* To become fresh again; revive; refresh one's self.

re-fresh'ment (-mênt), *n.* Act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; that which refreshes; esp. (chiefly in *pl.*), food or drink.

re-frig'er-ant (-frij'êr-ânt), *a.* Refrigerating; cooling; allaying heat or fever. — *n.* A medicine to allay fever; any substance, as ice, ammonia, etc., used in reducing temperatures.

re-frig'er-ate (-ât), *v. t.* To make or keep cold or cool. — **re-frig'er-a'tion**, *n.*

re-frig'er-a'tor (-â-têr), *n.* A box or room for keeping food, etc., cool, usually by means of ice.

ref'uge (rêf'ûj), *n.* Shelter or protection from danger or distress; that which, or one who, protects from danger or calamity; an asylum; place inaccessible to an enemy. — **Syn.** Retreat, covert.

ref'u-gee' (-fû-jê'), *n.* One who flees for safety, esp. to a foreign power or state.

re-ful'gent (rê-fûl'jênt), *a.* Radiant; brilliant. — **re-ful'gence** (-jêns), *n.*

re-fund' (-fûnd'), *v. t. & i.* To give back; esp., to repay. — **re-fund'**, *n.*

re-fus'al (-fûz'âl), *n.* Act of refusing; denial of anything that is demanded or is offered for acceptance; the right to refuse or take before others; option.

re-fuse' (-fûz'), *v. t. & i.* To decline to accept; reject; decline to submit to or undergo; decline to do or give; deny; renounce; abandon. — **re-fus'er** (-êr), *n.*

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recănt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ënd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

ref'use (rěf'ūs), *a.* Refused; rejected; worthless.—*n.* Worthless matter; rubbish.—**Syn.** Dregs, sediment, scum, dross.

re-fute' (rě-fūt'), *v. t.* To disprove by argument or evidence; prove to be false or erroneous.—**Syn.** Overthrow, confute.—**ref-u-ta'tion** (rěf'û-tā'shŭn), *n.*

re-gain' (-gān'), *v. t.* To gain anew; recover; get back to; reach again.—**Syn.** Recover, retrieve.

re'gal (rě'gāl), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a king; royal; stately, splendid, etc.

re-gale' (rě-gāl'), *v. t.* To entertain or feast sumptuously; refresh.—*v. i.* To feast; fare sumptuously.

re-gale'ment (-gāl'měnt), *n.* Act of regaling; anything which regales; entertainment; refreshment.

re-ga'li-a (rě-gā'li-ā), *n. pl.* The rights and prerogatives of a king; the emblems, symbols, or paraphernalia, of royalty, as the crown, scepter, etc.; decorations or insignia of an office or order.

re-gard' (rě-gārd'), *v. t.* To keep in view; view; look closely at; notice particularly; take into account; consider; esteem; care for; heed; respect; look upon; hold; consider; relate to; concern.—*v. i.* To look attentively; gaze; also, to heed.—*n.* A look; glance; gaze; respect; relation; particular; consideration; heed; care; motive; respect; esteem; affection.

re-gard'ful (-gārd'fŭl), *a.* Heedful; observant; respectful.—**Syn.** Mindful, attentive.

re-gard'ing, *prep.* Concerning; respecting.

re-gard'less, *a.* Having no regard; heedless; careless.—**Syn.** Negligent, indifferent, inattentive, neglectful.

re-gat'ta (-gāt'ā), *n.; pl. -TAS* (-āz). A rowing or sailing race or a series of such.

re-ge-la'tion (rě-jě-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of freezing anew, or together, of two pieces of ice, when pressed together at the freezing point.

re-gen-cy (rě-jěn-sī), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-síz). Office of ruler; dominion; government; office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent or body of regents; deputed governments; a body of regents; a territory governed by a regent or regency; period during which a regent governs.

re-gen'er-a-cy (rě-jěn'ēr-ā-sī), *n.* Regenerate state.

re-gen'er-ate (-āt), *a.* Born again; having undergone regeneration; become Christian; restored; reformed; redeemed.—(-āt), *v. t.* To cause to be spiritually

born again; reform completely; generate or produce anew; give new life, strength, or vigor to.—**re-gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*—**re-gen'er-a-tive** (-ā-tīv), *a.*

re'gent (rě'jěnt), *a.* Exercising vicarious authority; acting as a regent.—*n.* One who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; one of a governing board or body, as of certain universities.

reg'i-cide (rěj'ī-sīd), *n.* One who kills a king; the killing or murder of a king.—**reg'i-cid'al** (-sīd'āl), *a.*

re'gime' (rā'zhēm'), *n.* [F.] Mode or system of rule or management; prevailing system.

reg'i-men (rěj'ī-měnn), *n.* A governing; administration; a systematic course of diet, etc.; in grammar, the government of one word by another.

reg'i-ment (-měnt), *n.* A body of soldiers under a colonel.—**reg'i-men'tal** (-měnt'āl), *a.*

reg'i-men'tals (-tālz), *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress.

re'gion (rě'jŭn), *n.* A large tract of land; an indefinite area; district; tract; sphere; realm; a part or division of the body.

reg'is-ter (rěj'is-tēr), *n.* A written account or record; book for regular entries of items or details; also, an entry therein; the compass of a voice or instrument; a device to admit or exclude heated air, or regulate ventilation; that which registers, or records; in printing, fact of registering.—**Syn.** Roll, archives.—*v. t.* To enter in a register; record formally; enroll; indicate.—*v. i.* To enroll one's name in a register; correspond exactly; in printing, to correspond in relative position.

reg'is-trar (-trār), *n.* An official recorder, or keeper of records.

reg'is-tra'tion (-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of registering; a registry; enrollment; an entry in a register.

reg'is-try (rěj'is-trī), *n.; pl. -TRIES* (-trīz). Registration; register; place where a register is kept.

reg'let (rěg'lět), *n.* A flat, narrow molding.

reg'nal (rěg'nāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a reign, kingdom, or king.

reg'nant (-nānt), *a.* Reigning; ruling; prevalent.

re'gress (rě'grēs), *n.* A retrogression.

re-gress' (rě-grēs'), *v. i.* To go back; retrograde.—**re-gres'sion** (-grēs'hŭn), *n.*—**re-gres'sive** (-grēs'īv), *a.*

re-gret' (-grět'), *v. t.* To experience

regret on account of; grieve at. — *n.* Pain or distress of mind on account of something past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with dissatisfaction or longing; an expression of regret (usually in *pl.*). — *Syn.* Grief, sorrow, misgiving; repentance, penitence, contrition, compunction, remorse. — **re-gret/ful** (-fŭl), *a.* — **re-gret/ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-gret/ta-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

reg'u-lar (rĕg'ŭ-lăr), *a.* Belonging to a religious order or community; conformed to some established rule, law, principle, or type; symmetrical; governed by rule; uniform in course, practice, or interval of occurrence; orderly; methodical; constituted, conducted, etc., in conformity with established usages or rules; duly authorized or qualified; of a word or inflection, conforming to the usual manner of inflection; *Colloq.*, unmitigated; *Mil.*, designating, or pert. to, the permanently organized army of a state. — *Syn.* Regular, normal, typical. — *n.* A member of a religious order or community under a rule; one of the regular clergy; a regular soldier.

reg'u-lar'i-ty (-lăr'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being regular.

reg'u-late (rĕg'ŭ-lăt), *v. t.* To adjust or control by rule, method, or laws; put in good order; make regular; adjust, esp. so as to work accurately. — *Syn.* Dispose, direct, order, rule, govern.

reg'u-la'tion (-lă'shŭn), *n.* A regulating; state of being regulated; rule or order for government. — *Syn.* Method; control, direction.

reg'u-la-tive (rĕg'ŭ-lăt-iv), *a.* Tending to regulate.

reg'u-la-tor (-lăt/ĕr), *n.* One that regulates; a clock, or other timepiece, used as a standard of time.

reg'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl. E.* -LUSES (-ĕz), *L.* -LI (-li). The more or less impure mass of metal, formed beneath the slag in reducing ores.

re-gur'gi-tate (rĕ-gŭr'ji-tăt), *v. t. & i.* To pour, gush, or cast back or out again.

re-ha-bil'i-tate (rĕ-hă-bil'i-tăt), *v. t.* To clothe or dress again; reinstate; put or bring into good repute again; reestablish.

re-hash' (rĕ-hăsh'), *v. t.* To hash over again; restate in a new form. — *n.* Something served up again in a new form or under a new name.

re-hears'al (rĕ-hŭr'săl), *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital.

re-hearse' (-hŭrs'), *v. t.* To repeat, as a statement; recite aloud formally; tell over; enumerate; go through or drill in

private in preparation for a public performance. — *Syn.* Recapitulate, detail, describe. — *v. i.* To recite or repeat something for practice.

rei (ră; rĕ), *n.*; *pl. REIS* (răs; rĕs). A Portuguese and a Brazilian money of account, worth respectively about ½ and ¼ cent.

Reichs'rath', or **Reichs'rat'** (rĭks'răt'), *n.* The legislature, or parliament, of Austria.

Reichs'tag' (-tăk'), *n.* The diet, or House of Representatives, of the German Empire.

reign (răn), *n.* Royal authority; sovereignty; dominion; time during which a sovereign rules. — *v. i.* To rule with sovereign power or authority; hold sway; prevail.

Reign of Terror. A period (1793-4) in the French Revolution, during which the country was terrorized by the ferocious measures of its temporary rulers.

re'im-burse' (rĕ-im-bŭrs'), *v. t.* To pay back; repay; make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (a person). —

re'im-burse'ment (-mĕnt), *n.*

rein (răn), *n.* The strap of a bridle, fastened to the bit, to govern a horse or other animal; a curb; restraint (usually in *pl.*). — *v. t.* To provide with reins; check, stop, or direct by the reins; to restrain; guide. — *v. i.* To submit to control by reins.

re-in-car-na'tion (rĕ-in-kăr-nă'shŭn), *n.* An incarnating, or state of being incarnated, anew.

rein'deer' (răn'dĕr'), *n.* Any of several species of deer of northern lands.

re'in-force'. Var. of REENFORCE.

reins (rănz), *n. pl. Archaic.* Kidneys; loins; seat of the feelings or affections, formerly thought to be in the loins.

re'in-state' (rĕ'in-stăt'), *v. t.* To place again (in possession, or in a former state); reestablish.

re-it'er-ate (rĕ-it'ĕr-ăt), *v. t.* To repeat; say or do over again or repeatedly. —

re-it'er-a'tion (-ă'shŭn), *n.*

re-ject' (rĕ-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To refuse to acknowledge, believe, receive, etc.; decline to accept; refuse; cast off; throw away, as useless, etc.; discard; spew out; to refuse to hear, receive, etc. (a person); refuse to grant or consider.

re-jec'tion (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A rejecting; state of being rejected.

re-joice' (-jois'), *v. t.* To give joy to; gladden. — *Syn.* Delight, cheer, please. — *v. i.* To feel joy; be delighted.

re-joic'ing (-ing), *n.* Act of one that rejoices; joy; gladness; an occasion or expression of joy or gladness.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect' ŭse, ŭnite,

re-join' (-join'), *v. t. & i.* To join again; say as a rejoinder.
re-join'der (-dēr), *n.* An answer to a reply; in general, an answer; reply.
re-ju've-nate (rē-jōō'vē-nāt), *v. t.* To make young or vigorous again.
re-lapse' (rē-lāps'), *v. i.* To slip or fall back into a former state or practice, as from convalescence. — *n.* A relapsing; backsliding; state of having relapsed.
re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. t.* To recount; narrate; connect, or bring into relation: establish a relation between, as of analogy or blood. — **Syn.** Tell, recite, detail. — *v. i.* To pertain; refer; — with *to*.
re-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of relating; that which is related; recital; narration; narrative; report; state of being related or of referring; connection; any aspect or quality predicable only of two or more things taken together, as direction, resemblance; reference; respect (esp. in *in relation to*); connection by blood or affinity; kinship; a relative; kinsman; kinswoman; state of mutual or reciprocal interest; *pl.*, dealings; affairs. — **Syn.** Rehearsal, tale. — **re-la'tion-al**, *a.*
re-la'tion-ship, *n.* See -SHIP.
rel'a-tive (rēl'ā-tīv), *a.* Referring to an antecedent, as a pronoun or an adverb; mutually related; corresponding; having relation; referring; pertaining; relevant; comparative; not absolute; dependent for signification on relation to something else (said of names, terms, etc.). — *n.* A relative pronoun; a person connected with another (strictly) by blood or (loosely) by affinity; a relation.
rel'a-tiv'i-ty (-tīv'i-tī), *n.* State of being relative.
re-la'tor (rē-lā'tēr), *n.* One that relates.
re-lax' (-lāks'), *v. t.* To make lax or loose; slacken; loosen; open; make less severe, rigorous, or tense; ease; abate; mitigate. — *v. i.* To become lax, weak, or loose; abate; remit attention or effort; unbend.
re-lax-a'tion (rē-lāks-sā'shŭn; rēl'āk-), *n.* A relaxing; state of being relaxed; abatement, or remission, as of tension, attention, etc.; indulgence in recreation.
re-lay' (rē-lā'; rēl'ā), *n.* A supply (horses, men, etc.) prearranged for successive relief; electromagnetic device by which the opening or closing of one circuit opens or closes a more powerful one.
re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* To let go or give up, as a legal claim; set free; relieve, as from pain, penalty, etc. — **Syn.** Deliver, discharge, liberate, free. — *n.* Deliverance or relief; discharge from obligation or responsibility; a giving up;

act of liberating or freeing; state of being liberated or freed.
rel'e-gate (rēl'ē-gāt), *v. t.* To exile; banish; remove, usually to a worse position; consign; transfer. — **-ga'tion**, *n.*
re-lent' (rē-lent'), *v. i.* To become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; become more mild through compassion.
re-lent'less, *a.* Unmoved by sympathy; unyielding; un pitying. — **-less-ly**, *adv.*
rel'e-vance (rēl'ē-vāns), **rel'e-van-cy** (-vān-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being relevant; pertinency; applicability.
rel'e-vant (-vānt), *a.* Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand. — **rel'e-vant-ly**, *adv.*
re-li'a-ble (rē-lī'ā-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; trustworthy. — **re-li'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.* — **re-li'a-bly**, *adv.*
re-li'ance (-āns), *n.* Act of relying; state of being reliant; dependence; confidence; trust; anything on which to rely; ground of trust.
re-li'ant (-ānt), *a.* Confident; trusting.
rel'ic (rēl'ik), *n.* Remains; a thing venerated as the remains of a sacred object or person; memorial; a survival; remnant.
rel'ict (rēl'ikt), *n.* A widow or widower.
re-lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* Act of relieving; state of being relieved; succor; comfort; ease; release from a post of duty; that which gives aid or comfort; a relay; in sculpture, the projection of figures, etc., from a background, or a work of art in which the figures, etc. project thus (In *high relief*, this is half or more than half the natural circumference; in *low relief*, it is slight; intermediate degrees are sometimes called *half relief*); the appearance of projection given by shading, etc., to any figure; vividness of outline due to contrast; the elevations or inequalities, collectively, of land surface. — **Syn.** Mitigation; aid, help; remedy, redress.
re-lieve' (-lēv'), *v. t.* To remove, as anything which depresses; alleviate; mitigate; give ease, comfort, consolation, or succor to; release from a post, station, or duty; ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression; put in relief; set off by contrast; remove the monotony of. — **Syn.** Assuage, ease; succor, aid, help; lighten, diminish. — **re-liev'a-ble**, *a.*
re-li'gion (-lij'ŭn), *n.* The outward act or form by which men indicate recognition of a god or gods to whom obedience and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some superhuman or overruling power; a system of faith and worship; Christian faith and practice; devotion, as to a principle; scrupulousness.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

re-li'gious (rê-lîj'ûs), *a.* Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly; belonging to a religious order; bound by vows; of, or pert. or set apart to, religion; scrupulous; strict; conscientious. — *n.* One bound by religious vows; a monk or friar; a nun. — **-gious-ly**, *adv.*

re-lin'quish (-lîj'kwîsh), *v. t.* To withdraw from; desist from; abandon; quit; give up; yield. — **Syn.** Leave, renounce, resign, waive, forgo, surrender. — **re-lin'quish-ment** (-mênt), *n.*

rel'i-qua-ry (rêl'î-kwâ-rl), *n., pl. -RIES* (-riz). A casket, shrine, etc., in which relics are kept.

rel'ish (rêl'îsh), *n.* A taste or flavor, esp. one characteristic and pleasing; a dash; taste for; liking; appetite; zest; something taken with food to render it more palatable; a condiment. — **Syn.** Gusto, zest. — *v. t.* To give a relish, or flavor, to; taste or eat with pleasure; like or care for. — *v. i.* To have a characteristic or appetizing taste; give gratification.

re-luc'tant (rê-lûk'tânt), *a.* Disinclined; unwilling. — **Syn.** Loath, adverse. — **re-luc'tance** (-tâns), *n.*

re-lume' (rê-lûm'), *v. t.* To rekindle; light again. — **re-lu'mine** (-lû'mîn), *v. t.*

re-ly' (rê-lî'), *v. i., -LIED'* (-lîd'); **-LY'ING**. To rest with confidence; trust; depend; — with *on*. — **Syn.** Confide, repose.

re-main' (rê-mân'), *v. i.* To be left after another, or a part, or others have been removed, destroyed, or subtracted; be left as not included or comprised; stay behind while others withdraw; endure; continue. — **Syn.** Wait, tarry. — *n.* The portion remaining; hence, fragment, remnant, relic or remainder (used chiefly in *pl.*); *pl.*, a dead body; *pl.*, posthumous productions, esp. literary.

re-main'der (-dêr), *n.* Residue; that which is left after any deduction. — **Syn.** Residuum, remnant.

re-mand' (rê-mând'), *v. t.* To recommend; send back; consign; remit. — *n.* Act of remanding; state of being remanded.

re-mark' (rê-mârk'), *v. t.* To notice; observe; state; say. — **Syn.** Heed, regard, note. — *n.* Act of remarking; observation; mention of that which deserves attention; a casual observation, comment, or statement. — **Syn.** Observation, comment, note, annotation, gloss.

re-mark'a-ble (-mâr'kâ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being remarked, or noticed; uncommon; extraordinary. — **Syn.** Observable, unusual, strange, wonderful, notable. — **re-mark'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-me'di-a-ble (rê-mê'dî-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being remedied.

re-me'di-al (-âl), *a.* Affording remedy.

rem'e-di-less (rêm'ê-dî-lês; rê-mêd'î-lês), *a.* Beyond remedy; incurable; irreparable. — **Syn.** Irremediable, irretrievable, desperate, hopeless.

rem'e-dy (rêm'ê-dî), *n., pl. -DIES* (-dîz). That which relieves or cures a disease; any healing medicine or application; that which corrects or counteracts an evil; corrective; reparation; cure. — **Syn.** Restorative, redress, relief. — *v. t., -DIED* (-dîd); **-DY-ING**. To apply a remedy to; cure; correct.

re-mem'ber (rê-mêm'bêr), *v. t.* To have (an idea) come into the mind again; think of again; hold in mind; retain in the memory or as an object of remembrance; recall to the mind of another. — **Syn.** Recollect, recall.

re-mem'brance (-brâns), *n.* Act of remembering; recollecting; state of being remembered; memory; recollection; power or faculty of remembering; period over which one's memory extends; a reminder; token; memento; souvenir; greetings recalling or betokening friendship (chiefly in *pl.*).

re-mem'brance-er (rê-mêm'brân-sêr), *n.* A person who reminds another; a thing that serves to bring to mind.

re-mind' (rê-mînd'), *v. t.* To put (one) in mind (of something); cause to remember. — **re-mind'er** (-mîn'dêr), *n.*

rem'i-nis'cence (rêm'î-nîs'êns), *n.* Act or power of recalling past experiences; remembrance; that which is remembered; a narration of experience; a recollection.

rem'i-nis'cent (-ênt), *a.* Of the nature of, or marked by reminiscence; recalling to mind.

re-mise' (rê-mîz'), *v. t. Law.* To give, grant, or release, as by deed. — *n.* Surrender, release, or transfer, as of a claim.

re-miss' (-mîs'), *a.* Negligent; careless; lacking earnestness or activity; slow; lagging; tardy.

re-mis'sion (-mîsh'ûn), *n.* Pardon; relinquishment of a claim, right, debt, etc.; diminution of intensity; abatement; relaxation.

re-mît' (rê-mît'), *v. t.* To forgive; pardon; refrain from exacting, inflicting, or enforcing; transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money due. — **Syn.** Relax, release, relinquish. — *v. i.* To abate as in force or violence; send money, as in payment.

re-mît'tal (-mît'âl), *n.* Remission, as of a penalty.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, rœcênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, ôft, cœnnect; ûse, ûnite.

re-mit'tance (-áns), *n.* Transmittal of money, etc., esp. to a distant place; the thing, esp. money, remitted.

re-mit'tent (-ént), *a.* Remitting or abating; having remissions. — *n.* A remittent fever.

rem'nant (rém'nánt), *a.* Remaining; left over. — *n.* Residue; remainder; a surviving trace or suggestion; a small portion; fragment.

re-mod'el (rê-môd'él), *v. t.* To model anew; reconstruct.

re-mon'e-tize (-môn'ê-tíz; -mŭn'-), *v. t.* To restore to use as legal tender.

re-mon'strance (rê-môn'stráns), *n.* Act of remonstrating; protest; expostulation. — **re-mon'strant** (-stránt), *a. & n.*

re-mon'strate (-strát), *v. t.* To state or plead in protest. — *v. i.* To present and urge reasons in opposition, as to an action; expostulate.

rem'o-ra (rém'ô-rá), *n.* Any of several fishes which adhere at will to other fishes, or to vessels, by means of a suction disk on the head.

re-morse' (rê-môrs'), *n.* Tormenting distress excited by a sense of guilt; repentant regret. — **re-morse'ful** (-fôol), *a.* — **re-morse'ful-ly**, *adv.*

re-morse'less (rê-môrs'lës), *a.* Being without remorse; pitiless.

re-mote' (-môt'), *a.* Removed to, or situated at, a distance; far away; distant (in time or place); out of the way; secluded; foreign; alien; not nearly related or connected; separate; abstracted; not acting directly; not primary; not obvious or striking; slight. — **re-mote'-ly**, *adv.* — **re-mote'ness**, *n.*

re-mount' (rê-mount'), *v. t. & i.* To mount again. — *n.* A fresh horse.

re-mov'a-ble (rê-môov'á-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed. — **re-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-á-bil'i-tí), *n.*

re-mov'al (-ál), *n.* A removing; state of being removed.

re-move' (-môov'), *v. t.* To move away; cause to change the place of; displace; shift; to take or put away. — *v. i.* To depart. — *n.* A dish or course at a meal; distance, space, or interval through which anything is removed; a step; degree.

re-moved' (rê-môovd'), *a.* Separated, as in relationship.

re-mu'ner-ate (rê-mŭ'nêr-át), *v. t.* To pay an equivalent for (any service, loss, expense, etc.); pay an equivalent to (one) for such service, etc.; to compensate; pay; repay; reimburse.

re-mu'ner-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or fact of remunerating; that which remun-

erates; compensation. — **Syn.** Payment, repayment, requital. — **re-mu'ner-a-tive** (rê-mŭ'nêr-ā-tív), *a.*

ren'ais-sance' (rên'ê-sáns'; rē-nā'sáns; F. rē-nê'sáns'), *n.* A new birth or revival; [*cap.*] the revival (14th-16th century) of classical art and learning in Europe, marking the transition from medieval to modern times; [*cap.*] the style of art which then prevailed; a revival along any line, esp. in art.

re'nal (rê'nál), *a.* Of or pert. to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.

re-nas'cence (rê-nás'éns), *n.* State or fact of being renascent, or born anew; [*cap.*] = RENAISSANCE.

re-nas'cent (-ént), *a.* Springing again into being or vigor; being born again, or reproduced.

ren-coun'ter (rên-koun'têr), *n.* A hostile meeting, esp. a casual one; a personal contest, as in debate; a meeting, esp. a casual meeting. — **Syn.** Combat, fight, clash.

rend (rênd), *v. t.*; **RENT** (rênt); **REND'ING.** To part, tear off, or take away, by force; separate into parts with force; tear asunder; split; burst. — **Syn.** Break, rupture, lacerate, fracture, tear. — *v. i.* To be rent or torn; split; burst; tear.

ren'der (rên'dêr), *v. t.* To give or inflict in return or requital; *Archaic*, to return or restore; give; deliver; transmit; yield; surrender; state; furnish; contribute; pay as due, esp. as tribute, etc.; cause to be or become; represent or depict; of a musician or actor, to interpret or perform; translate from one language into another; melt down; extract or clarify by melting.

ren'dez-vous (rân'dê-vôo; rôp'-; rên'-), *n.*; *pl.* -vous. A place appointed for a meeting; a meeting by appointment. — *v. i. & t.* To assemble; meet, esp. by appointment.

ren-di'tion (rên-dish'ŭn), *n.* Act of rendering; esp., surrender; translation; version.

rend'rock' (rênd'rôk'), *n.* A kind of dynamite used in blasting.

ren'e-gade (rên'ê-gād), *n.* An apostate; a deserter; turncoat; traitor.

re-nege' (rê-nêg'), *v. i.* In card playing, to fail to follow suit when able to do so, in violation of the rules of the game; revoke.

re-new' (rê-nŭ'), *v. t.* To make new again; restore to freshness or vigor; gain again as new; regenerate; begin again; resume; repeat; revive; reestablish; rebuild. — **Syn.** Renovate. — *v. i.* To become new, or as new; begin again.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

re-new'a-ble (rě-nū'á-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being renewed.
re-new'al (-ál), *n.* A renewing, or state of being renewed.
ren'i-form (rě'n'í-fórm; rě'n'í-), *a.* Kidney-shaped.
ren'net (rě'n'ět), *n.* The contents of the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, or the lining membrane of the stomach, used for curdling milk.
re-nom'i-nate (rě-nóm'í-nát), *v. t.* To nominate again or anew. — **re-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shún), *n.*
re-nounce' (rě-nouns'), *v. t.* To give up, abandon, or resign; repudiate; cast off. — **Syn.** Disavow, disown, disclaim, deny; discard, reject; revoke, recall, withdraw, abjure, forswear, recant, retract; repudiate.
re-nounce'ment (-měnt), *n.* A renouncing; renunciation.
ren'o-vate (rě'n'ô-vāt), *v. t.* To make over or repair. — **ren'o-va'tion** (-vā'shún), *n.* — **ren'o-va'tor** (-vā'tēr), *n.*
re-nown' (rě-noun'), *n.* Condition of being widely and favorably known; fame; celebrity. — **Syn.** See REPUTATION.
re-nowned' (rě-nound'), *a.* Famous; celebrated.
rent (rěnt), *pret. & p. p.* of REND.
rent, *n.* An opening made by rending or tearing, esp. in cloth; a schism. — **Syn.** Fissure, breach, rupture, tear, break.
rent, *n.* Periodical payment for the use of property. — *v. t.* To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent; pay rent for; grant possession of for rent; lease. — *v. i.* To be leased or let.
rent'al (rě'n'tál), *n.* The amount of a rent or rents.
re-nun'ci-a'tion (rě-nūn'sí-ā'shún; -shí-ā'shún), *n.* Act of renouncing. — **Syn.** Disavowal, disclaimer, rejection, abjuration, recantation, denial, abandonment, relinquishment.
re-o'pen (rě-ô'p'n), *v. t.* To open again; resume.
re-or'gan-ize (rě-ôr'gán-íz), *v. t. & i.* To organize again or anew. — **re-or'gan-i-za'tion** (-í-zā'shún; -í-zā'shún), *n.*
rep (rěp), *n.* A ribbed fabric of silk or wool, or both.
re-pair' (rě-pār'), *v. i.* To go; betake one's self.
re-patr', *v. t.* To restore to a sound state after decay, injury, etc.; remedy, heal, make right, or mend; make amends or indemnification for (an injury, etc.) by an equivalent. — **Syn.** Renew, amend, retrieve, recruit. — *n.* Act of repairing; state of being restored to soundness, health, etc.; restoration; an instance or

result of such restoration (often in *pl.*); condition as to soundness, etc. — **re-pair'a-ble**, *a.*

rep'a-ra-ble (rěp'á-rá-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being repaired or made good.

rep'a-ra'tion (-rā'shún), *n.* Act of repairing or restoring, etc., or state of being repaired or restored; act of making amends for a wrong, injury, etc. — **Syn.** Recompense, restitution, indemnity, satisfaction, redress, amends.

re-par'a-tive (rě-pār'á-tív), *a.* Repairing; pert. to repair or reparation.

rep'ar-tee' (rěp'ár-tē'), *n.* A clever, ready, and witty reply; skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively.

re-pass' (rě-pās'), *v. t. & i.* To pass again, esp. in the opposite direction.

re-past' (rě-pást'), *n.* Food; a meal; feast.

re-pa'tri-ate (-pā'trí-āt), *v. t. & i.* To restore or return to one's own country, allegiance, or citizenship.

re-pay' (rě-pā'), *v. t.*; **-paid'** (-pād'); **-PAY'ING**. To pay back; refund; give or do something for, in requital; recompense; give or inflict in payment, return, or requital. — *v. i.* To make payment, return, or requital. — **Syn.** Compensate, remunerate, satisfy, reimburse, requite. — **re-pay'a-ble**, *a.* — **re-pay'ment** (-měnt), *n.*

re-peal' (-pēl'), *v. t.* To recall, as a grant, will, sentence, or statute; revoke; rescind. — **Syn.** Annul, cancel, reverse; abolish. — *n.* Revocation. — **re-peal'a-ble** (-ā-b'l'), *a.*

re-peat' (-pēt'), *v. t.* To say or utter again; make, do, or cause to occur, again; say over from memory; recite; utter after another. — **Syn.** Reiterate. — *v. i.* To say or do again what has been said or done. — *n.* Act of repeating; repetition; in music, a passage to be repeated or a vertical series of dots used to direct repetition.

re-peat'er (-ēr), *n.* One that repeats or is repeated; a watch which, on pressure of a spring, strikes the time; a small arm firing several shots without reloading.

re-pel' (-pěl'), *v. t.* To drive back; repulse; in physics, to force, or tend to force, apart by mutual action at a distance; cause aversion in. — **Syn.** Resist, oppose, reject, refuse. — *v. i.* To exercise repulsion; cause aversion.

re-pel'lent (rě-pěl'ěnt), *a.* Repelling; able or tending to repel.

re-pent' (rě-pěnt'), *v. i. & t.* To feel penitence or regret for past conduct; change the mind with regard to one's conduct, from regret or dissatisfaction.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

re-pent'ance (rě-pěn'tāns), *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; contrition.

re-pent'ant (-tānt), *a.* Penitent; expressing or showing repentance.

re-per-cus'sion (rě-pēr-kūsh'ŷn), *n.* A driving back; state of being driven back; reflection; reverberation.

re-per-cus'sive (-kūsh'iv), *a.* Driven back; rebounding; reverberated; reflected.

rep'er-toire (rěp'ēr-twār), *n.* A list of dramas, operas, parts, etc., rehearsed and ready for performance.

rep'er-to-ry (rěp'ēr-tō-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A repository; storehouse; magazine; a repertoire.

rep'e-ti'tion (rěp'ē-tīsh'ŷn), *n.* Act of repeating; iteration; reiteration; act of reciting; recital; mention.

rep'e-ti'tious (-tīsh'ŷs), *a.* Repeating.

re-pine' (rě-pin'), *v. i.* To feel depressing discontent; complain; murmur.

re-place' (-piās'), *v. t.* To place again; restore to a former place, condition, or the like; take the place of; supply the want of; refund; repay; restore.—**Syn.** Supersede, supplant.—**re-place'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

re-place'a-ble, *a.* See -ABLE.

re-plen'ish (rě-plēn'ish), *v. t.* To fill again; stock anew; refill.—**re-plen'ish-ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

re-plete' (-plēt'), *a.* Filled, esp. abundantly; abounding.

re-ple'tion (-plē'shŷn), *n.* Act of making, or state of being, replete, esp. in excess; surfeit.

re-plev'in (-plēv'ŷn), *n.* Law. The return to, or recovery by, a person of chattels on security for their conditional return in case of an adverse decision in an action for their possession; the writ by, or the action in, which chattels are replevied.—*v. t.* To replevy.

re-plev'y (-l), *v. t.*; -PLEV'IED (-īd); -PLEV'Y-ING. To take or get back by replevin; seize in replevin.—*n.* Replevin.

rep'li-ca (rěp'li-kā), *n.* A reproduction or copy, as of a picture or statue, esp. by the maker of the original.

rep'li-ca'tion (-kā'shŷn), *n.* A reply; rejoinder; the plaintiff's reply, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea or answer; repercussion; echo.

re-ply' (rě-plī'), *v. i.*; -PLIED' (-plīd'); -PLY'ING. To answer in words; respond; rejoin; echo; do something as a response to something done.—*v. t.* To return as an answer.—*n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-plīz'). That which is said, written, or done in

answer to another; response.—**Syn.** Reply, rejoinder, retort, repartee.

re-port' (rě-pōrt'), *v. t.* To give an account of; relate; tell; repeat, as something heard; make minutes of, as a speech; prepare an account of; state formally; return or present (a matter officially referred) with the conclusions reached thereon; prefer a charge of misconduct against (one) to a superior.—*v. i.* To make or furnish a report; present one's self, as for service; give information, as of one's address, etc.—*n.* Common talk; rumor; fame; reputation; an official statement of facts; an account, as of a speech, debate, etc., as for publication; an explosive noise.—**Syn.** Narration, recital, narrative, story.

re-port'er (rě-pōr'tēr), *n.* One who makes reports, as for a newspaper.

rep'or-to-ri-al (rěp'ōr-tō-ri-āl; rě-pōr-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a reporter or reporters.

re-pose' (rě-pōz'), *v. t.* To place; deposit; place, rest, or set (trust, hope, etc.), as to repose trust in one.

re-pose' (rě-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay at rest; rest (often reflexive).—*v. i.* To lie or be at rest; rest; confide; rely; lie; be supported; recline.—*n.* State of reposing; rest; quiet; peace; tranquillity; a resting place. *Obs.*—**re-pose'ful**, *a.*

re-pos'i-to-ry (rě-pōz'i-tō-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). Place where things are stored; depository; storehouse; a person to whom one confides something.

re-pous'sā' (rě-pōō'sā'), *a.* [F.] Formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten or pressed up from the reverse side.

rep're-hend' (rěp'rě-hěnd'), *v. t.* To reprimand; blame; censure.

rep're-hen'si-ble (-hěn'si-b'l), *a.* Worthy of reprehension; culpable.

rep're-hen'sion (-shŷn), *n.* Act of reprehending; reproof; blame; reprimand.—**rep're-hen'sive** (-siv), *a.*

rep're-sent' (rěp'rě-zěnt'), *v. t.* To bring clearly before the mind; present; give one's own judgment of; state with the design of affecting action or judgment; portray or depict; exhibit; act the part of; personate; typify; symbolize; speak and act with authority in behalf of; serve as an example or instance of.

rep're-sen-ta'tion (-zěnt-tā'shŷn), *n.* A likeness, model, or other reproduction; a dramatic production or performance; act of setting forth by statement, etc., esp. for affecting action; a statement or account so made; a protest; fact of representing another, or state of being rep-

urn, ūp, circūs, menŷ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŷ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

resented by another; delegates representing a constituency, collectively. — **Syn.** Delineation, portraiture, description.

rep' re-sent'a-tive (rěp'rě-zě'n'tá-tív), *a.* Representing another, as by portrayal, agency, etc.; pert. to, or founded on, representation of the many by delegates (as, a *representative government*); typical. — *n.* One that represents a number or class of persons or things; a typical embodiment; type; an agent, deputy, or substitute; one who represents a community in its legislative or governing capacity; in the *U. S.*, a member of the lower house in the national Congress, or in a State legislature.

re-press' (rě-prěs'), *v. t.* To check; curb; press or crush back, down, or out; quell; suppress; subdue.

re-pres'sion (-prěsh'z'n), *n.* A repressing; state of being repressed; that which represses; check.

re-pres'sive (-prěs'ív), *a.* Having power, or tending, to repress.

re-prieve' (-prěv'), *v. t.* To delay; postpone, esp. something evil; postpone execution of sentence on; respite; relieve temporarily. — *n.* A reprieving; state of being reprieved; a respite or temporary escape.

rep'ri-mand (rěp'rí-mánd), *n.* A severe or formal reproof.

rep'ri-mand (rěp'rí-mánd; rěp'rí-mánd'), *v. t.* To reprove severely; censure formally.

re-print' (rě'prínt'; rě-print'), *n.* A new impression of a printed work; a facsimile copy.

re-print' (rě-print'), *v. t.* To print or impress again; print another edition of.

re-pris'al (rě-príz'ál), *n.* The act or practice of resorting to force, short of war, to procure redress of national grievances; an act or instance of this; any retaliation; in war, infliction of punishment or death on prisoners in retaliation.

re-proach' (-prěch'), *v. t.* To charge with a fault; rebuke; censure; cast reproach, or bring disgrace or discredit, on. — **Syn.** Upbraid, blame, chide, condemn. — *n.* A cause or occasion of blame, censure, disgrace, or discredit; disgrace, discredit, or the like, incurred; act of reproaching; censure, rebuke, or blame; an object of blame, censure, or scorn. — **Syn.** Disrepute, dishonor, opprobrium, contumely.

re-proach'ful (-fööł), *a.* Involving or deserving reproach or censure; shameful; expressing or containing reproach,

or censure; upbraiding. — **re-proach'ful-ly**, *adv.*

rep'ro-bate (rěp'rô-bât), *a.* Condemned or rejected by God's decree; abandoned; depraved; vicious; corrupt. — *n.* One foreordained to damnation; a depraved, vicious, or unprincipled person; a scoundrel. — *v. t.* Of God, to reject, or foreordain to damnation; disapprove or condemn as unworthy; reject.

rep'ro-ba'tion (-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of reproaching; state of being reprobated.

re-pro-duce' (rě'prô-düs'), *v. t.* To produce again by generation or the like; cause to exist again or anew; repeat; make an image, a copy, etc., of; portray; present or exhibit again. — *v. i.* To reproduce its kind. — **re pro-duc'er**, *n.*

re-pro-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of reproducing; state of being reproduced; process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring; that which is reproduced.

re-pro-duc'tive (rě'prô-dŭk'tív), *a.* Of the nature of, or pert. to, reproduction.

re-proof' (rě-prööf'), *n.* Censure; blame; rebuke. — **Syn.** Admonition, reprehension, chiding.

re-prov'al (-prööv'ál), *n.* Reproof.

re-prove' (-prööv'), *v. t.* To chide as blameworthy; censure. — **Syn.** Rebuke, reprimand, admonish, chide, upbraid, scold, rate, berate.

rep'tile (rěp'tíl), *a.* Creeping; groveling; low; of the nature of, or pert. to, a reptile or reptiles. — *n.* An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as a snake, or on small, short legs, as a lizard; a reptilian or, popularly, an amphibian; a groveling, mean, or despicable person.

rep-til'i-an (-tíl'í-án), *n.* Any of a class (*Reptilia*) of air-breathing vertebrates including alligators, crocodiles, lizards, snakes, and turtles; a reptile. — **rep-til'i-an**, *a.*

re-pub'lic (rě-püb'lík), *n.* A state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them; a commonwealth; the form of government of such a state.

re-pub'lic-an (-lí-kŭn), *a.* Of or pert. to, or consonant with or favoring the principles of, a republic. — *n.* One who favors a republican government; [*cap.*] a member of the Republican party. *U. S.* — **re-pub'lic-an-ism** (-íz'm), *n.*

Republican party. *U. S. Politics.* One of the existing great parties, organized in 1856.

re-pub'lish (rě-püb'lísh), *v. t.* To publish anew. — **pub'lí-ca'tion** (-lí-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ăle, senăte, căre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recént, makêr; îce, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, únite,

re-pu'di-ate (rě-pū'dī-āt), *v. t.* To divorce or put away, as a wife; cast off; disown; renounce; refuse to accept as true, just, of rightful authority, etc.; refuse to acknowledge or to pay; disclaim. — **re-pu'di-a'tor** (rě-pū'dī-ā-tēr), *n.* — **re-pu'di-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* **re-pug'nance** (-pūg'nāns), *n.* A strong antagonism. — **Syn.** Aversion; antipathy; dislike, disgust; hostility; contrariety. **re-pug'nant** (-nānt), *a.* Inconsistent; contradictory; contrary; hostile; opposing; distasteful; offensive; repulsive. — **Syn.** Opposite, opposed, adverse, inimical. **re-pulse'** (-pūls'), *v. t.* To repel; beat or drive back; repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; rebuff; reject. — *n.* Act of repelling; state of being repelled; denial; rebuff. **re-pul'sion** (-pūl'shūn), *n.* A repulsing; state of being repulsed; a feeling of aversion; repugnance; in physics, act of repelling, or the force with which bodies repel one another. **re-pul'sive** (-siv), *a.* Serving or able to repulse, or drive back; cold; forbidding; repellent; causing aversion or disgust; offensive; disgusting. — **re-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pul'sive-ness**, *n.* **rep'u-ta-ble** (rěp'ū-tā-b'l), *a.* Having, or worthy of, good repute; esteemed; estimable. — **Syn.** Respectable, creditable. — **rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.* **rep'u-ta'tion** (-tā'shūn), *n.* Estimation in which one is held; repute; good repute; respectability; good name. — **Syn.** Fame, renown, honor, glory, consideration, distinction. **re-pute'** (rě-pūt'), *v. t.* To hold in thought; account; esteem; think. — *n.* Character reputed or attributed; reputation; good character or reputation (opp. to *disrepute*). **re-pu'ted** (-pūt'əd), *p. a.* Supposed to be that expressed by the qualified noun; as, the *reputed* owner. **re-quest'** (-kwěst'), *n.* Act or an instance of asking for something desired; expression of desire; solicitation; entreaty; that which is asked for; a state of being asked for or sought after; demand. — **Syn.** Petition, prayer, supplication, suit. — *v. t.* To ask for (something); solicit; ask (one) to do something. — **Syn.** Beg, entreat, ask. **re'qui-em** (rě'kwi-ēm; rěk'wi-), *n.* A Mass for the repose of a departed soul or souls; a musical setting of the Mass for the dead; any grand musical service or hymn in honor of the dead.

req'ui-es'cat (rěk'wi-ēs'kāt), *n.* Prayer for the repose of the soul of a dead person. **re-quire'** (rě-kwīr'), *v. t.* To demand or enjoin; claim as by right and authority; exact; demand or exact as necessary or appropriate; need; call for. — **Syn.** Direct, order. — *v. i.* To need; be under a necessity. **re-quire'ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act of requiring; demand; requisition; that which is required or demanded; essential condition; that which is necessary; need; requisite. **req'ui-site** (rěk'wī-zīt), *a.* Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; necessary. — *n.* That which is required, necessary, or indispensable. **req'ui-si'tion** (-zish'ūn), *n.* Act of requiring, or demanding, as of right; an authoritative or formal demand or application; state of being demanded or put to use; that which is required; requirement. — *v. t.* To make a requisition for; demand; press into service; make a requisition on. **re-quit'al** (-kwīt'āl), *n.* Act of requiting; also, that which requites; return; compensation for a loss. — **Syn.** Retaliation, reprisal, revenge, vengeance, retribution. **re-quite'** (-kwīt'), *v. t.* To repay (as a benefit or injury); make return for; repay (as a person) for a benefit or for an injury; to reward or to retaliate on; compensate, or make up for. — **Syn.** Pay, remunerate, recompense, punish, revenge. — **re-quit'er** (-kwīt'ēr), *n.* **rere'dos** (rěr'dōs), *n.* A screen or partition wall, usually ornamental, behind an altar. **rere'mouse'** (rěr'mous'), *n.; pl.* -mice (-mis). A bat. *Obs. or Dial.* **re-scind'** (rě-sind'), *v. t.* To abrogate; annul; vacate or make void, as a law; repeal. **re-scis'sion** (-sīzh'ūn), *n.* Act of rescinding. **re'script** (rě'skrīpt), *n.* Decree or edict, as of a Roman emperor or prince, or of the Pope; any official or authoritative order, decree, or the like. **res'cue** (rěs'kū), *v. t.* To free from confinement, violence, danger, or evil; take forcibly from legal custody. — **Syn.** Retake, recapture; deliver, liberate, release. — *n.* Act of rescuing. **re-search'** (rě-sūrch'), *n.* A searching for something, esp. with care or diligence; careful or critical examination in seeking facts or principles; diligent investigation. **re-sem'blance** (rě-zēm'blāns), *n.* Quali-

urn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; ʻhen, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ty or state of resembling. — **Syn.** Likeness, similarity, semblance, analogy, agreement, affinity.

re-sem'ble (rê-zêm'b'l), *v. t.* To be like or similar to.

re-sent' (rê-zênt'), *v. t.* To feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at. —

re-sent'ful, *a.* — **re-sent'ful-ly**, *adv.*

re-sent'ment (-mênt), *n.* A feeling of indignant displeasure because of something regarded as a wrong, insult, etc. — **Syn.** Anger, displeasure, choler, indignation; enmity, hatred, ill will, animosity, malignity, pique, dudgeon, malice, spite, grudge, rancor.

res'er-va'tion (rêz'êr-vâ'shân), *n.* A keeping back, or concealing; that which is kept back; a reserving or keeping, esp. for one's self; limiting condition; limitation; a tract of public land reserved for special use.

re-serve' (rê-zûrv'), *v. t.* To keep in store for use; keep in reserve; keep back; not to deliver, make over, or disclose at once; set aside or apart; keep. — *n.* That which is reserved; store; extra supply; (usually in *pl.*) troops reserved from action to be ready as a reinforcement or relief; the military or naval forces not in active service; funds kept on hand to meet demands; a tract of land set apart for some purpose; a reservation; act of reserving, keeping back, or excepting; self-restraint or caution in words and bearing. — **Syn.** Retention, limitation; backwardness, restraint.

re-served' (-zûrvd'), *p. a.* Restrained in words or actions; set aside for future or special use. — **Syn.** Reticent; distant.

res'er-voir (rêz'êr-vwôr; -vwâr), *n.* A place where anything is kept in store; esp., a place where water is collected and kept for use; a reserve; a store.

re-set' (rê-sêt'), *v. t.* To set again.

re-set' (rê-sêt'; rê'sêt'), *n.* Act of resetting; a thing reset.

re-side' (rê-zîd'), *v. i.* To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; be present; inhere; be as an attribute or element. — **Syn.** Live, dwell, abide, sojourn, stay, lodge.

res'i-dence (rêz'î-dêns), *n.* Act or fact of residing in a place for some time; act of making one's home in a place; the place or house where one resides; dwelling place. — **Syn.** Sojourn, stay; dwelling, mansion, habitation.

res'i-den-cy (-dên-sî), *n.; pl. -cies* (-sîz). The official residence of, or the territory subject to, a resident.

res'i-dent (-dênt), *a.* Residing; dwelling

in a place for a considerable time. — *n.* One who resides in a place; a diplomatic agent residing at a foreign court or seat of government; esp., the representative of a government in a protectorate of it.

res'i-den'tial (-dên'shâl), *a.* Suitable for residences; pert. to, or connected with, residence or residences.

res'i-den'tia-ry (-shâ-rî), *a.* Having residence; residing; resident. — *n.; pl. -ries* (-rîz). One that is resident.

re-sid'u-al (rê-zîd'û-dl), **re-sid'u-a-ry** (-zîd'û-â-rî), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or constituting, a residue, residuum, or remainder.

res'i-due (rêz'î-dû), *n.* That which remains after a part is taken or designated; remnant; remainder. — **Syn.** Residuum, remains, leavings, relics.

re-sid'u-um (rê-zîd'û-ûm), *n.; pl. -ua* (-â). That which remains after any process, esp. one of separation or purification.

re-sign' (rê-zîn'), *v. t.* To give back; yield to another; surrender. — *v. i.* To surrender an office or position.

res'ig-na'tion (rêz'îg-nâ'shân), *n.* Act or fact of resigning; surrender; state of being resigned, or submissive; quiet or patient submission or acquiescence. — **Syn.** Relinquishment, abdication, renunciation, patience.

re-signed' (rê-zînd'), *p. a.* Submissive; yielding; acquiescent.

re-sil'i-ence (-zil'î-âns), **re-sil'i-en-cy** (-ên-sî), *n.* Act or capacity of rebounding, or springing back; elasticity.

re-sil'i-ent (-ênt), *a.* Rebounding; recolling; returning to, or resuming, the original position or shape; elastic; buoyant.

res'in (rêz'în), *n.* Any of various solid or semisolid organic substances, chiefly vegetable, soluble in ether, alcohol, etc., but not in water; specif., rosin. — **res'-in-ous** (rêz'î-nûs), *a.*

res'in-oid (rêz'î-noid), *a.* Somewhat like resin. — *n.* A resinoid substance.

re-sist' (rê-zîst'), *v. t.* To stand against; withstand; strive against; endeavor to counteract or defeat; antagonize. — *v. i.* To make opposition; offer resistance.

re-sist'ance (-zîs'tâns), *n.* Act or capacity of resisting; opposition; in physics, opposing force; the opposition of a substance to the passage through it of an electric current.

re-sist'ant (-tânt), *a.* Resisting. — *n.* One that resists.

re-sist'i-ble (-tî-b'l), *a.* Capable of being resisted. — **re-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.* — **re-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

re-sist'less, *a.* Irresistible; having no power to resist.

res'o-lu-ble (rĕz'ô-lû-b'l), *a.* Resolvable.

res'o-lute (rĕz'ô-lût), *a.* Having a decided purpose; determined; firm; steady.

— **Syn.** Decided, fixed, steadfast, constant, persevering, unshaken. — *n.* A resolute person. — **res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*

res'o-lu'tion (-lû'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of resolving; that which is resolved, or decided on; a formal expression of the opinion or will of an assembly, adopted by vote. — **Syn.** Analysis, separation; steadfastness, fortitude; purpose, resolve, decision.

re-solv'a-ble (rĕ-zôl'vâ-b'l), *a.* See **-ABLE**.

re-solve' (rĕ-zôlv'), *v. t.* To separate (into component parts or elements); transform, reduce, or convert; analyze; change or convert by resolution or formal vote; answer or solve; disentangle; explain; to clear up; declare or decide by a formal vote. — *v. i.* To disintegrate; be reduced, as by dissolving or analysis; form a purpose or resolution; determine. — **Syn.** Decide, conclude, purpose. — *n.* That which has been resolved on, or determined; a conclusion; resolute quality; determination; a resolution of a deliberative body.

re-solved' (-zôlvd'), *p. a.* Determined; resolute.

res'o-nance (rĕz'ô-nâns), *n.* Act of resounding by reflection of sound or by sympathetic vibration; quality or state of being resonant.

res'o-nant (-nânt), *a.* Returning, or capable of returning, sound; resounding; echoing back; pert. to or exhibiting resonance.

re-sort' (rĕ-zôrt'), *v. i.* To go; repair; betake one's self; have recourse; betake one's self for help, relief, etc. — *n.* That to which, or one to whom, one resorts for help; resource; refuge; recourse; frequent or habitual going or visiting; a place of frequent assembly; haunt.

re-sound' (rĕ-sound'), *v. t. & i.* To sound again or anew.

re-sound' (rĕ-zound'), *v. i.* To be filled with sound; reverberate; be echoed; produce an echo; be renowned. — *v. t.* To echo; reëcho.

re-source' (-sôrs'), *n.* That to which one resorts for supply or support; expeditious; *pl.*, pecuniary means; funds; available means; a means of diversion; ability to meet a situation or the like. — **Syn.** Resort, contrivance.

re-spect' (rĕ-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To relate to; be concerned with; consider worthy of esteem; refrain from obtruding upon. — **Syn.** Regard, esteem, honor, revere, venerate. — *n.* Relation; relationship; reference; regard; a point regarded; a particular; detail; consideration; favor; partiality; discrimination; esteem; deferential regard; honor; *pl.*, expressions of respect or deference; regards. — **re-spect'er**, *n.*

re-spect'a-ble (-spĕk'tâ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of respect; of good or fair repute; considerable, as in size or number; moderate in excellence or number; fair; decent in behavior or character; presentable. — **re-spect'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti), *n.* — **re-spect'a-bly**, *adv.*

re-spect'ful (-spĕkt'fôl), *a.* Full of, or characterized by, respect; regardful (of). — **re-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.*

re-spect'ing (rĕ-spĕk'ting), *prep.* Considering; in view of; with regard to; concerning.

re-spec'tive (-spĕk'tiv), *a.* Particular; several.

re-spec'tive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each; in particular.

re-spir'a-ble (rĕ-spir'â-b'l; rĕs'pî-râ-b'l), *a.* Suitable to breathe.

res'pi-ra'tion (rĕs'pî-râ'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of breathing; inspiration and expiration; the process by which an animal takes in oxygen and gives off the products formed by oxidation in the tissues.

res'pi-ra'tor (rĕs'pî-râ'tĕr), *n.* A device covering the mouth or nose to prevent inhalation of noxious substances.

re-spir'a-to-ry (rĕ-spir'â-tô-rî; rĕs'pî-râ-), *a.* Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration.

re-spire' (rĕ-spir'), *v. i. & t.* To breathe.

re-spite (rĕs'pit), *n.* A putting off; postponement; delay; temporary intermission of labor, etc. — **Syn.** Pause, interval, stop, cessation. — *v. t.* To give a respite to; affect by a respite.

re-splend'ent (rĕ-spĕn'dĕnt), *a.* Shining with brilliant luster; splendid.

re-spond' (-spônd'), *v. i.* To answer; reply; act in response; render satisfaction; be answerable.

re-spond'ent (-dĕnt), *a.* Answering; responsive. — *n.* One who makes reply; a defendant.

re-sponse' (-spôns'), *n.* A responding; answer; responsive act or feeling.

re-spon'si-bil'i-ty (-spôn'sî-bil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). State of being responsible, as for an obligation; that for which one is accountable.

re-spon'si-ble (rê-spôn'si-b'l), *a.* Liable to respond; able to respond for one's conduct or obligations; trustworthy; involving responsibility or accountability. — **Syn.** Answerable, accountable, amenable, liable. — **re-spon'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*

re-spon'sive (-siv), *a.* Ready or inclined to respond. — **re-spon'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-spon'sive-ness**, *n.*

rest (rêst), *n.* Repose; sleep; slumber; freedom from activity; quiet; tranquillity; peace of mind or spirit; a place where one may rest; abode; stopping place; silence in music; a character that stands for such silence; that on which anything rests or leans for support. — **Syn.** Cessation, pause, intermission, stop; quietness, stillness, peacefulness, peace. — *v. i.* To get repose by lying down; sleep; also, to be dead; cease from action; be still; lie; be fixed; trust; depend; be founded (usually with *on*). — *v. t.* To refresh by repose; lay at rest; lean; settle; base; ground.

rest (rêst), *n.* With *the*, that which is left after removal of a part; remainder; the others. — **Syn.** Surplus, remnant. — *v. i.* To be left; remain.

res'tau-rant (rês'tô-rânt; rês'tô-), *n.* A public eating house.

rest'ful (rêst'fûl), *a.* Giving, or of the nature of, rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc.; being at rest; quiet. — **rest'ful-ly**, *adv.*

res'ti-tu'tion (rês'ti-tû'shûn), *n.* Act of restoring; restoration; indemnification. — **Syn.** Return, reparation, compensation, amends.

res'tive (rês'tiv), *a.* Obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; impatient under coercion or opposition; intractable; refractory; uneasy; restless.

rest'less, *a.* Deprived of rest; uneasy; not affording rest; characterized by unrest; never resting; averse to repose; eager for change; discontented. — **Syn.** Sleepless, agitated, unsettled, roving, wandering, restive. — **rest'less-ness**, *n.*

res'to-ra'tion (rês'tô-râ'shûn), *n.* Act of restoring; state or fact of being restored; reinstatement; renewal; recovery of health, strength, etc.; restitution; that which is restored. — **Syn.** Replacement, return; revival.

re-stor'a-tive (rê-stôr'â-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore. — *n.* Something that serves to restore, esp. a person to consciousness.

re-store' (rê-stôr'), *v. t.* To give back; return; bring back to, or put back into, the former or original state; repair; re-

new; bring back to a healthy state. — **Syn.** Replace, refund, repay, reinstate, rebuild, revive, recover, heal, cure.

re-strain' (-strân'), *v. t.* To draw back again; check; curb; limit; restrict.

re-straint' (-strânt'), *n.* Act, process, or means of restraining; restraining force or influence; state of being restrained; esp., confinement. — **Syn.** Repression, hindrance, check, stop, curb, coercion, restriction.

re-strict' (-strikt'), *v. t.* To restrain within bounds; limit; confine.

re-strict'ion (-strikt'shûn), *n.* That which restricts; limitation; act of restricting; state of being restricted.

re-strict'ive (-tiv), *a.* Serving to restrict; expressing restrictions.

re-sult' (rê-zult'), *v. i.* To proceed, spring, or arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion; follow; terminate; end. — *n.* That which results; consequence; effect. — **Syn.** Conclusion, issue, event.

re-sult'ant (-zûl'tânt), *a.* Resulting or issuing; following as a consequence. — *n.* That which results.

re-sume' (-zûm'), *v. t.* To assume or take again; put on anew; enter upon or begin again; take back to one's self; take up again; go back to using. — *v. i.* To begin again.

ré'su'mé' (râ'zû'mâ'), *n.* [F.] A summary; abridgment.

re-sump'tion (rê-zûmp'shûn), *n.* Act of resuming.

re-surge' (-sûrj'), *v. i.* To rise again.

res'ur-rect' (rêz'û-rêkt'), *v. t.* To raise from the dead; reanimate; bring to view again.

res'ur-rec'tion (-rêk'shûn), *n.* Act of resurrecting; the rising again from the dead; state of those risen from the dead; restoration; revival.

res'ur-rec'tion-ist, *n.* One who steals dead bodies from the grave, etc., usually to sell for dissection.

re-sus'ci-tate (rê-sûs'i-tât), *v. t. & i.* To revive, esp. from apparent death or unconsciousness. — **-ci-ta'tion** (-tâ'shûn), *n.* — **re-sus'ci-ta-tive** (-tâ-tiv), *a.*

ret (rêtt), *v. t.* To soak or expose to moisture, as flax or hemp in order to produce certain processes of curing and disinfection. *Dial. Eng.*

re'tail (rê'tâl), *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities. — *a.* Done at retail; engaged in, or connected with, retailing commodities.

re-tail' (rê-tâl; rê'tâl), *v. t.* To sell in small quantities; sell directly to the consumer; tell again or to many; relate in detail. — *v. t.* To sell at retail.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

re-tain' (rê-tân'), *v. t.* To continue to hold, etc.; keep in possession, use, etc.; keep; keep in pay; employ (as a lawyer) by paying a preliminary fee; keep in mind; remember. — **Syn.** Hold, restrain. — **retaining wall**, a wall for sustaining a bank of earth.

re-tain'er (rê-tân'êr), *n.* One that retains; one retained or kept in service; adherent.

re-tain'er, *n.* Act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer or professional adviser; the fee paid.

re-tal'i-ate (rê-tāl'i-ât), *v. t. & i.* To return the like for; repay or requite in kind; return evil for evil. — **re-tal'i-a-tion** (-â'shŭn), *n.* — **re-tal'i-a-tive** (rê-tāl'i-â-tiv), **-a-to-ry** (-â-tô-rî), *a.*

re-tard' (-târd'), *v. t.* To make slow; delay; hinder; impede; put off; postpone. — *n.* Retardation; delay.

re-tar-da'tion (rê-târ-dâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of retarding; hindrance; that which retards; obstruction; amount of retarding or delay.

retch (rêch), *v. i.* To make an effort to vomit; strain, as in vomiting.

re-ten'tion (rê-tên'shŭn), *n.* Act of retaining; state of being retained; act of retaining things in the mind, or the power to do this; ability to remember; memory.

re-ten'tive (-tîv), *a.* Tending to retain; having the power or capacity to retain. — **re-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

ret'i-cence (rêt'i-séns), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being reticent.

ret'i-cent (-sént), *a.* Inclined to keep silent; uncommunicative. — **ret'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

re-tic'u-lar (rê-tîk'û-lâr), *a.* Having the form of a net or of network; retiform; intricate.

re-tic'u-late (-lât), *a.* Resembling network; netted.

ret'i-cule (rêt'î-kûl), *n.* A small bag carried by women as a workbag or pocket.

re'ti-form (rê'tî-fôrm; rêt'î-), *a.* Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular.

ret'i-na (rêt'î-nâ), *n.* The sensitive membrane of the eye, which receives the image of vision and is connected with the brain by the optic nerve.

ret'i-nue (rêt'î-nû), *n.* The body of retainers who follow a distinguished person; train of attendants; suite.

re-tire' (rê-tîr'), *v. t.* To withdraw; take or put away; remove; withdraw from circulation, or from the market; take up or pay; cause to retire. — *v. i.* To withdraw from action or danger; retreat;

withdraw; go into retreat; go to bed; withdraw from office, business, etc. — **Syn.** Leave, depart; recede.

re-tired' (-tîrd'), *p. a.* Secluded; quiet; withdrawn from active duty or business.

re-tire'ment (-tîr'mént), *n.* A retiring; state of being retired; withdrawal; a place of seclusion; retreat.

re-tir'ing (-tîr'ing), *p. a.* Reserved; bashful; shy.

re-tort' (-tôrt'), *v. t.* To return; pay, cast, or hurl, back (accusation, censure, etc.); make a like reply to; answer in kind; answer or meet, as an argument by a counter argument. — *v. i.* To return an argument or a charge; make a severe reply. — *n.* A quick, sharp, witty, cutting, or severe reply, esp. one that counters the first speaker's statement.

re-tort', *n.* A vessel in which substances are distilled or decomposed by heat.

re-touch' (rê-tûch'), *v. t.* To touch, or work over, again, in order to improve.

re-trace' (rê-trâs'), *v. t.* To trace again or back, as in tracing to an origin, or in going over again.

re-tract' (-trâkt'), *v. t. & i.* To draw or pull back or in; withdraw; disavow; recant.

re-trac-ta'tion (rê'trâk-tâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of retracting, or recanting.

re-trac'tile (rê-trâk'tîl), *a.* Capable of being drawn back or in.

re-trac'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Withdrawal of something advanced, claimed, said, or done; withdrawal; revocation; act of retracting; state of being retracted.

re-trac'tor (-têr), *n.* One that retracts.

re-treat' (-trêt'), *n.* Act of withdrawing, as from what is dangerous, or into privacy from society; the retiring of troops or ships from the presence of an enemy; a signal for so doing; place to which any one retires; refuge; asylum; an institution for the care of insane persons, inebriates, or the like. — **Syn.** Retirement, departure, withdrawal, recession. — *v. i.* To make a retreat; withdraw.

re-trench' (rê-trêch'), *v. t.* To cut down; lessen; reduce; cut off; remove. — **Syn.** To diminish; curtail. — *v. i.* To make retrenchments; economize.

re-trench'ment (-mént), *n.* Act or process of retrenching; reduction; curtailment; in fortification, a defensive work within another. — **Syn.** Lessening, diminution, abridgment.

re-tri'al (rê-trî'âl), *n.* A second trial, experiment, or test.

ret'ri-bu'tion (rêt'rî-bû'shŭn), *n.* That

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

which is given in compensation; return suitable to deser's: esp., condign punishment. — **Syn.** Recompense, retaliation, requital.

re-trib-u-tive (rê-trib'û-tîv), **re-trib-u-to-ry** (-tô-rî), *a.* Of or pert. to retribution.

re-triev'a-ble (-trêv'â-b'l), *a.* See **-ABLE**. **re-triev'al** (-âl), *n.* Act of retrieving.

re-trieve' (-trêv'), *v. t.* To find and bring in (killed or wounded game); recover; regain; restore; revive; make good; repair, as a loss. — *v. i.* To retrieve game. — *n.* Act of retrieving; retrieval.

re-triev'er (-trêv'êr), *n.* One that retrieves; esp., one of a breed of dogs for retrieving.

re'tro- (rê'trô-; rêt'rô-). A prefix or combining form signifying *backward, back*.

re'tro-act' (-âkt'), *v. i.* To act backward, in return, or in opposition; act so as to affect something done in the past; be retrospective. — **re'tro-ac'tive** (-tîv), *a.*

re'tro-cede' (rê'trô-séd'; rêt'rô-), *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — **re'tro-ces'sion** (-sêsh'ûn), *n.*

ret'ro-cede (rêt'rô-séd; rêt'rô-), *v. i.* To go back; recede. — **re'tro-ces'sion** (rê'trô-sêsh'ûn; rêt'rô-), *n.*

ret'ro-grade (rêt'rô-grâd; rêt'rô-), *a.* Having a direction from east to west; — said of apparent or real motion of a celestial body; exhibiting such motion, as a planet; directed, moving, or tending backward, or contrary to the previous direction; declining from a better to a worse state; inverse; inverted. — *v. i.* To go, move, or appear to move, in a retrograde direction; recede; decline from better to worse; degenerate.

re'tro-gres'sion (rê'trô-grêsh'ûn; rêt-rô-), *n.* Act or process of retrograding. — **re'tro-gres'sive** (-grêsh'îv), *a.*

ret'ro-spect (rêt'rô-spêkt; rêt'rô-), *n.* A looking back; contemplation or review of the past.

ret'ro-spec'tion (-spêkt'shûn), *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past; a retrospect.

ret'ro-spec'tive (-tîv), *a.* Looking backward; directed to the past. — **ret'ro-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

re'tro-ver'sion (rê'trô-vûr'shûn; rêt-rô-), *n.* A turning, bending, or looking back; state of being turned or displaced backward.

re-turn' (rê-tûrn'), *v. i.* To go or come back again to a place or condition; go back or revert in thought, etc.; go, come, or pass, back, as in possession; revert; reply; respond. — *v. t.* To

bring, carry, put, or send, back; restore; reflect, as light; produce in return; yield; report; render, as an account, to a superior; send in return or reply; say in reply or response; repay; respond to similarly. — *n.* A returning, or coming back; recurrence; the profit on, or advantage from, labor, an investment, etc.; (often in *pl.*) proceeds; results; an account; formal report; act of returning something; that which returns or is returned.

re-tuse' (rê-tûs'), *a.* Having the apex rounded or obtuse, with a slight notch, as a leaf.

re-un'ion (rê-ûn'yûn), *n.* Reuniting; state of being reunited; assembling of persons who have been separated.

re'u-nite' (rê'û-nî't'), *v. t. & i.* To unite again; join after separation, etc.

re-veal' (rê-vêl'), *v. t.* To make known (something concealed or kept secret); unveil; disclose; communicate by supernatural agency. — **Syn.** Discover, disclose, divulge.

re-veil'le (rê-vâl'yâ; *in U. S. service* rêv'ê-lê', or rêv'ê-lê'; *in Brit.* rê-vêl'î, or rê-vâl'î), *n.* A signal, by bugle or drum, at about sunrise, summoning soldiers or sailors to the day's duties, etc.

rev'el (rêv'êl), *v. i.* To take part in a revel or revels; take great or intense delight or satisfaction in. — *n.* Riotous or noisy merry-making; carousal.

rev'e-la'tion (-ê-lâ'shûn), *n.* Act of revealing; disclosure of what was before unknown; that which is revealed; God's disclosure or manifestation of Himself or His will to man; that which is revealed by God to man; that which contains such revelation; — often in *pl.* in titles of writings; specif., the Bible; [*cap.*] the last of the canonical books of the Bible; the Apocalypse.

rev'el-er, rev'el-ler (rêv'êl-êr), *n.* One who revels.

rev'el-ry (rêv'êl-rî), *n.* Boisterous merry-making; reveling.

re-venge' (rê-vênj'), *v. t.* To inflict harm or injury in return for; exact satisfaction for; avenge. — **Syn.** Retaliate, requite, vindicate. — *n.* Act of revenging; vengeance; disposition to revenge; an opportunity of getting satisfaction.

re-venge'ful (-fôol), *a.* Full of, or prone to, revenge. — **Syn.** Vengeful, resentful, vindictive. — **re-venge'ful-ly**, *adv.*

rev'e-nue (rêv'ê-nû), *n.* Return from an investment; income; the annual or periodical yield of taxes, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects for public use.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

BATTLESHIPS AND SUBMARINES

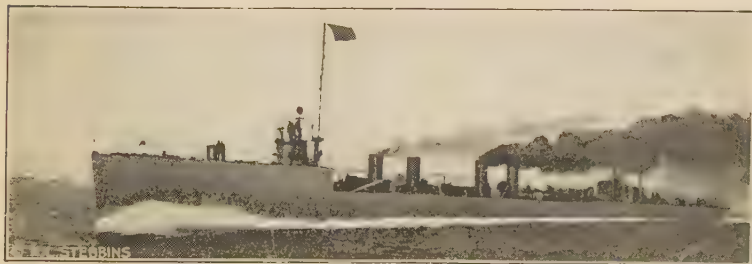


First-Class Battleship — U. S. S. Wyoming



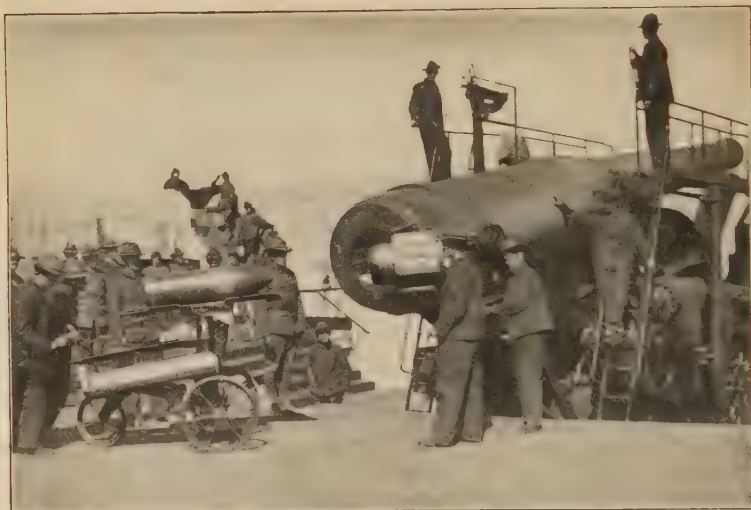
PHOTO. UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

A Submarine and her Crew



Torpedo Boat Destroyer Reid making 34 Knots

THE COAST DEFENSE



Loading a Big Gun



General View of Coast Defense

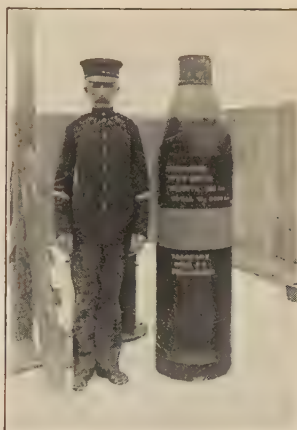
THE COAST DEFENSE



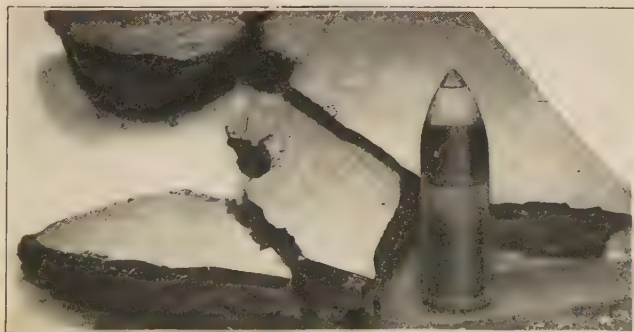
16-inch Rifle for the Defense of the Panama Canal



Powder for One Discharge



16-inch Explosive Shell

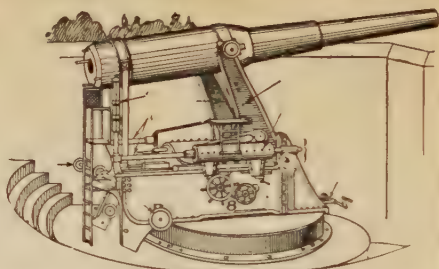


Effect of 12-inch Shell on 12-inch Plate, Distance 150 Ft.

MILITARY TERMS



Cavalryman



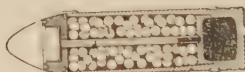
Disappearing Gun



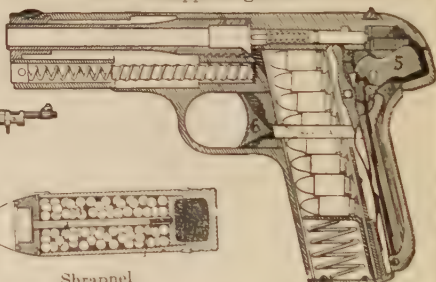
Rifle



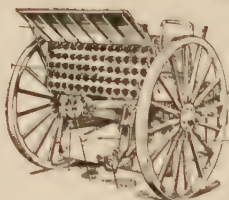
Rapid-fire Gun



Shrapnel



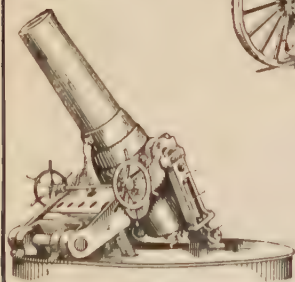
Automatic Pistol



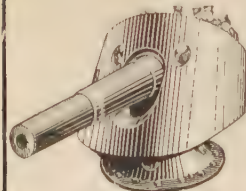
Caisson



Wigwagging



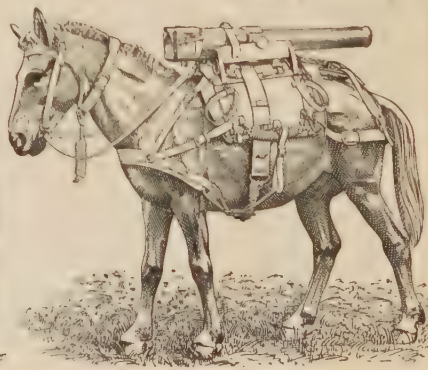
Mortar



Shield



Zouave



Mountain Artillery

re-ver'ber-ate (rê-vûr'bêr-ât), *v. t.* To drive back; repel; echo, as sound; reflect, as light. — *v. i.* To rebound; recoil; be reflected or repelled; resound; echo. — **re-ver'ber-a'tion** (-â'shŭn), *n.*

re-ver'ber-a-to-ry (-â-tô-rî), *a.* Acting by reverberation; forced back or diverted, as flame on the material to be treated; designating a furnace, kiln, etc., so acting.

re-vere' (rê-vêr'), *v. t.* To regard with reverence; venerate; reverence.

rev'er-ence (rêv'êr-êns), *n.* Profound respect mingled with fear and affection; a token of respect or veneration; an obeisance; state of being honored or respected; dignity; state; one entitled to be revered, a designation used of clergymen (with *his* or, *Obsolescent*, with *your*). — **Syn.** Veneration, awe, adoration, worship. — *v. t.* To regard or treat with reverence; venerate.

rev'er-end (-ênd), *a.* Worthy of reverence; revered (a title of respect given to ecclesiastics); of or pert. to the clergy.

rev'er-ent (-ênt), *a.* Disposed to revere; reverential.

rev'er-en'tial (-ên'shâll), *a.* Proceeding from or expressing reverence; reverent.

rev'er-ie (rêv'êr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). Deep or abstracted musing; daydream; state of being lost in thought; an extravagant or fanciful product of the mind; a vision.

re-ver'sal (rê-vûr'sâl), *n.* A reversing; change; overthrow.

re-verse' (-vûrs'), *a.* Turned back; opposite or contrary; acting in a manner opposite or contrary. — *n.* A direct opposite or contrary; the back (opposed to *obverse*); misfortune; a check or defeat. — *v. t.* To turn upside down; invert; revoke; annul; make void; turn completely about; transpose; cause to go or move oppositely. — **Syn.** Overturn, overthrow, overset, upset, subvert; repeal, undo. — *v. i.* To turn or move oppositely.

re-vers'ible (-vûr'si-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reversed or of reversing; of fabrics, finished on both sides.

re-ver'sion (-vûr'shŭn), *n.* The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after termination of the grant; right of succession or future possession; act of turning opposite, or state of being so turned; a return toward some ancestral type; atavism. — **re-ver'sion-a-ry** (-â-rî), *a.*

re-vert' (-vûrt'), *v. i.* To return; go back; recur; undergo reversion.

re-vert'i-ble (-vûr'ti-b'l), *a.* That may

revert or be reverted. — **re-vert'i-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'i-tî), *n.*

rev'er-y. Var. of REVERIE.

re-vest' (rê-vêst'), *v. i.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; revert to a former owner.

re-vet'ment (-vêt'mênt), *n.* A facing to sustain an embankment; a retaining wall.

re-view' (rê-vû'), *v. t.* To view, examine, or study again; go over or examine critically; look back on; take a retrospective view of. — *n.* An inspection, as of troops, by a higher officer; an examination; general survey; a lesson studied or recited a second time; a criticism; critique. — **re-view'er** (-êr), *n.*

re-vile' (-vîl'), *v. t.* To abuse with opprobrious language; reproach abusively; rail at. — *v. i.* To use opprobrious language; rail.

re-vis'al (rê-vîz'âl), *n.* Act of revising; revision.

re-vise' (-vîz'), *v. t.* To look over or examine for correction. — *n.* Act of revising; review; revision; in printing, a proof taken after corrections.

re-vi'sion (-vîzh'ŭn), *n.* A revising; that made by revising; a revised form or version. — **Syn.** Revisal, revise, review.

re-vis'it (rê-vîz'it), *v. t. & i.* To visit again; return to.

re-viv'al (rê-vîv'âl), *n.* Act of reviving; state of being revived; period of literary or of religious awakening.

re-viv'al-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals of religion.

re-vive' (-vîv'), *v. i.* To return to consciousness or life; recover life, vigor, or strength; become animated or invigorated anew; become active or flourishing again. — *v. t.* To restore to consciousness or life; reanimate; bring into renewed vigor or action; recover from neglect or disuse; restore; renew in the memory; awaken again or anew; refresh.

re-viv'i-fy (rê-vîv'i-fi), *v. t. & i.* To cause to revive; revive.

rev'o-ca-ble (rêv'ô-kâ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being revoked.

rev'o-ca'tion (-kâ'shŭn), *n.* Act of revoking; repeal; withdrawal.

re-voke' (rê-vök'), *v. t.* To annul by recalling or taking back; repeal; rescind. — **Syn.** Recall, countermand, abolish. — *v. i.* *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able, in violation of the rules. — *n.* *Card Playing.* Act of revoking.

re-volt' (rê-vôlt'; -vôlt'), *n.* Act of revolting; esp., rebellion; insurrection. — *v. t.* To affect with disgust or loathing; nauseate. — *v. i.* To renounce alle-

giance; rebel; be disgusted, or grossly offended; feel disgust or nausea; shrink with disgust or loathing.

rev'o-lu'tion (rêv'ô-lû'shŭn), *n.* A revolving, or turning round or about a center or axis; rotation; of a heavenly body, act of going round in an orbit; also, apparent movement round the earth; completion of a course, as of years; circuit; change; alteration; a fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; overthrow or renunciation of one government, and substitution of another, by the governed. — **rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rî), *a. & n.* — **rev'o-lu'tion-ist**, *n.*

rev'o-lu'tion-ize (-îz), *v. t.* To subject to a revolution.

re-volvé' (rê-vôlv'), *v. t.* To turn over in the mind; cogitate; cause to move or turn around, as in an orbit or on an axis; rotate. — *v. i.* To move around or turn, as in an orbit or about an axis; rotate; pass in cycles; recur.

re-volv'er (-vôlv'vēr), *n.* A pistol with a cylinder of several chambers so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock.

re-vul'sion (rê-vûl'shŭn), *n.* A strong pulling or drawing back or away; withdrawal; a sudden or strong reaction, reversion, or change. — **re-vul'sive** (-sîv), *a. & n.*

re-ward' (-wôrd'), *v. t.* To give as a reward; make a return to (a person) or for (a service, etc.); requite; recompense. — *n.* That which is given in return; recompense; compensation or remuneration for services. — **Syn.** Pay, retribution, punishment.

re-word' (rê-wôrd'), *v. t.* To repeat in the same words; alter the wording of; restate in other words.

re-write' (rê-rît'), *v. t.* See RE-, 2.

Rey'nard (râ'nârd; rên'ârd). Proper name of the fox in the mediæval beast epic "Reynard the Fox;" also [*l. c.*] a fox.

rhap-sod'ic (râp-sôd'ik), **rhap-sod'i-cal** (-i-kâl), *a.* Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rhapsody; ecstatic.

rhap-so-dist (râp-sô-dist), *n.* In ancient Greece, a professional reciter of epic poems, as of Homer; one who rhapsodizes.

rhap-so-dize (-dîz), *v. t.* To recite as a rhapsody. — *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies.

rhap-so-dy (-dî), *n.; pl. -dies* (-dîz). A portion of a Greek epic adapted for recitation at one time; an utterance or writing characterized by emotionalism

and lack of connection and soundness; an irregular instrumental composition.

Rhen'ish (rên'ish), *a.* Of or pert. to the river Rhine or the region near it. — *n.* Rhine wine.

rhe-om'e-ter (rê-ôm'ê-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring or regulating currents, as of electricity, the blood, etc.

rhe'o-scope (rê'ô-skôp), *n.* A galvanoscope.

rhe'o-stat (-stât), *n.* Any contrivance for regulating an electric current by means of (usually) variable resistances.

rhe'sus (rê'sûs), *n.* A species of Indian macaque.

rhet'o-ric (rêt'ô-rîk), *n.* The art of expressive speech or of discourse, esp. the art of literary composition; skillful or artistic use of speech; artificial elegance of language; a treatise on rhetoric. — **rhe-tor'i-cal** (rê-tôr'i-kâl), *a.* — **rhetor'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

rhet'o-ri-cian (rêt'ô-rîsh'ân), *n.* One who teaches, or is versed in, rhetoric; an eloquent writer or speaker.

rheum (rôôm), *n.* *Archaic.* A watery discharge, esp. from the eyes or nose; a cold; catarrh.

rheu-mat'ic (rôô-mât'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, affected with, or causing, rheumatism. — *n.* One having rheumatism; *pl., Colloq.*, rheumatism.

rheu-ma-tism (rôô-mâ-tîz'm), *n.* A constitutional disease characterized chiefly by pains of various types. It attacks joints, muscles, or fibrous or serous structures.

rheum'y (rôôm'y), *a.* Of or pert. to rheum; causing, or affected with, rheum.

rhine'stone' (rîn'stôn'), *n.* A colorless stone of high luster, made of paste.

rhî'no (rî'nô), *n.* Money; cash. *Slang.*

rhî-noc'er-os (rî-nôs'êr-ôs), *n.* Any of certain large, herbivorous, thick-skinned mammals with one (in some species, two) heavy upright horns on the snout.

rhî-zome (rî'zôm), *n.* Any underground rootlike stem sending leafy shoots from the upper surface and roots from the lower side.

rhî-zo-pod (rî'zô-pôd), *n.* In zoölogy, any of a class (*Rhizopoda*) of protozoans having as the chief common character the formation of pseudopodia which ordinarily serve as organs for locomotion, and for taking food.

rho'di-um (rô'dî-ûm), *n.* A rare grayish white refractory metal (Symbol, Rh).

rho'do-den'dron (-dô-dên'drôn), *n.* Any of a genus (*Rhododendron*) of evergreen shrubs, bearing handsome white, pink, or rose-purple flowers.

äle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

rhomb (rômb; rôm), *n.* A rhombus.
rhombic (rôm'bîk), **rhombical** (-bî-kål), *a.* Having the form of a rhombus.
rhomboidron (rôm'bô-hê'drôn), *n.* A parallelepipedon. — **rhomboidral** (-drål), *a.*
rhomboid (rôm'boid), *n.* A parallelogram with oblique angles and the adjacent sides unequal. — **rhomboid**, **rhomboidal** (rôm-boi'dål), *a.*
rhombus (rôm'bús), *n.* An equilateral parallelogram, usually one having its angles oblique; a rhombohedron.
rhubarb (rôo'bärb), *n.* A tall, coarse garden herb with large leaves. The fleshy, acid leafstalks are used in cookery, esp. for pies and sauce.
rhumb (rûm; rûmb), *n.* In navigation, a line crossing successive meridians at a constant angle (called also **rhumb line**); any of the points of the mariner's compass.
rhyme (rîm), *n.*, **rhym'er** (rîm'ër), **rhym'ester** (rîm'stër). See RIME, etc.
rhyno-lite (rî'ô-lît), *n.* A very acid volcanic rock, the lava form of granite.
rhythm (rîth'm; rîth'm), *n.* Movement in language marked by some regular recurrence, as of quantity, accent, etc.; symmetry of musical movement as determined by recurrent heavy and light accent; regularity of recurrence; periodicity. — **rhythmic** (rîth'mîk; rîth'-), **rhythmical** (-mî-kål), *a.* — **rhythmically**, *adv.*
Ri-al'to (rê-äl'tô; rî-äl'tô), *n.* With *the*, an island and district in Venice, Italy, the business center of the city. Hence, a marble bridge connecting this island with the island San Marco; [*l. c.*] an exchange; market.
rib (rîb), *n.* One of the series of paired, curved, bony or partly cartilaginous rods which stiffen the body walls of most vertebrates. In man, there are normally twelve pairs; a wife (in allusion to *Gen. ii. 21-22*); one of the primary veins of a leaf; a strengthening or shaping timber, bar, rod, etc., as one of the timbers branching from a vessel's keel; a prominent ridge in cloth. — *v. t.* To furnish, strengthen, or mark with ribs or ridges; inclose, as with ribs, and protect.
ribald (rîb'äld), *a.* Low or scurrilous.
ribaldry (-rî), *n.* Ribald acts or words.
riband (rîb'änd; formerly rîb'än). Archaic var. of RIBBON.
ribbon (rîb'än), *n.* A fillet or narrow woven fabric, commonly of silk or velvet, for trimming, etc.; a narrow strip or shred. — *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons.

rice (rîs), *n.* A well-known cereal grass cultivated in warm climates; collectively, its seed or grain.
ricebird (-bîrd'), *n.* The bobolink.
rice paper. A thin paper made from rice straw; a delicate Chinese paper made of pith.
rich (rîch), *a.* Abounding in material possessions; abundant; copious; bountiful; productive or fertile; fruitful; sumptuous; costly; abounding in superior or pleasing qualities (esp. of food or drink which is highly seasoned or greasy, or luscious and high-flavored); of colors, vivid; full and mellow in tone; *Colloq.*, abounding in humor, hence, entertaining, also, laughable or absurd. — **Syn.** Wealthy, affluent, opulent.
riches (rîch'ëz), *n. pl.* That which makes one rich; wealth.
rick (rîk), *n.* A large stack, as of straw or hay, in the open air. — *v. t.* To heap up in ricks.
rickets (rîk'ëts), *n. sing. or pl.* A children's disease characterized by defective nutrition and alterations in the growing bones.
rickety (-ët-i), *a.* Affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; shaky; weak.
ricochet (rîk'ô-shä'; -shët'), *n.* A glancing rebound or skipping, as of a projectile along water. — *v. i.* To skip with glancing rebounds, as a projectile.
rid (rîd), *v. t.*; **rid** or **rid'ded**; **rid'ding**. To free; clear; disencumber; — with *of*.
rid'dance (rîd'äns), *n.* Act of ridding or freeing; deliverance; escape.
rid'den (-n), *p. p.* of **RIDE**.
rid'dle (-l), *n.* A coarse sieve. — *v. t.* To sift with or through a riddle; perforate or pierce, so as to make like a riddle.
rid'dle, *n.* Something to be solved by guessing; a puzzling question; enigma. — *v. t.* To explain; solve, as a riddle. — *v. i.* To speak ambiguously.
ride (rîd), *v. i.*; *pret.* **RODE** (rôd); *p. p.* **RID'DEN** (rîd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **RID'DING** (rîd'îng). To be carried on or as on the back of an animal; be borne in a vehicle or on a fluid; float; be supported in motion; be borne along; support and carry one, as a horse or vehicle. — **Syn.** Ride, drive. — *v. t.* To sit on and control so as to be carried; control or manage; make or do by riding; traverse or cover by riding; cause to ride. — *n.* Act or fact of riding; a road, avenue, or way, esp. as a place for riding.
rid'er (rîd'ër), *n.* One that rides; an addition or amendment to a document; esp., a clause annexed to a legislative bill in its passage.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ridge (rĭj), *n.* A range, or the upper part of a range, of hills or mountains; a raised line or strip; the intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle. — *v. t. & i.* To form into, or extend in, a ridge or ridges; furnish or mark with ridges.

ridge-pole (-pōl'), *n.* The highest horizontal timber in a roof.

ridg'y (-i), *a.* Having a ridge or ridges.

rid'i-cule (rĭd'i-kūl), *n.* Remarks designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt for the subject of the remarks; banter; an object of sport; laughingstock. — **Syn.** Derision, mockery, irony, satire, sarcasm, jeer. — *v. t.* To treat with ridicule; laugh at mockingly or disparagingly. — **Syn.** Deride, mock, taunt, quiz, chaff.

ri-dic'u-lous (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lūs), *a.* Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration. — **ri-dic'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

rife (rif), *a.* Prevalent; existing generally; current; abounding; replete (usually with).

riff'raff (rif'rāf'), *n.* Refuse; rubbish; the rabble; mob.

ri'fle (rif'l), *v. t.* To seize and bear away by force; rob; pillage; strip.

ri'fle, *v. t.* To groove (a gun barrel) internally with spiral channels to insure greater accuracy of fire. — *n.* A firearm having the barrel rifled.

ri'fle-man (rif'l-mēn), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). A soldier armed with, or one skilled in the use of, a rifle.

ri'fler (rif'lēr), *n.* One who rifles; robber.

rift (rift), *n.* An opening made by riving or splitting; cleft; fissure. — *v. t. & i.* To cleave; rive; split.

rig (rĭg), *v. t.* To fit the rigging of (a vessel) to the masts, spars, etc.; fit up; equip; dress; clothe, esp. in a fanciful manner. — *n.* The distinctive sails and masts differentiating a type of vessel; *Colloq.*, dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing; anything rigged up; outfit.

rig'a-doon' (rĭg'ā-dōōn'), *n.* A lively dance for one couple.

rig'ger (rĭg'ēr), *n.* One who rigs; one whose occupation is fitting the rigging of ships.

rig'ging (-Ing), *n.* Ropes, chains, etc., that support or adjust the spars and sails; tackle; gear.

right (rit), *a.* Straight; not crooked; upright; not oblique; conformed to justice; just; upright; fit; suitable; proper; correct; true; well; in good condition; designed to be worn outward; designating, or pert. to, that side of the body usually stronger than the other side (opposed to

left). — **Syn.** Lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable. — *adv.* In a right, or straight, line; directly; immediately; next; righteously; in a suitable manner; well; truly; correctly; *Colloq.*, exactly; precisely; very; extremely. — *n.* That which is right or correct; a power, privilege, or the like, vested in one by law; the side, part, or the like, on or toward the right side; in some legislative bodies of Europe, those members collectively who are conservatives or monarchists, and whose seats are to the right of the presiding officer (as used of a particular group, usually *cap.*) — *v. t.* To bring or restore to the proper position or state; adjust; correct; do justice to; relieve from wrong. — *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; become upright.

right angle. *Math.* The angle bounded by two radii that intercept a quarter of a circle.

right'eous (rĭ'chūs), *a.* Doing, or according with, that which is right; just; upright; equitable. — **Syn.** Godly, holy, virtuous. — **right'eous-ly**, *adv.*

right'eous-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being righteous; a righteous act or quality; quality of being rightful or just. — **Syn.** Uprightness, godliness, holiness, equity, justice, integrity, honesty.

right'ful (rit'fōōl), *a.* Consonant to justice; just; having a just claim according to law; held or possessed by right, or by just claim. — **Syn.** Lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper. — **right'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **right'ful-ness**, *n.*

right'-hand', *a.* Being on the right hand; of, pert. to, or done with, the right hand; chiefly relied on.

right'-hand'ed, *a.* Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left; rotating in the same direction as the hands of a watch seen from in front.

right'ly, *adv.* According to justice; uprightly; properly; correctly; exactly.

rig'id (rĭj'id), *a.* Firm; stiff; inflexible; strict. — **Syn.** Unpliant, inflexible, unyielding, exact, severe, austere, stern, harsh, rigorous.

ri-gid'i-ty (rĭ-jĭd'i-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rigid.

rig'ma-role (rĭg'mā-rōl), *n.* A succession of confused statements; incoherent talk.

rig'or (rĭg'ēr), *n.* Quality of being unyielding or inflexible; strictness; severity; harshness; (*pron.* rĭg'ōr, rĭg'ōr) convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in a chill. — **Syn.** Inflexibility, austerity, sternness, exactness.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makěr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

rig'or-ous (rĭg'ēr-ūs), *a.* Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; exact; strict; harsh; severe. — **Syn.** Inflexible, unyielding, stiff; austere, stern.

rill (rĭl), *n.* A small brook; streamlet.

rim (rĭm), *n.* A border or margin, usually of something curving. — *v. t.* To furnish with a rim.

rime (rĭm), *n.* White frost; hoarfrost.

rime, rhyme (rĭm), *n.* A composition in verse having correspondence of terminal sounds; riming verse or (chiefly in *pl.*) poetry; the correspondence of terminal sounds in two or more words or verses; one of two or more words thus corresponding in sound. — *v. i.* To make rimes, or verses; accord in rime; end in rime. — *v. t.* To put into rime; compose (rimed verse); make (words) rime; use as rime. — **rim'er, rhym'er** (rĭm'ēr), *n.* **rime'ster, rhyme'ster** (rĭm'stēr), *n.* A mere rimer.

ri'mose (rĭmōs; rĭ-mōs'), *a.* Full of fissures or chinks.

rim'ple (rĭm'p'l), *n.* A wrinkle. — *v. t. & i.* To rumple; wrinkle.

rim'y (rĭm'ī), *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

rind (rĭnd), *n.* An external covering or coat, as skin, bark, etc.

rin'der-pest (rĭn'dēr-pĕst), *n.* A contagious distemper of cattle.

ring (rĭng), *v. t.; pret.* RANG (rāng) or RUNG (rūng); *p. p.* RUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RING'ING. To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body; make (a sound), as by ringing a bell; announce, proclaim, etc., by or as by ringing. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell; sound sonorously or vibrantly; resound; have the sensation of being filled with ringing; ring a bell, as a summons; be filled with report or talk. — *n.* A sound made by vibrating metal; any loud sound; a sound continued, or reverberated.

ring (rĭng), *n.* A circle; a circular band or hoop; a band, esp. of precious metal, to be worn on the finger; a race course; an arena for competition or display; a combination of persons to control the market, distribute offices, etc. — *v. t.* To surround with a ring; encircle; provide with a ring or rings.

ring'dove' (rĭng'dūv'), *n.* Either of two European pigeons.

ring'lead'er (lĕd'ēr), *n.* A leader of any body of men, esp. of lawbreakers.

ring'let (-lĕt), *n.* Small ring; curl of hair.

ring'worm' (-wŭrm'), *n.* A contagious skin disease causing a ring-shaped eruption and due to a parasitic fungus.

rink (rĭnk), *n.* A level extent of ice

marked off for curling; the players of one side; inclosed sheet of ice for skating; covered inclosure for roller skating.

rinse (rĭns), *v. t.* To wash lightly; cleanse with water after washing. — *n.* Act or process of rinsing.

ri'ot (rĭ'ūt), *n.* Wanton or disorderly behavior; uproar; tumult; profligate living; revelry. — *v. i.* To engage or indulge in riot or in a riot.

ri'ot-ous (-ūs), *a.* Involving, or engaging in, riot; wanton; profligate; seditious; tumultuous.

rip (rĭp), *v. t.* To divide by cutting or tearing,—in needlework, by cutting or breaking the threads of a seam; tear off or out by violence; saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain. — *v. i.* To become torn apart or split asunder. — *n.* A rent made by ripping; a tear; *Colloq.*, a mean or worthless person or thing; a portion of water made rough by the meeting of opposing currents, etc.

ri-pa'ri-an (rĭ-pā'rĭ-ān; rĭ-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or living on, the bank of a river, or of a lake or tidewater.

ripe (rĭp), *a.* Ready for reaping or gathering; mature; advanced by keeping to the state best for use; mellow; perfected; consummate; ready for action; prepared. — **ripe'ly** (rĭp'li), *adv.*

rip'en (rĭp'n), *v. i. & t.* To grow or make ripe; mature; come to perfection.

ri-poste', ri-post' (rĕ-pōst'), *n.* In fencing, a quick return thrust after a parry; a quick, sharp retort; a repartee.

rip'ple (rĭp'li), *v. i. & t.* To become or make fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water; cover or be covered with small undulations, as a field of grain; make a sound as of water running gently over rough shallows. — *n.* The dimpling of the surface of ruffled water; a little curling wave or an undulation; a sound such as is made by rippling water.

rip'rap' (rĭp'rāp'), *n.* A foundation of stones thrown together without order; stones so used.

rip'saw' (-sō'), *n.* A saw with coarse teeth, used to cut wood in the direction of the fiber.

rise (rĭz), *v. i.; pret.* ROSE (rōz); *p. p.* RIS'EN (rĭz'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RIS'ING (rĭz'ing). To move from a lower position to a higher; ascend; emerge above the horizon; emerge into sight; appear; proceed; originate; increase in size, force, value, etc.; become hostile; rebel; attain to a better position; prosper; come to mind; be suggested; ascend from the grave; come to life. — **Syn.** Arise. — *v. t.* To raise; surmount.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fĕōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdŭre; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

rise (rîz, rîs), *n.* Act of rising; state of being risen; ascent; distance through which anything rises; *Colloq.*, a piece of land higher than its surroundings; spring; source; origin; increase; advance; upward spring of a fish to seize food or bait.

ris'en (rîz'ŋ), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of RISE.

ris'i-bil'i-ty (rîz'i-bîl'i-tî), *n.*: *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). The quality of being risible; *pl.*, a person's sensibilities to what seems laughable.

ris'i-ble (rîz'i-b'l), *a.* Disposed to laugh; used in or expressing laughter; pert. to laughter. — **Syn.** Ludicrous, laughable, ridiculous. — *n. pl.* Risibilities.

ris'ing (rîz'ing), *a.* Ascending; appearing above the horizon; increasing in wealth, power, etc.; growing; advancing to adult years. — *n.* Act of one that rises; that which rises.

risk (risk), *n.* Hazard; peril; exposure to loss or injury. — *v. t.* To expose to risk; hazard; incur the risk or danger of.

risk'y (rîs'ki), *a.* Attended with danger.

ris'sole' (rê'sôl'; rîs'ôl), *n.* [F.] A ball or roll of rich minced meat or fish, covered with pastry and fried.

rite (rit), *n.* Act of performing divine or solemn service; a solemn or proper observance; ceremony; a prescribed form of service; liturgy.

rit'u-al (rit'û-âl), *a.* Of or pert. to rites or a ritual. — *n.* Established form of worship; religious ceremonial; code of ceremonies observed; book containing ceremonial forms.

rit'u-al-ism (-îz'm), *n.* A system founded on a ritual; adherence to a ritual. — **rit'u-al-ist** (-ist), *n.* & *a.* — **rit'u-al-is'tic**, *a.*

ri'val (rî'vâl), *n.* One of two or more striving to get that which one only can possess; competitor; emulator. — *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition. — *v. t.* To stand or strive in competition with; strive to equal or excel; emulate (often implying success).

ri'val-ry (-rî), *n.*: *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). Act of rivaling; state of being a rival.

rive (riv), *v. t.*; *p. p.* RIVED (rîvd) or **riv'en** (rîv'ŋ). To rend asunder; split; cleave. — *v. i.* To be rent asunder.

river (rîv'êr), *n.* A natural stream of water larger than a brook or a creek.

riv'et (rîv'êt), *n.* A headed pin or bolt of metal, used to unite two or more pieces by passing it through them and heading the plain end. — *v. t.* To fasten with rivets; beat the end of, as a metal pin, so as to form a head; fasten firmly.

riv'u-let (rîv'û-lêt), *n.* A small stream or brook; streamlet.

rix'-dol'lar (rîks'-dôl'êr), *n.* Any of various European silver coins of varying value, the typical value being about one dollar.

roach (rôch), *n.* A cockroach.

roach (rôch), *n.* A European freshwater fish of the carp family; any of various similar fishes.

road (rôd), *n.* A roadstead less inclosed than a harbor (often in *pl.*).

road, *n.* An open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; highway.

road'bed' (rôd'bêd'), *n.* In railroads, the bed on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.) rests; in common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

road'stead (-stêd), *n.* A protected place where ships may ride at anchor.

road'ster (rôd'stêr), *n.* A horse used for pleasure or for light work on ordinary roads; a bicycle adapted for ordinary road use; a comparatively high-powered automobile usually having two seats side by side.

road'way' (rôd'wâ'), *n.* A road, *asp.* the traveled part.

roam (rôm), *v. i.* To go from place to place with no certain purpose; rove; wander. — *v. t.* To range or wander over. — *n.* Act of roaming; a wandering.

roan (rôn), *a.* Bay, chestnut, red, or brown, with gray or white thickly interspersed (of a horse). — *n.* The color of a roan horse; a roan horse; a kind of leather from sheepskin tanned to imitate ungrained morocco.

roar (rôr), *v. i.* & *t.* To bellow, or utter with a deep, loud cry, as a lion or bull; cry loudly, as in distress or anger; make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, etc.; be boisterous or disorderly; laugh out loudly and continuously. — *n.* The sound of roaring; a loud, deep cry; loud, confused sound, as of wind, waves, etc.

roar'ing, *n.* A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as of certain beasts, of winds or waves, etc.

roast (rôst), *v. t.* To cook by exposure before a fire; cook (as meat) in a close oven; dry and parch by exposure to heat; *Colloq.*, ridicule or criticize severely. — *v. i.* To roast meat, etc.; undergo the process of being roasted. — *n.* That which is roasted; a piece of meat roasted or suitable for roasting; act or process of roasting. — *a.* Roasted.

rob (rôb), *v. t.* To take something away

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

from by force; steal from; deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly; defraud. — *v. i.* To commit robbery.

rob'ber (rôb'êr), *n.* One who robs. — **Syn.** Plunderer, pillager, brigand, bandit, freebooter, pirate, thief.

rob'ber-y (-î), *n.*; *pl.* -BERIES (-îz). Act or practice of robbing. — **Syn.** Depredation, spoliation, plunder, pillage, larceny, piracy, brigandage.

robe (rôb), *n.* An outer garment of a flowing and elegant style or make; a dress of state, rank, office, etc.; *pl.*, dress or costume; a skin of an animal used as a wrap, as in driving; a similar wrap of any material. — *v. t. & i.* To clothe with, or to put on, a robe or robes.

rob'in (rôb'in), *n.* Any of various birds, esp., in America, a kind of large thrush with the upper parts olivaceous and the breast dull reddish.

ro-bust' (rô-büst'), *a.* Having or evincing strength or vigorous health; strong; vigorous; sound; rough; rude; requiring strength or vigor. — **Syn.** Lusty, sinewy, sturdy, hale, hearty.

roe (rôk), *n.* A fabulous bird of Arabia, so huge that it bore off elephants.

roch'et (rôch'êt), *n.* A linen vestment, worn esp. by bishops and abbots.

rock (rôk), *v. t. & i.* To sway backward and forward; reel; totter; move as in a cradle; lull; quiet. — *n.* A rocking.

rock, *n.* A large concreted mass of stony material; broken pieces of such masses; any mineral matter occurring in large quantities; also, a particular mass of it; that which resembles a rock in firmness; a defense; refuge; a thing causing disaster or wreck suggestive of a shipwreck.

rock crystal. Transparent quartz, esp. when colorless.

rock'er (rôk'êr), *n.* One who rocks a cradle, etc.; either of the curving pieces on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks; a rocking-chair.

rock'et (-êt), *n.* A well-known kind of firework.

rock'i-ness (-î-nês), *n.* See -NESS.

rock'ing-chair', *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.

rock'ing-horse', *n.* A toy horse mounted on rockers.

rock oil. Petroleum.

rock rabbit. A hyrax.

rock'y (-î), *a.*; **ROCK'I-ER** (-î-êr); -I-EST. Full of rocks; consisting of rocks; like a rock; hard; unfeeling.

ro-co'co (rô-kô'kô), *n.* A florid style of ornamentation popular in the 17th and 18th centuries.

rod (rôd), *n.* A straight and slender

stick or bar; an instrument of punishment; chastisement; a scepter; power; tyranny; a measure of length; 5½ yards.

rode (rôd). Pret. of RIDE.

ro'dent (rô'dênt), *a.* Gnawing; biting. — *n.* Any of an order (*Rodentia*) consisting of the gnawing mammals, as rats, mice, squirrels, beavers, porcupines, and rabbits.

rod'o-mon-tade' (rôd'ô-môn-tâd'; -tâd'), *n.* Vain boasting; brag; rant. — *v. i.* To boast; brag; rant.

roe (rô), *n.* The roe deer.

roe, *n.* The eggs of fishes.

roe deer. The smallest European deer.

ro-ga'tion (rô-gâ'shûn), *n.* Litany; supplication.

Rogation Days. The three days next before Ascension Day.

rogue (rôg), *n.* A vagrant; an idle, sturdy beggar; vagabond; tramp; a knave; cheat; *Jocose or Affectionate*, one who is mischievous or frolicsome.

ro'guer-y (rô'gêr-î), *n.*; *pl.* -GUERIES (-îz). Practices of a rogue; a roguish act; playful mischievousness.

rogues' gallery (rôgz). A collection of portraits of criminals, for police use.

ro'guish (rô'gish), *a.* Knavish; playfully mischievous; waggish.

roil (roil), *v. t.* To render turbid by stirring up sediment; disturb (the temper); vex. — **roil'y** (-î), *a.*

roist'er (rois'têr), *v. i.* To bluster or swagger; brag; bully. — **roist'er-er**, *n.*

rok'e-lay (rôk'ê-lâ). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of ROQUELAURE.

rôle (rôl), *n.* An actor's part or character in a drama.

roll (rôl), *v. t.* To revolve by turning over and over; move by turning on an axis; move on rollers; form into a spherical or cylindrical body; bind by winding; impel with an easy motion; utter copiously or with a deep sound; press, level, or form with a roller; beat with rapid strokes, as a drum; utter with a trill. — *v. i.* To move along a surface by rotation; move or be moved on wheels; have an undulating form, as land; rock; move, as waves, with alternate swell and depression; be wound or formed into a cylinder or ball; make a heavy rumbling noise; perform a periodical revolution. — *n.* Act of rolling; state of being rolled; rolling gait or motion; a roller; that which is rolled up; a scroll; register; record; list; a certain quantity, as of fabric, done up as a roll; a kind of biscuit or bread; a heavy, reverberatory or prolonged sound; a swell or undulation on a surface.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

roll'er (rōl'ēr), *n.* A cylindrical body for rotating and pressing, smoothing, or spreading, for moving a belt, etc.; a roll; a small wheel, as of a caster, roller skate, etc.; a bandage; fillet; one of a series of long, heavy waves on a coast.

roller skate. A skate with wheels instead of a runner.

rol'lic (rōl'ik), *v. i.* To move or play in a careless, swaggering manner.

roll'ing (rōl'ing), *a.* Moving or acting like one that rolls; having gradual, rounded undulations, as land.

ro'ly-po'ly (rō'li-pō'li), *n.*; *pl.* -POLIES (-iz). A kind of cylindrical pudding; a roly-poly person or thing. — *a.* Short and pudgy.

Ro-ma'ic (rō-mā'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to modern Greece. — *n.* The modern Greek vernacular.

Ro'man (rō'mān), *a.* Of or pert. to Rome or the Romans; of or pert. to the Roman Catholic Church; [*usually l. c.*] designating type of the form commonly used in print (disting. from *italic*). — *n.* A native, inhabitant, or citizen of Rome; [*usually l. c.*] roman type, letters, or print; [*in pl.*] the Epistle to the Romans, in the New Testament.

Roman candle. A kind of firework.

Roman Catholic. Of, pert. to, or designating, the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head; also, a member of this church.

ro-mance' (rō-māns'), *n.* Any fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel characterized by adventure, surprising incident, etc.; a dreamy, imaginative habit of mind; a fictitious tale; falsehood. — *v. i.* To write or tell romances; indulge in extravagant stories or romantic fancies.

Ro-mance', *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the Romance languages, that is, those developed from the vulgar Latin tongue, including Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, Roumanian, etc.

Ro'man-esque' (rō'mān-ēsk'), *a.* Pert. to or designating a style of architecture developed between the periods of the classical Roman and the Gothic styles; [*l. c.*] of or pert. to romance or fable; fanciful. — *n.* The Romanesque style.

Ro-man'ic (rō-mān'ik), *a.* Related to the Romans; speaking a Romance language; Romance.

Ro'man-ism (rō'mān-iz'm), *n.* The Roman Catholic religion; — chiefly used in depreciation. — **Ro'man-ist**, *n.*

Ro'man-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make Roman; convert to the Roman Catholic religion,

etc. — *v. i.* To conform to or favor Roman Catholic beliefs, etc.

Roman nose. A nose somewhat aquiline.

Roman numeral. A numeral in the Roman system in which; I=1; V=5; X=10; L=50; C=100; D=500; M=1,000.

ro-man'tic (rō-mān'tik), *a.* Pert. to romance; resembling romance; fanciful; extravagant; unreal; having ideas suited to a romance; characterized by freedom of treatment, as distinguished from classical restraint. — **Syn.** Fantastic, fictitious, wild, chimerical, sentimental.

ro-man'ti-cism (-tī-siz'm), *n.* Romantic principles or characteristics; conformity to the romantic style. — **ro-man'ti-cist** (-sist), *n.*

Rom'a-ny (rōm'ā-nī), *n.* A gypsy; also, the gypsy language.

romp (rōmp), *v. i.* To play boisterously. — *n.* A person, esp. a girl, who romps; boisterous play or frolic; rough sport.

romp'ish, *a.* Inclined to romp. — **romp'ish-ness**, *n.*

ron'deau (rōn'dō; rōn-dō'), *n.*; *pl.* -DEAUX (-dōz). A lyric form having but two (repeated) rimes, and usually consisting of 13 lines and an unrimed refrain.

Rönt'gen ray (rōnt'gēn; rēnt'-). Any of the rays, discovered by the German physicist Röntgen, produced when cathode rays strike on the surface of a solid, as the wall of the vacuum tube. They penetrate many opaque substances and act on photographic plates. Called also *X rays*.

rood (rōōd), *n.* A cross or crucifix; a square measure equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, or 40 square rods.

roof (rōōf), *n.* The cover of a building; that which resembles the covering or the top of a house. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a roof.

roof garden. A garden where refreshments are served, on the roof of a high building, often with a stage for entertainments.

roof'tree' (rōōf'trē'), *n.* A ridgepole.

rook (rōōk), *n.* In chess, a piece moving parallel to the sides of the board.

rook, *n.* A common European corvine bird; a trickish, rapacious fellow; a sharper. — *v. t. & i.* To cheat.

rook'er-y (rōōk'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). The breeding place of a colony of rooks or other gregarious birds, or of seals; a dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of mean buildings.

room (rōōm), *n.* Extent of space; com-

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ăcênt, makêr; ice, ill: ôld. ôbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ũse, ûnite,

pass; esp., unobstructed space; an apartment or chamber; possibility of admission; opportunity. — *v. i.* To occupy a room or rooms; lodge.

room'er (rōom'ēr), *n.* A lodger.

room'y (rōom'ī), *a.*; **ROOM'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Having ample room; spacious.

— **room'i-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **-i-ness**, *n.*

roor'back (rōor'bāk), *n.* A defamatory falsehood published for political effect.

roost (rōost), *n.* A perch for fowls; a perch. — *v. i.* To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a roost; perch.

roost'er (rōos'tēr), *n.* Male domestic fowl; cock. *U. S.*

root (rōot), *v. i.* To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. — *v. t.* To dig up or out with the snout.

root, *n.* In ferns and seed plants, a portion, commonly subterranean, of the plant body serving as an organ of absorption and aeration, a food reservoir, or a support; popularly, any subterranean part of a plant; an ancestor or progenitor; an early race; stem; the part of an organ by which it is attached; a primitive word form; a cause; source; the bottom; fundamental part; a quantity which, taken as a factor a number of times (indicated by the index), produces another quantity. — *v. i.* To take root and begin to grow; be or become firmly established. — *v. t.* To plant and fix deeply in the earth; implant firmly; make deep or radical; establish; tear up by the root (with *up* or *out*).

root'let (rōot'lēt), *n.* A small root; radicle.

root'stock' (rōot'stōk'), *n.* A rhizome.

rope (rōp), *n.* A large, stout cord of twisted or braided strands; punishment or death by hanging; a row or string of things united by braiding, twining, etc.; a viscous or glutinous formation in a liquid. — *v. i.*; **ROPED** (rōpt); **ROP'ING** (rōp'ing). To be formed into rope, filament, or thread. — *v. t.* To bind, fasten, or tie, with a rope; to connect or fasten together, as mountain climbers, with a rope; to separate or divide off by a rope; *Colloq., U. S.*, to lasso (a steer, horse, etc.), — *Slang, U. S.*, to draw as if with a rope; inveigle, — with *in*.

rop'y (rōp'ī), *a.*; **ROP'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Forming viscid threads; stringy; glutinous; resembling rope.

roque (rōk), *n.* A form of croquet demanding great accuracy of play.

Roque'fort' cheese (rōk'fōr'; rōk'fōrt). A highly flavored blue-molded cheese made from milk of ewes, sometimes with cow's milk added.

roq'ue-laure (rōk'ê-lōr; rōk'lōr'), *n.* A cloak reaching about to the knees, worn in the 18th century.

ror'qual (rōr'kwāl), *n.* Any of certain large whalebone whales with a dorsal fin.

ro-sa'ceous (rō-zā'shūs), *a.* Belonging to the rose family; having a 5-petaled corolla.

ro'sa-ry (rō'zā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A bed of roses or a rose garden; a chaplet, as of roses; a series of prayers to be recited in order; a string of beads for counting prayers.

rose (rōz), *pret.* of **RISE**.

rose (rōz), *n.* Any plant or flower of certain well-known erect or climbing shrubs with showy flowers; a rosette; pink or light crimson; a certain form in which gems are cut; also, a gem, esp. a diamond, so cut. — *v. t.* To render rose-colored; flush. — **under the rose**, in secret.

ro'se-ate (rō'zê-ât), *a.* Tinged with rose color; rosy.

rose'bud' (rōz'būd'), *n.* The flower bud of a rose.

rose mallow. Any of several plants of the genus *Hibiscus* with large rose-colored flowers; the hollyhock.

rose'ma-ry (rōz'mā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A fragrant Old World shrub having a warm, pungent, bitterish taste.

ro-sette' (rō-zēt'), *n.* An imitation rose made of gathered or pleated material.

rose window. A circular window filled with tracery.

rose'wood' (-wōod'), *n.* A dark red tropical cabinet wood, streaked with black.

ros'i-ly (rōz'ī-lī), *adv.* of **ROSY**. See **-LY**.

ros'in (rōz'in), *n.* The hard resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin, as the bow of a violin.

ros'ter (rōs'tēr), *n.* A roll or list of officers or enlisted men, subject to certain assignments for duty; any roll or list.

ros'tra (-trā), *n.*, *L. pl.* of **ROSTRUM**.

ros'tral (-trāl), *a.* Pert. to a rostrum.

ros'trum (-trām), *n.*; *pl.* *L.* -TRA (-trā), *Ē.* -TRUMS (-trāmz). The curved end of a Roman ship's prow, esp. the beak of a war galley; the platform in the Roman Forum, adorned with beaks of captured vessels, where orations were delivered; a stage for public speaking.

ros'y (rōz'ī), *a.*; **ROS'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Resembling a rose; blooming; blushing; made of, or adorned with, roses.

rot (rōt), *v. i.* To decompose; decay. — **Syn.** Putrefy, corrupt, spoil. — *v. t.* To cause to rot. — *n.* Process of rot-

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ting; state of being rotten; decay; putrefaction; that which is rotten or rotting; parasitic disease of sheep.

ro'ta-ry (rō'tā-rī), *a.* Turning; having parts that rotate; rotatory.

ro'tate (rō'tāt *or, esp. Brit., rō-tāt'*), *v. t. & t.* To turn, as a wheel, round an axis; revolve; perform any act, function, etc., in turn; pass or alternate in a series. — (rō'tāt), *a.* Wheel-shaped.

ro-ta'tion (rō-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of rotating; any return or succession in a series.

ro'ta-tive (rō'tā-tiv), *a.* Rotating or causing rotation; rotary.

ro'ta-to-ry (rō'tā-tō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to rotation; having parts that rotate; rotary; following in rotation.

rote (rōt), *n.* A customary course. *Obs., exc. in: by rote, by routine; mechanically; by memory of the mere forms.*

ro'tor (rō'tōr), *n.* The rotating member of an electrical machine; the rotating wheel or wheels in a steam turbine.

rot'ten (rōt'n), *a.* Having rotted; putrid; decayed; fetid; unsound, as if rotted; not firm.

rot'ten-stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A decomposed siliceous limestone, used for polishing.

ro-tund' (rō-tūnd'), *a.* Round or rounded out; rounded; full and flowing, as speech.

ro-tun'da (-tūn'dā), *n.* A round building, esp. one covered by a dome or cupola; a large round room.

ro-tun'di-ty (-dī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). State or quality of being rotund.

rou'a' (rōō'ā'), *n.* [F.] A debauchee; rake.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* A red amorphous powder consisting of ferric oxide, used in polishing, etc.; a cosmetic used to give a red color to the cheeks. — *v. i. & t.* To tint with rouge.

rouge' et noir' (rōō'-zhā nwār'). A certain card game;—so called from the red and black compartments of the gaming table.

rough (rūf), *a.* Having an uneven surface; shaggy; coarse; unrefined; harsh; rude; boisterous or disorderly; tempestuous; crude or unfinished. — *n.* A coarse, rude fellow; rowdy; ruffian; that which is rough. — *v. t.* To roughen; shape, make, or dress, roughly. — *adv.* Roughly.

rough'en (-n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become rough.

rough'ly, *adv., rough'ness*, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

rough'rid'er (rūf'rid'ēr), *n.* One who breaks horses to the saddle; [*cap.*] a

member of Theodore Roosevelt's cavalry regiment in the Spanish war of 1898.

rough'shod' (-shōd'), *a.* Shod with calked shoes.

rou'lade' (rōō'lād'), *n.* A melodic passage of short tones in uniform groups, sung on one long syllable.

rou'leau' (rōō'lō'), *n.; pl. F. -LEAUX* (-lō'; *E. -lōz'*), *E. -LEAUS* (-lōz'). A roll of coins put up in paper.

rou-lette' (rōō-lēt'), *n.* A kind of gambling game; any of various toothed wheels or disks variously used.

round (round), *a.* Spherical or circular; circular in cross section; esp., cylindrical; rotund; full; complete; not fractional; expressed in even units, tens, hundreds, etc., by way of approximation (as, *round numbers*); full; large; liberal in size or amount; free and vigorous in motion; uttered with a full tone; outspoken; plain and direct; finished; polished (of language or style); complete; rounded; accomplished with a final return to the starting point (as, a *round trip*). — **Syn.** Globose, globular, orbicular, orb'd. — *n.* Anything round, as a circle, globe, ring; a group; a circuit; beat (often in *pl.*); a cycle of changes, events, acts, etc.; a complete circuit or range; a course of action performed by a number of persons in turn; a bout or turn by two or more persons in competition; a kind of short vocal piece, in which several voices follow each other round; one shot discharged by each soldier, gun, or cannon of a command; ammunition for one shot by each soldier, etc.; a rung of a ladder or chair; state of being accurately round or circular. — **round of beef**, the part of the thigh between rump and leg. — *adv.* On all sides; around; circularly; through a circuit or cycle; from one side, party, opinion, etc., to another; in the vicinity. — *prep.* On every side of; around; about; about or past in a circular course. — *v. t.* To make round; surround; complete; finish or conclude; fill out to roundness or fullness of form; go round. — *v. i.* To grow round, rotund, full, complete, or perfect; turn round; wheel about.

round'a-bout' (round'ā-bout'), *a.* Circuitous; indirect. — *n.* A merry-go-round; a short, close jacket for boys, sailors, etc.

round dance. One that is danced by couples and in which a revolving motion is usually prominent, as the waltz.

roun'de-lay (roun'dē-lā), *n.* A poem of a style having a recurring word, phrase,

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

or refrain; a song in which a simple strain is often repeated; a dance in a circle.

Round'head' (round'hĕd'), *n.* In the reign of Charles I. and later, a Puritan who wore his hair short; — used in derision by the Cavaliers.

round'house' (-hous'), *n.* A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck; a house for locomotive engines, built round a turntable.

round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round.

round'ly, *adv.* See -LY.

round'robin. A written petition, or the like, the signatures to which are in a circle.

round'-shouldered (-shōl'dĕrd), *a.* Having the shoulders stooping or projecting.

rounds'man (roundz'mán), *n.* A police officer who makes rounds of inspection.

round'-up', *n.* Act or process of collecting cattle by riding around them and driving them in; the men and horses collectively who do this. *Western U. S.*

rouse (rouz), *v. t. & i.* To start from a covert; wake or awake from sleep or repose; excite, or be roused, to activity; stir up; agitate.

roust'a-bout' (roust'á-bout'), *n.* A wharf laborer or deck hand, esp. on a river steamboat; a vagrant.

root (rout), *v. i.* To root, search, or rummage. — *v. t.* To root up; scoop out.

root, *n.* A tumultuous crowd; mob; state of being thrown into confused flight or retreat; *Archaic*, a fashionable assembly. — *v. t.* To put to flight in disorder; defeat utterly. — **Syn.** Discomfit, overpower, overthrow.

route (rōot), *n.* The course or way which is, or is to be, traveled. — *v. t.* To forward or transport by a certain route.

rou-tine' (rōō-tĕn'), *n.* A round of business or pleasure frequently pursued; any regular course of action adhered to through force of habit.

rove (rōv), *v. t.* To draw through an eye or similar aperture; draw out and twist slightly, as wool or cotton, before spinning.

rove, *v. i.* To wander; ramble. — **Syn.** Roam, range, stroll.

rov'er (rōv'ĕr), *n.* A pirate; a wanderer; vagrant.

row (rou), *n.* A noisy quarrel; brawl. — *v. i.* To engage in a row. *Both Colloq.*

row (rō), *v. t.* To propel (a boat) with oars; transport in a boat propelled with oars. — *v. i.* To use an oar or oars in rowing a boat; be moved by oars. — *n.* Act of rowing; a trip in a rowboat.

row (rō), *n.* Series of persons or things in a continued line; a rank; file; line of houses close together; street with houses so placed.

row'an tree, or **row'an** (rō'án; rou'-), *n.* A European tree, or either of two related American trees, with white flowers and red berries.

row'boat' (rō'bōt'), *n.* A boat for rowing.

row'dy (rou'di), *n.; pl. -dies* (-diz). One who engages in rows, or in rough behavior; a rough. — *a.* Characteristic of a rowdy.

row'el (rou'él), *n.* A little wheel on a spur, having radiating points.

row'en (rou'ĕn), *n.* A second-growth crop; aftermath.

row'lock (rō'lōk), *n.* A device serving as the fulcrum for an oar.

roy'al (roi'ál), *a.* Kingly; regal; of or pert. to the government of a kingdom; under royal patronage; chartered by the crown; princely; splendid; very large or excellent of its kind. — **Syn.** Monarchical, imperial, august, majestic; superb, illustrious. — *n.* A small sail above the topgallant sail; a size of paper.

roy'al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The principles of monarchical government; adherence to a king or a royal government.

roy'al-ist, *n.* An adherent of a king; one attached to monarchical government.

roy'al-ly (roi'ál-ĭ), *adv.* In a royal manner; like a king.

roy'al-ty (-tĭ), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tíz). Royal status, station, birth, etc.; kingship; the person of a king; royal persons; kingly quality or nature; a royal domain; a perquisite of a sovereign, as a seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint; a compensation paid to the owner of a mine, patent, or copyright for its use.

rub (rüb), *v. t.* To subject (a body) to pressure and friction; scour or polish by rubbing; smear. — *v. i.* To grate; fret or chafe with friction; move or pass with friction or difficulty. — *n.* A rubbing; friction; hindrance; impediment; difficulty; something grating to the feelings, as sarcasm; a roughness.

ru-bai-yat' (rōō-bi-yät'), *n. pl.* Quatrains; as, the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam.

rub'ber (rüb'ĕr), *n.* An instrument used in rubbing; an eraser, esp. of caoutchouc; in some games, as whist, the odd game when there is a tie; also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games; caoutchouc, or India rubber; something made of India rubber, as an overshoe or a band of rubber.

rub'bish (rüb'ish), *n.* Waste or rejected matter; débris.

örn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

rub'ble (rŭb'l), *n.* Waterworn or rough broken stones, bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry; masonry composed of rubble; rough stone from the quarry.

ru-bel'la (rŭo-bĕl'á), *n.* A specific disease with an eruption like that of measles; German measles.

ru-bes'cent (-bĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Growing or becoming red; reddening; flushing. — **ru-bes'cence** (-bĕs'ĕns), *n.*

Ru'bi-con (rŭo'bĭ-kŏn), *n.* *Ancient Geog.* A small river between Italy and Gaul. By leading his army across this river, against the orders of the government, Cæsar started a civil war which made him supreme.

ru'bi-cund (-kŭnd), *a.* Inclining to redness; ruddy. — **ru'bi-cun'di-ty**, *n.*

ru-bid'i-um (rŭo-bĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A soft, silvery metal (Symbol, *Rb*).

ru'ble (rŭo'b'l), *n.* The gold monetary unit of Russia, worth 100 kopecks (51.5 cts.); also, a silver coin of this value.

ru'bric (-brĭk), *n.* A part of a written or printed work colored red; the title of a statute or law; a direction for the conduct of a church service; a form or thing established, as by authority; a section heading of a discourse.

ru'bricate (-brĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To mark with red; arrange as in a rubric; establish in form.

ru'by (-bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). A precious stone, a red crystallized variety of corundum; carmine red; agate type.

ruche (rŭoosh), *n.* A plaited, or quilled strip of lace, net, etc., used for a collar or cuff, or as a trimming. — **ruch'ing** (rŭoosh'ing), *n.*

ruck (rŭk), *n.* Crowd; throng; esp., the crowd of ordinary or common persons or things; ordinary run.

ruck, *v. t. & i. & n.* Wrinkle; crease; pucker.

rue'ction (rŭk'shŭn), *n.* An uproar; a quarrel; a tumultuous fight; a noisy outbreak. *Colloq. or Dial.*

rud-beck'i-a (rŭd-bĕk'ĭ-á), *n.* Any of a genus (*Rudbeckia*) of perennial herbs of the aster family, the coneflowers, having showy, mostly yellow rayed flowers.

rudd (rŭd), *n.* A fresh-water European fish of the carp family.

rud'der (rŭd'ĕr), *n.* A flat piece hinged vertically at the stern of a vessel to steer with; an analogous part of a balloon, flying machine, etc.

rud'di-ly (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **rud'di-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; RUDDY.

rud'dle (-ĭ), *n.* Red ochre.

rud'dock (-ŭk), *n.* The European robin.

rud'dy (-ĭ), *a.*; -DI-ER (-ĭ-ĕr); -DI-EST.

Red, or reddish; having a healthy reddish color.

rude (rŭod), *a.* Characterized by roughness; rough; crude; harsh; severe; lacking delicacy or refinement; of low rank; insulting; impudent; unskillful; raw; ignorant; rugged; sturdy; vigorous. — **Syn.** Uncouth, rustic; coarse, clownish; illiterate; saucy, impertinent, insolent, surly; uncivilized, barbarous, violent, fierce; tumultuous, turbulent, impetuous, boisterous, inclement. — **rude'ly**, *adv.* — **rude'ness**, *n.*

rud'i-ment (rŭo'dĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Fundamental principle; unfinished beginning; an element or first principle of any art or science; first step; in biology, part or organ so deficient or undeveloped as entirely to prevent its performing its normal or original function. — **rud'i-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tá-rĭ), *a.*

rue (rŭo), *n.* A yellow-flowered plant with a heavy odor and bitter taste.

rue (rŭo), *v. t.* To regret extremely; suffer remorse for; repent, as a bargain. — *v. i.* To feel sorrow and regret; repent.

rue'ful (-fŭol), *a.* Lamentable; pitiable; expressing pity or regret; sorrowful. — **rue'ful-ly**, *adv.*

ruff (rŭf), *n.* A small European perch.

ruff (rŭf), *n.* At cards, the act of trumping. — *v. i. & t.* To trump.

ruff, *n.* A kind of muslin or linen collar plaited or fluted; in zoology, a fringe of hairs or feathers around the neck; a species of sandpiper of Europe and Asia, of which the female is called *reeve*. — **ruffed** (rŭft), *a.*

ruf'fi-an (rŭf'ĭ-án; rŭf'yán), *n.* A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow.

ruf'fle (rŭf'l), *v. t.* To make into a ruff; draw into plaits, or folds; wrinkle; furnish with ruffles; make rough or uneven, as water; agitate mentally; disturb; vex. — *n.* A strip of lace, chiffon, etc., plaited or gathered; a frill; state of being ruffled, or disturbed; irritation; commotion; tumult.

ru'fous (rŭo'fŭs), *a.* Yellowish or brownish red.

rug (rŭg), *n.* A piece of thick fabric for floor covering, a wrap, etc.; also, a fur mat, etc.

ru'ga (rŭo'gá), *n.*; *pl.* RUGÆ (-jĕ). A wrinkle; fold; — chiefly in *pl.* — **ru'gate** (-gát), *a.*

rug'ged (rŭg'ĕd), *a.* Irregular; rough; unkempt; shaggy; wrinkled; harsh; austere; rude; uncivil; turbulent; stormy; *Colloq.*, vigorous; robust. — **Syn.** Cragged; coarse, severe; violent, boisterous, inclement.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll, ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ru'in (rōō'in), *n.* Such change as destroys anything or impairs effectiveness; destruction; overthrow; that which causes, or the act of causing, such destruction or impairment; ruination; that which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; esp., *pl.*, the remains of a ruined house, city, etc.; state of decay or worthlessness. — **Syn.** Downfall, perdition, subversion, defeat; bane, pest. — *v. t. & i.* To bring, fall, go, or come, to ruin.

ru'in-ate (-i-nāt), *v. t.* To ruin. — *a.* Ruined; dilapidated. — **ru'in-a'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

ru'ined (-ind), *p. a.* That has suffered decay or ruin.

ru'in-ous (-i-nūs), *a.* Causing, or tending to, ruin; destructive; ruined; dilapidated; consisting of ruins. — **Syn.** Decayed, demolished; wasteful.

rule (rōōl), *n.* A prescribed guide for conduct; regulation; a governing direction or precept; a controlling principle; systematic method or practice; usual course; act of ruling; administration of law; authority; a ruler. — **Syn.** Law, maxim, canon, order. — *v. t.* To control; govern; manage; guide; mark with lines guided by a rule or ruler. — *v. i.* To exercise supreme authority (often with *over*); lay down a rule or order of court; decide an incidental point.

ru'ler (rōōl'ēr), *n.* One who rules; a strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used as a guide in drawing lines.

ru'ling (-ing), *n.* Ruled lines; a decision of a judge or a court, esp. one on a point of law.

rum (rūm), *n.* An alcoholic liquor distilled from molasses; *Colloq.*, intoxicating liquor in general.

rum, *a.* Queer; odd. *Slang.*

rum'ble (rūm'b'l), *v. i.* To make a low, heavy, rolling sound. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth with a rumbling sound. — *n.* A heavy, continuous sound as of thunder; a seat behind the body of a vehicle.

ru'men (rōō'mēn), *n.* The first stomach, or the cud, of a ruminant.

ru'mi-nant (-mī-nānt), *a.* Chewing the cud; of or pert. to the ruminants; meditative. — *n.* Any of a division (*Ruminantia*) of hoofed mammals including those that chew the cud.

ru'mi-nate (-nāt), *v. i.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. To chew the cud; chew again what has been chewed slightly and swallowed; meditate; ponder; reflect. — *v. t.* To chew over again; ponder. — **ru'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.* — **ru'mi-na-tive** (rōō'mī-nā-tīv), *a.*

rum'mage (rūm'āj), *n.* A thorough search. — *v. t. & i.* To search thoroughly by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods; ransack.

ru'mor (rōō'mēr), *n.* A popular report; common talk; notoriety; reputation; a story that is current but is without known authority for its truth. — *v. t.* To tell by rumor; give out tidings of.

rum'p (rūmp), *n.* The posterior end of an animal; the hind end; fag-end.

rum'ple (rūm'p'l), *v. t. & i.* To wrinkle; crumple; muss. — *n.* A fold.

rum'pus (-pūs), *n.* A disturbance; fracas. *Colloq.*

run (rūn), *v. i.*; *pret.* RAN (rān) OF RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUN'NING. To move swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action; hasten; go back and forth; ply; flee; contend in a race; become a candidate; turn, as a wheel; rotate; migrate or move in schools (said of fish); extend; reach; flow; become fluid; melt; spread, as a color; discharge pus, etc.; continue in or have legal force or effect; creep, climb, or extend, up or along; move, go, pass, happen, etc., repeatedly or in succession. — *v. t.* To cause to run; pursue; hunt; perform by running; thrust; drive or force; fuse; melt; mold; cast; mark out, as a boundary line; indicate; incur, as risk; discharge; emit; flow with; conduct; carry on; sew, as a seam, continuously; in games, to make (a number of successful shots, etc.) in succession. — *n.* Act of running; continuation or course; a continuing urgent demand; in games, the making of a number of successful shots, strokes, or the like, successively; also, the score thus made; in music, a melodic series of consecutive tones; a brook; watercourse; distance covered, or amount of work turned out, in a special course, time, or operation; a range of ground for feeding stock, etc.; a trip or course; journey; in baseball and cricket, the score unit, made by running over a prescribed course; *Colloq.*, freedom to go about at will.

run'a-bout' (rūn'a-bout'), *n.* A kind of light wagon, automobile, or motor boat.

run'a-gate (-gāt), *n.* A fugitive; vagabond; wanderer. *Archaic.*

run'a-way' (-wā'), *n.* A fugitive; act of running away, esp. of a horse or team. — *a.* Fleeing; accomplished by elopement, or during flight.

run'dle (-d'l), *n.* A rung.

rune (rōōn), *n.* Any of the characters of an alphabet used by the ancient Teutonic peoples, from about the 3rd c. A. D.; *pl.*, Norse poetry expressed in runes.

ān, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, chin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

rung (rŭng), *pret. & p. p.* of RING.

rung (rŭng), *n.* A crosspiece of a ladder; a round.

ru'nic (rōō'nĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to runes or Norsemen.

run'let (rŭn'lĕt), **run'nel** (-ĕl), *n.* A rivulet; brook.

run'ner (-ĕr), *n.* One that runs, as a racer, an engine driver, etc.; either of the pieces on which a sled slides; the blade of a skate; a slender prostrate branch which roots at the joints or end, forming new plants.

run'round' (-round'), *n.* A felon, or whitlow. *Collog.* U. S.

runt (rŭnt), *n.* An animal or person of stunted growth.

ru-pee' (rōō-pē'), *n.* The principal silver coin of British India, valued at 1s. 4d. (32.4 cents).

rup'ture (rŭp'tŭr), *n.* A breaking apart; state of being broken apart; breach of peace or concord; hernia.—**Syn.** Breach, break, burst, disruption, fracture. — *v. t. & i.* To cause a rupture of or in.

ru'ral (rōō'rāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the country or country life or industry. — **Syn.** Rustic, pastoral, bucolic.—**ru'-ral-ly**, *adv.*

ru'ral-ist, *n.* One who leads a rural life.

ruse (rōōz), *n.* An artifice; trick; fraud; deceit.

rush (rŭsh), *n.* Any of various aquatic or marsh-growing plants, having cylindrical, often hollow, stems; a mere trifle.

rush, *v. i. & t.* To move, push, or urge forward with impetuosity or violence; act or do with undue haste and eagerness; make an onset on; charge; carry by assault. — *n.* Act of rushing; an onset; attack; *Collog.*, that which causes unusual activity.

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* A light, soft bread, often crisped in an oven; a kind of sweet biscuit; bread or cake browned in an oven; also, bread so browned, and pulverized.

Russ (rŭs), *n. & a.* Russian.

rus'set (rŭs'ĕt), *a.* Reddish or yellowish brown. — *n.* A russet color; cloth or clothing of a russet color and (often) coarse texture; esp., homespun; a kind of winter apple.

Russia leather. Leather prepared by tanning in the ordinary way and then treating on the flesh side with birch oil, which imparts a peculiar odor.

Rus'sian (rŭsh'ān), *a. & n.* See -AN.

rust (rŭst), *n.* The reddish coating of hydroxide formed on iron, as upon exposure to moist air; a coating produced on other metals by corrosion; any of

numerous minute parasitic fungi causing discoloration, or the plant disease caused by such fungi; any brown discoloration of plants; moral or mental impairment due to corrupting influences. — *v. i. & t.* To contract, or to affect or be affected with, rust.

rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the country; rural; awkward; rough; plain; simple. — **Syn.** Rude, boorish, coarse. — *n.* An inhabitant of the country, esp. one coarse or dull, or naturally simple in character or manners.

rus'ti-cate (-tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To go into, or reside in, the country; spend a period of rustication. — *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; punish by requiring temporary absence, as from a college. —

rus'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

rus-tic'i-ty (rŭs-tĭs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being rustic.

rust'i-ly (rŭs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.*, **rust'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; RUSTY.

rus'tle (rŭs'tl), *v. i.* To make a rustle. — *v. t.* To cause to rustle, as leaves. — *n.* A quick succession of small sounds, such as those made by shaking leaves or swishing silk.

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ), *a.*; **RUST'Y-ER** (-tĭ-ĕr); **RUST'Y-EST.** Covered or affected with, or resembling, rust.

rut (rŭt), *n.* Sexual desire of deer, cattle, etc.; period during which this exists. — *v. i.* To have rut.

rut, *n.* A track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything; a usual or fixed practice; regular course.

ru'ta-ba'ga (rōō-tā-bā'gā), *n.* A kind of turnip with a long yellowish root.

ru-ta'ceous (rōō-tā'shŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a family (*Rutaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees — often glandular and strong-scented — including the rue, lemon, citron, lime, etc.

ruth (rōōth), *n.* Compassion for misery of another; pity; mercy; sorrow; grief; repentance; regret. — **ruth'ful** (rōōth'-fŭl), *a.*

ru-the'ni-um (rōō-thē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A rare metal of the platinum group. It is hard, brittle, steel-gray, very infusible and almost insoluble in acids (Symbol, Ru).

ruth'less (rōōth'lĕs), *a.* Cruel; pitiless.

rut'ty (rŭt'tĭ), *a.* Full of ruts, as a road.

rye (rĭ), *n.* A hardy perennial cereal grass, widely cultivated as a food grain; the seeds or grain of this plant; whiskey distilled from rye grain.

ry'ot (rĭ'ĕt), *n.* A peasant or cultivator of the soil. *India.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

S

S (ēs); *pl.* s's or ss (ēs'iz). The 19th letter of the English alphabet.

Sab'a-oth (săb'ă-ôth; sâ-bă'ôth), *n. pl.* Armies; hosts;—a word occurring in the English Bible in the phrase *Lord of Sab-a-oth*.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (săb'ă-tă'rî-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to the Sabbath or the tenets of Sabbatarians. — *n.* One who keeps the seventh day of the week as holy; one who favors a strict observance of the Sabbath.

Sab'bath (săb'ăth), *n.* In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now generally called *Saturday*, observed by Jews and some Christians as a day of rest and worship; Sunday (often so called by Christians); [*l. c.*] a time of rest or repose.

sab-bat'ic (să-băt'ik), **sab-bat'i-cal** (-i-kăl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.

sabbatical year. Every seventh year, allowed for rest, travel, research, etc., as to the professors in some colleges.

sa'ber (să'bēr), *n.* A form of sword with a curved blade, the typical cavalry arm. — *v. t.* To strike, cut, or kill, with a saber.

Sa'bine (-bîn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ancient Sabines, whose chief seat was the Apennines northeast of Latium. — *n.* One of the Sabine people.

sa'ble (-b'ł), *n.* A small mammal related to the martens, found in northern Europe and parts of Asia; fur of the sable; marten; color of sable; black; a mourning garment. — *a.* Dark; black.

sa'bot' (să'bō'), *n.* [F.] A kind of wooden shoe.

sa'bo'tage' (-bō'tăzh'), *n.* [F.] Willful injury done by a workman to his employer's property or interests.

sac (săk), *n.* A baglike part of an animal or plant, often holding a special fluid.

sac'cha-rin (săk'ă-rin), *n.* A coal-tar crystalline product several hundred times sweeter than cane sugar.

sac'cha-rine (săk'ă-rin; -rin), *a.* Of, pert. to, like, or producing, sugar; sweet.

sac'er-do'tal (săs'ēr-dō'tăl), *a.* Priestly. **sac'er-do'tal-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* System, spirit, or character, of a priesthood.

sa'chem (să'chēm), *n.* A chief in some tribes of American Indians.

sa'chet' (să'shă'), *n.* A scent bag, or perfumed pad.

sack (săk), *n.* Formerly, any of various strong white wines from southern Europe.

sack, *n.* The plundering of a captured place; pillage; ravage; plunder; loot. — *v. t.* To pillage after capture; loot. — **sack'er**, *n.*

sack, *n.* A bag; a large pouch; a varying measure of capacity; (also **sacque**), a kind of short coat worn by women or children.

sack'but (săk'büt), *n.* A medieval musical instrument like the trombone.

sack'cloth' (săk'klōth'), *n.* Sacking; — anciently worn as a sign of mourning, distress, penitence, etc.

sack'ful (săk'fōl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fōl'z). See -FUL.

sack'ing, *n.* Stout, coarse cloth such as sacks are made of.

sacque (săk), *n.* = SACK, a coat.

sa'cral (să'krăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sacrum.

sac'ra-ment (săk'ră-měnt), *n.* One of the solemn religious ceremonies, as baptism, the Eucharist, etc., enjoined by Christ or by the church; [often *cap.*] esp. in the **Sacrament** the Eucharist; also, *R. C. Ch.*, usually with *blessed* or *holy*, the consecrated Host. — **sac'ra-men-tal** (-měnt'ăl), *a.*

sa'cred (să'kréd), *a.* Set apart to religious use; relating to religion; hallowed; inviolable. — **sa'cred-ly**, *adv.* — **sa'cred-ness**, *n.*

sa'cri-fice (săk'ri-fis; -fiz), *n.* An offering to a deity; anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity; destruction or loss made or incurred for the sake of something; thing sacrificed.

sa'cri-fice (-fiz; -fis), *v. t.* To make an offering of; to immolate in order to atone for sin, procure favor, or express thankfulness; give up for the sake of something. — *v. i.* To offer or make a sacrifice. — **sac'ri-fi-cial** (-fish'ăl), *a.* — **sac'ri-fi-cial-ly**, *adv.*

sac'ri-lege (săk'ri-lěj), *n.* The sin or crime of violating sacred things.

sac'ri-le'gious (-lěj'jūs), *a.* Violating sacred things; impious. — **sac'ri-le'gious-ly**, *adv.* — **-gious-ness**, *n.*

sac'ris-tan (săk'ris-tăn), *n.* A church officer in charge of the sacristy; also, a sexton.

sac'ris-ty (-tł), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tłz). *A*

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

small chamber in a church for the sacred utensils, vestments, etc.; vestry.
sac'ro-sanct (sāk'rō-sāŋkt), *a.* Sacred; inviolable.

sa'crum (sā'krūm), *n.* That part of the vertebral column directly connected with, or forming a part of, the pelvis.

sad (sād), *a.* Dull; dark; somber; affected with grief; downcast; mournful; inspiring mournfulness; causing sorrow; grievous; bad (chiefly an intensive, and often *Jocular*). — **Syn.** Sorrowful, depressed, cheerless.

sad'den (sād'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sad.

sad'dle (-l), *n.* A seat for a rider on a horse's back, a bicycle, etc.; the corresponding part of a harness; piece of meat consisting of the upper, back portion of an animal; a ridge connecting two higher elevations. — *v. t.* To put a saddle on; fix as a charge or burden on; load.

sad'dle-bow' (-bō'), *n.* Arch in the front, or the pieces forming the front, of a saddle.

sad'dler (sād'lēr), *n.* One who makes saddles and other horse furniture.

sad'dler-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* SADDLERIES (-īz). The trade, the articles of trade, or the shop, of a saddler.

sad'dle-tree' (-l-trē'), *n.* The frame of a saddle.

Sad'du-ee (sād'ū-sē), *n.* One of a sect, among the ancient Jews, which denied the resurrection of the dead, personal immortality, the existence of angels, etc.

sad'i'ron (sād'īrūn), *n.* A flatiron.

sad'ly (-lī), *adv.*, **sad'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

Saeng'er-fest' (zēŋ'ēr-fēst'), *n.*; *pl.* -FESTE (-fēs'tē). [G.] A song festival; German singing festival.

safe (sāf), *a.* Free from harm or risk; unhurt; sound; whole; conferring safety; trustworthy; incapable of doing harm; in secure custody. — *n.* A place or receptacle especially designed for safe keeping; a box or chest, now of steel, for valuables; a box to keep anything separate; as, a match safe.

safe-con'duct (-kōn'dūkt), *n.* That which assures a safe passage; convoy; guard; pass; passport.

safe-guard' (sāf'gārd'), *n.* Defense; protection; convoy or guard; a pass; passport. — *v. t.* To guard; protect.

safe'ly, *adv.*, **safe'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

safe'ty (sāf'tī), *n.* State of being safe; freedom from danger.

safety lamp. A miner's lamp con-

structed to avoid explosion of gas. In the original **Davy lamp**, invented by Sir Humphry Davy, the flame is inclosed by fine wire gauze.

safety pin. A clasp pin, with a guard covering its point.

safety valve. An automatic escape or relief valve.

sa'fron (sāf'rūn), *n.* The aromatic dried orange-colored stigmas and styles of the autumnal crocus, used to color confectionery, etc., as a flavoring, and also, esp. formerly, in medicine; the color of the saffron; the autumnal crocus. — *a.* Deep orange yellow.

sag (säg), *v. i.* To sink in the middle by weight or under pressure; lean or settle from a vertical position; lose firmness or elasticity; sink; droop; flag. — *n.* Fact, state, or degree of sagging.

sa'ga (sā'gā; sā'gā), *n.*; *pl.* -GAS (-gáz). Any of the medieval Scandinavian narratives of legend or history.

sa-ga'cious (sā-gā'shūs), *a.* Of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; farsighted; shrewd; wise. — **sa-ga'cious-ly**, *adv.*

sa-gac'i-ty (sā-gās'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being sagacious; keenness of discernment; shrewdness. — **Syn.** Penetration, judiciousness.

sag'a-more (sāg'ā-mōr), *n.* A tribal chief among certain of the American Indians.

sage (sāj), *n.* A half-shrubby, aromatic mint, used to flavor meats, etc.; the sagebrush.

sage (sāj), *a.* Wise; sagacious; proceeding from wisdom; well-judged; shrewd. — *n.* A profoundly wise man. — **sage'-ly**, *adv.* — **sage'ness**, *n.*

sage'brush' (sāj'brūsh'), *n.* Any of several American low, hoary, shrubs of the aster family, of the western alkaline plains.

sag'it-tal (sāj'ī-tāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, an arrow; designating the suture between the parietal bones of the skull.

Sag'it-ta'ri-us (-tā'ri-ūs), *n.* *Astron.* A southern constellation, pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow. It is partly in the Milky Way.

sag'it-tate (-tāt), *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.

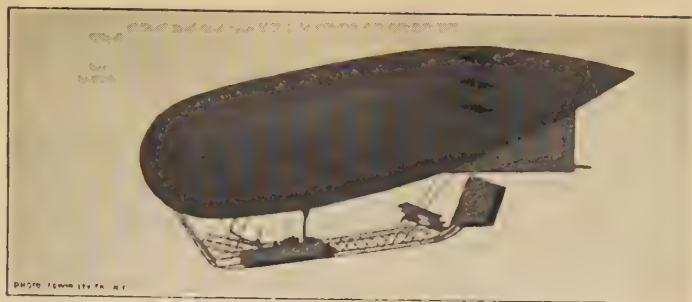
sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* Granulated starch from the trunk of various East Indian palms.

sa'hīb (sā'īb), *n.* [*Usually cap.*] The title used by natives when speaking to or of a European gentleman. *India.*

said (sēd), *pret. & p. p.* of SAY. Hence; *p. a.* Before-mentioned; already spoken of; — chiefly in legal style.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF WAR



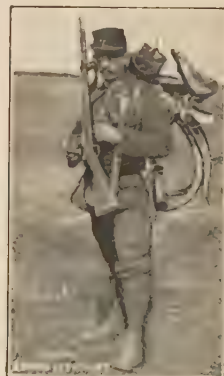
A French Military Dirigible Balloon



Aeroplanes used in War against Turkey

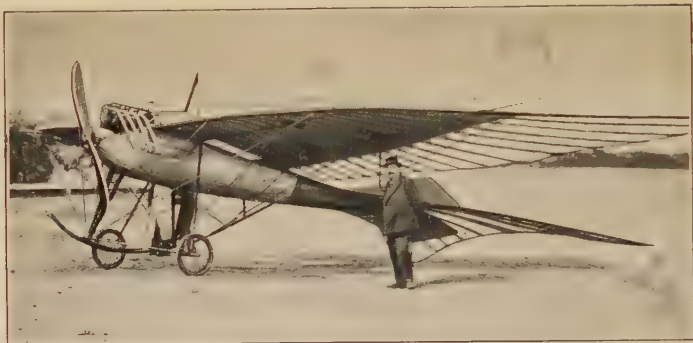


The Aeroplane Bomb



Collapsible Bicycle

THE AIRSHIP—MONOPLANES AND BIPLANES



The Etrich "Swallow"



Hanriot Monoplane



Deperdussin in Flight



Photo Edwin Leitch, N. Y.

Morane-Saulnier Monoplane

THE AIRSHIP—MONOPLANES AND BIPLANES



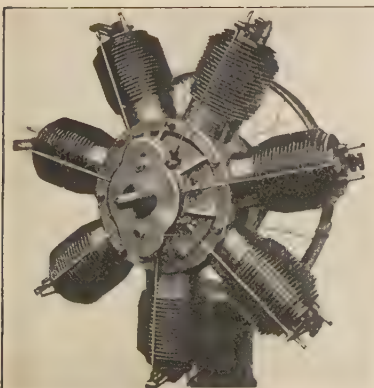
Curtiss Military Tractor



Brequet in Flight



Deperdussin Monoplane



Photos Copyright Edwin Levick, N. Y.

50-H. P. Gnome Motor



Curtiss Hydro-Aeroplane

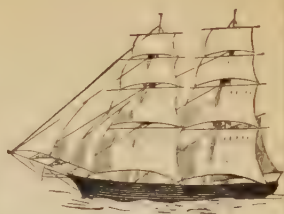
TYPES OF VESSELS



Barkentine



Galleon



Brig



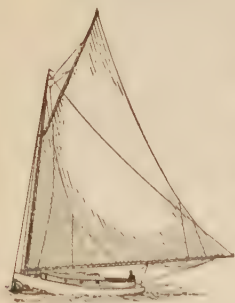
Schooner



Bark



Cutter



Catboat



Yawl



Junk



Knockabout



Dhow



Lifeboat

sail (sāl), *n.* An extent of canvas or other fabric by means of which the wind is used to propel a vessel; *Poetic*, a wing; the acting surface of the arm of a wind-mill; a sailing vessel; craft; sailing vessels collectively; a journey or excursion on the water. — *v. i.* To be impelled by the action of wind on sails; be impelled on water by steam, etc.; move or glide in a manner suggestive of a sailing boat, as a swan on the water, a bird through the air; be conveyed in a vessel on water; begin a water voyage; *Slang*, rush in or begin vigorously (with in or into). — *v. t.* To sail upon or through; direct or manage the motion of (a vessel, etc.).

sail'boat (sāl'bōt'), *n.* A boat usually propelled by a sail; — seldom applied to large vessels.

sail'er (-ēr), *n.* A vessel propelled by sails; as, a fast *sailer*.

sail'or (-ēr), *n.* One who sails; mariner; a common seaman; a kind of straw hat with a flat top and brim.

sain'foin (sān'fōin), *n.* A European fabaceous pink-flowered forage plant.

saint (sānt; *unaccented, as in Saint Agnes*, sānt), *n.* One sanctified; a holy or godly person; one of the spirits of the blessed departed in heaven; one canonized by the church. — *v. t.* To canonize.

Saint Anthony's fire. Erysipelas.

Saint Ber-nard' (bēr-nārd'). One of a breed of large handsome dogs noted for sagacity, formerly bred chiefly at the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland.

saint'ed (sān'tēd), *p. a.* Sacred; holy; pious; canonized; entered into heaven (a euphemism for *dead*).

St. El'mo's fire or light (ēl'mōz). A flamelike appearance sometimes seen in stormy weather, esp. at prominent points on a ship.

saint'ly, *a.*; -LI-ER; -LI-EST. Like a saint. — **saint'li-ness**, *n.*

St. Val'en-tine's Day (vāl'ēn-tīnz). Feb. 14, observed in honor of St. Valentine, a Christian martyr of the 3d century. The sending of love tokens has no connection with the saint.

St. Vi'tus's dance (vī'tūs-iz). Choreia. **sake** (sāk), *n.* Final cause; end; motive; account; respect; — chiefly in *for the sake of*, *for his sake*, etc.

sa'ke (sā'kē; -kī), *n.* A kind of beer made by the Japanese from rice.

sa-laam' (sā-lām'), *n.* An Oriental salutation or compliment of ceremony; obeisance. — *v. i. & t.* To perform a salaam; salute with a salaam.

sal'a-ble (sāl'ā-b'l), *a.* Marketable.

sa-la'cious (sā-lā'shūs), *a.* Lustful;

lecherous. — **sa-la'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-lac'i-ty** (sā-lās'i-tī), *n.*

sal'ad (sāl'ād), *n.* A preparation of herbs, vegetables, or fruit, often with meat, fish, egg, etc., usually with a dressing, as of salt, vinegar, oil, and pepper; herbs or vegetables for use as salad.

sa-lam' (sā-lām'). Var. of SALAAM.

sal'a-man'der (sāl'ā-mān'dēr), *n.* Any of numerous harmless amphibians superficially resembling lizards, and formerly fabled to be able to live in fire. —

sal'a-man'drine (sāl'ā-mān'drīn), *a.*

sal am-mo'ni-ac (sāl ā-mō'ni-āk). A white crystalline volatile substance having a sharp salty taste. It is used as a source of ammonia, as a chemical reagent, etc.

sal'a-ry (sāl'ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A regular recompense paid for services, as by the year, quarter, or month; stipend. — *v. t.*; -RIED (-rīd); -RY-ING (-rī-ing). To pay, or attach, a salary to.

sale (sāl), *n.* Act or fact of selling; opportunity of selling; demand; market; auction.

sal'e-ra'tus (sāl'ē-rā'tūs), *n.* Lit., aerated salt; potassium bicarbonate, or, commonly, sodium bicarbonate; baking soda.

sales'man (sālz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise. — **sales'wom'an** (-wōm'ān), *n. fem.*

Sal'i-an (sāl'i-ān), *a.* Denoting, or pert. to, a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the 4th century on the river Sala (now Ijssel, or Yssel); Salic. — *n.* A Salian Frank.

Sal'ic (sāl'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the Salian Franks.

Salic law. A certain code of Germanic tribal laws; also, a law of this code excluding women from inheriting land; hence, the rule (not contained in the above code) excluding women from the throne of France in the contest between Edward III. of England and Philip VI. of France in the 14th c., and in Spain from 1714 to 1830.

sal'i-cyl'ic (-i-sīl'ik), *a.* Designating a white crystalline acid used as an antiseptic and in treating rheumatism.

sa'li-ent (sā'li-ēnt), *a.* Leaping; bounding; prominent; conspicuous; projecting outward; as, a *salient* angle. — **sa'li-ence** (-ēns), **sa'li-en-cy** (-ēn-sī), *n.*

sa-lif'er-ous (sā-lif'ēr-ūs), *a.* Salt-bearing.

sa'line (sā'līn), *a.* Consisting of salt, or containing salt; pert. to or like salt;

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

salty. — *n.* A salt spring; a metallic salt; esp., a salt of potassium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium. — **sa-lin'i-ty** (sá-lín'í-tí), *n.*

sa-li'va (sá-lí'vá), *n.* The fluid consisting of the secretions of the glands discharging into the mouth; spittle. —

sal'i-va-ry (sál'í-vá-rí), *a.*

sal'i-vate (-vát), *v. t.* To produce an excess of saliva in, as with mercury. —

sal'i-va'tion (-vá'shán), *n.*

sal'let (sál'ět), *n.* A light kind of helmet.

sal'low (-ō), *n.* Any European broad-leaved willow; a willow twig or osier.

sal'low, *a.* Yellowish; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow; — usually of the skin, etc. — *v. t.* To make sallow.

sal'ly (-l), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-líz). A rushing or bursting forth; a sortie upon besiegers; an excursion, esp. one off the usual track; a flight of fancy, wit, or the like; witticism. — *v. i.*; -LIED (-líd); -LY-ING. To leap or rush out; issue suddenly.

Sal'ly Lunn' (lūn'). [*Also l. c.*] A kind of sweetened tea cake.

sally port. In a fortified place, a postern gate, or a passage under ground, from the inner to the outer works, for troops in a sortie.

sal'ma-gun'di (sál'má-gūn'dí), *n.* A mixed dish, as of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions; a miscellany; an olio.

sal'mis (sál'mí; *F.* sál'mē'), *n.*, *sing.* & *pl.* Also **sal'mi** (sál'mí). A kind of ragout of partly roasted game.

salm'on (sám'ŭn), *n.* A large marine fish living near the coasts, and ascending, for spawning, many rivers tributary to the northern North Atlantic; any of certain fishes of the North Pacific, closely allied to the above; a yellowish red, like the color of the salmon's flesh. — *a.* Of this color.

salmon trout. European sea trout, resembling the salmon, but smaller; any of several large American trouts.

sal'on' (sál'ŏn'), *n.*; *pl.* -LONS (-lŏn'). [*F.*] An apartment for reception of company; a fashionable assemblage; an apartment for exhibition of works of art; also, the exhibition.

sa-loon' (sá-lŏon'), *n.* A spacious apartment for reception of company or for works of art; a large room; a hall for public entertainment; a public room for specific uses, as the main cabin of a steamer; *U. S.*, a barroom; grogshop.

sal'si-fy (sál'sí-fí), *n.* A European plant, of the chicory family. Its edible root is often called *oyster plant*, from its flavor.

sal soda, **sal'so'da**, *n.* Sodium carbonate. See **SODA**.

salt (sôlt), *n.* Sodium chloride, used to season food, as a preservative, etc.; any of a class of compounds formed when the acid hydrogen of an acid is partly or wholly replaced by a metal or a metal-like radical; *pl.*, any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic; a saltcellar; flavor; taste; piquancy; wit; *Colloq.*, a sailor (usually qualified by *old*). — *a.* Of, relating to, or containing, salt; prepared or preserved with, or tasting of, salt; overflowed with, or growing in, salt water. — *v. t.* To add salt to; preserve with salt or in brine. — **to salt a mine**, to place minerals in a mine secretly so as to deceive purchasers.

sal'tant (sál'tánt), *a.* Leaping; jumping; dancing.

sal-ta'tion (sál-tā'shŭn), *n.* A leaping; a leap; dancing; palpitation. — **sal-ta-to-ri-al** (sál'tá-tō'rí-dl), **sal'ta-to-ry** (sál'tá-tō-rí), *a.*

sal'tcel-lar (sôlt'sél-ěr), *n.* A vessel for holding salt at table.

salt'er (sôlt'ěr), *n.* One who makes, sells, or deals in, salt; one who applies salt; specif., one who salts meat, fish, etc.

salt'ish, *a.*, **salt'ness**, *n.* See -ISH, -NESS.

salt'pe'ter (sôlt'pē'tēr), *n.* Potassium nitrate; niter; — used in explosives, matches, as a food preservative, flux, etc.; Chile saltpeter (sodium nitrate).

salt rheum. Any of various cutaneous eruptions, esp. those of eczema. *Colloq.*, esp. *U. S.*

salt'wort' (sôlt'wŭrt'), *n.* Any of various plants of the goosefoot family used in the manufacture of soda ash.

salt'y (sôlt'í), *a.*; -TI-ER; -TI-EST. Somewhat salt; saltish.

sa-lu'bri-ous (sá-lŭ'brí-ŭs), *a.* Favorable to health; healthful. — **sa-lu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sa-lu'bri-ty** (-tí), *n.*

sal'u-ta-ry (sál'ŭ-tā-rí), *a.* Wholesome; healthful; beneficial; advantageous. — **-ri-ly** (-rí-lí), *adv.* — **-ri-ness**, *n.*

sal'u-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of saluting; that which is uttered or done in saluting.

sa-lu'ta-to-ri-an (sá-lŭ'tá-tō'rí-ăn), *n.* The student (commonly the one graduating second highest in rank) who delivers the salutatory oration. *U. S.*

sa-lu'ta-to-ry (-lŭ'tá-tō-rí), *a.* Expressing salutations; — applied esp. to the oration introducing the exercises at commencement, in some colleges and schools. *U. S.* — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A salutatory oration. *U. S.*

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, đccount, ăr̃m, ăsk, sofă; ëve, ęt̃ent, ęt̃nd, recēt̃t, mak̃er; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cōnnect; ăt̃se, ăt̃ñite.

sa-lute' (să-lūt'), *v. t.* To address with courteous expressions of good will; greet; compliment by an act or ceremony, as by a bow, a kiss, etc.; honor, as some person, by a discharge of cannon, by dipping colors, etc.; show deference to one by assuming a prescribed position. — *v. i.* To make a salute. — *n.* Act of saluting; greeting. — **sa-lut'er**, *n.*

sal'vage (sălv'vāj), *n.* Act of saving a vessel or goods from perils of the sea or other great danger; property so saved, or recompense paid for the saving of it; insured goods rescued from fire, or their value as allowed, or their proceeds on being sold.

sal-va'tion (sălv-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of saving or delivering from evil; deliverance from sin and its consequences; redemption; that which saves.

salve (sălv), *v. t. & i.* To save, as a ship or goods, from perils of the sea.

salve (săv), *n.* An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment. — *v. t.* To apply salve to; heal; cure; soothe as with an ointment, esp. by some trick or quibble; gloss over.

sal've (sălv'vē), *interj.* Hail!

sal'ver (sălv'vēr), *n.* A tray or waiter.

sal'vi-a (-vī-ā), *n.* Any of a genus (*Salvia*) of herbs or shrubs, the sages, varying greatly in appearance.

sal'vo (sălv'vō), *n.; pl. -vos (-vōz).* The simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery; the combined shouts or cheers of a crowd.

sam'a-ra (săm'ā-rā; sāmā'rā), *n.* A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash, maple, or elm; a key fruit.

Sa-mar'i-tan (sā-mār'i-tăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samaria, an ancient city and region of Palestine; one who relieves suffering (*Luke x. 30-37*). — **Sa-mar'i-tan**, *a.*

sa-ma'ri-um (-mā'ri-ŭm), *n.* *Chem.* A rare metal discovered spectroscopically (*Symbol, Sa or Sm*).

sam'buke (săm'būk), *n.* A kind of ancient stringed instrument.

same (sām), *a.* Being not another or other; identical; not differing in kind; like in quality or qualities; corresponding; equal; just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned.  Same is commonly preceded by *the, this, or that*, and is often used substantively. In making comparisons it is followed by *as* or *with*.

same'ness, *n.* State of being the same; identity; similarity; want of variety; tedious monotony.

Sa-mo'an (sā-mō'ăn), *a.* See **-AN**.

sam'o-var (săm'ō-vār), *n.* A kind of metal urn used, orig. in Russia, for making tea.

samp (sămp), *n.* Coarse hominy. *U. S.*

sam'pan (săm'păn), *n.* A form of skiff, used on the coasts of China, Japan, etc.

sam'phire (-fir), *n.* A fleshy European sea-coast plant used for pickles.

sam'ple (săm'p'l), *n.* A part of anything presented as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen. — *v. t.* To take or to test a sample of.

sam'pler (-plēr), *n.* A piece of needle-work made as a sample of skill; one who samples.

sample room. A room where samples are shown; a barroom or saloon. *Local & Cant, U. S.*

san'a-tive (săn'ā-tiv), *a.* Curative; healing; sanatory.

san'a-to'ri-um (-tō'rī-ŭm), *n.; pl. L. -RIA (-ā), E. -RIUMS (-ŭmz).* A health resort; an establishment for treatment of the sick; a sanitarium.

san'a-to-ry (săn'ā-tō-rī), *a.* Conducive to health; healing; curative.

san'be-ni'to (săn'bē-nē'tō), *n.* A garment or cap, or sometimes both, painted with flames, devils, etc., worn by a person condemned by the Inquisition and brought forth at the auto-da-fé.

sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (sănk'tī-fi-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified.

sanc'ti-fied (sănk'tī-fi-d), *p. a.* Made holy; sanctimonious.

sanc'ti-fy (-fī), *v. t.; -FIED (-fid); -FY/-ING.* To free from sin; purify; make sacred or holy; hallow; render productive of holiness or piety; impart or impute veneration, respect, or the like, to. — **sanc'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ēr), *n.*

sanc'ti-mo-ny (sănk'tī-mō-nī), *n.* Assumed or pretended holiness; hypocritical devoutness. — **sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nī-ŭs), *a.* — **sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

sanc'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Solemn ratification; confirmation; approbation; binding force or influence. — **Syn.** Authorization, authority, indorsement. — *v. t.* To ratify; confirm; approve.

sanc'ti-ty (-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz).* State or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; sacredness; solemnity; inviolability.

sanc'tu-a-ry (tŭ-ā-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz).* A consecrated place, as a temple or sacred grove; a sacred and inviolable place of refuge and protection; asylum.

sanc'tum (-tām), *n.* A sacred place; place of retreat; room for personal use.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŭod, fŭot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thŭn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sanc'tum sanc-to-rum (sāṅk'tūm sāṅk-tō'rūm). Holy of holies; often used jocosely for a place strictly private.

Sanc'tus (-tūs), *n.* A part of the Mass, or of the Communion service, of which the first words in Latin are *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus* [Holy, holy, holy].

Sanctus bell. A bell rung by the server at certain times during the Mass or Communion service, as at the Sanctus.

sand (sānd), *n.* A loose granular material resulting from disintegration of rocks; also in *pl.*, a tract, region, or deposit, of sand; beach; shore; the sand in an hourglass; *Slang*, courage or grit. — *v. t.* To sprinkle, powder, or mix with sand.

sand'al (sān'dāl), *n.* Sandalwood.

sand'al, *n.* A kind of shoe covering the sole of the foot only; a fancy slipper or half-boot; a strap or latchet to hold on a slipper or low shoe; a kind of rubber overshoe cut very low. — **sand'aled** (-dāld), *a.*

sand'al-wood' (-dāl-wōōd'), *n.* The close-grained, fragrant wood of any of certain Oriental trees, used for carving, etc.; any tree furnishing this wood.

sand'a-rac (sān'dā-rāk), *n.* A brittle, faintly aromatic resin used chiefly in making varnish and as incense.

sand'bag' (sānd'bāg'), *n.* A bag of sand, as for use in fortification, for ballast, as a club, etc. — *v. t.* To hit or stun with a sandbag.

sand'ed, *p. a.* Sandy, as in color.

sand'er-ling (sān'dēr-ling), *n.* A kind of small sandpiper.

sand'i-ness, *n.* See -NESS; SANDY.

sand'man' (sānd'mān'), *n.* A mythical man who makes children sleepy.

sand'paper (sānd'pā'pēr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast, used for smoothing and polishing. — *v. t.* To smooth with sandpaper.

sand'piper (-pīp'ēr), *n.* Any of numerous small shore birds distinguished from the plovers chiefly by the longer bill.

sand'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A rock consisting of sand united by some natural cement, as silica, iron oxide, or the like.

sand'wich (-wich), *n.* Two pieces of bread having a layer of meat, cheese, or the like, between them; something resembling a sandwich in arrangement. — *v. t.* To make into a sandwich; insert (something) between things that are unlike it.

sand'y (sān'dī), *a.*; **SAND'I-ER** (-dī-ēr); -I-EST. Consisting of or containing sand; full of sand; covered with sand; unstable; like sand; yellowish red.

sane (sān), *a.* Mentally sound; not deranged; acting rationally; proceeding from a sound mind.

sang (sāng), *pret.* of SING.

sang'a-ree' (sāṅ'gā-rē'), *n.* A drink of wine and water, sweetened and spiced, common in the tropics.

sang'-roid' (sān'frwā'), *n.* [F.] Freedom from agitation; coolness in difficulty; composure.

sang'ui-na-ri-a (sāṅ'gwī-nā'rī-ā), *n.* The bloodroot (genus *Sanguinaria*) or its emetic rootstock.

sang'ui-na-ry (sāṅ'gwī-nā-rī), *a.* Consisting of blood; bloody; bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel. — **sang'ui-na-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.* — **sang'ui-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

sang'guine (-gwīn), *a.* Red, like blood; in early physiology, having blood as the dominant humor; now, characterized by abundant and active circulation of blood; one marked by ruddiness and by cheerful and hopeful spirits; warm; ardent; confident. — **sang'guine-ly**, *adv.*

— **sang'guine-ness**, *n.*

sang'guin'e-ous (-gwīn'ē-ūs), *a.* Abounding with, or pert. to, blood; bloody; blood-red; sanguine; hopeful.

San'he-drin (sān'hē-drīn), **San'he-drim** (sān'hē-drīm), *n.* Among the ancient Jews, an assembly; council; esp., more fully **Great Sanhedrin**, the supreme council of 71 members.

sani'ta-ri-an (sān'ī-tā'rī-ān), *a.* Pert. to health or its laws; sanitary. — *n.* One versed in sanitary measures.

sani'ta-ri-um (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ūmz), L. -RIA (-ā). A sanatorium, esp. for the sick.

sani'ta-ry (sān'ī-tā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to health; hygienic. — *n.* A water-closet.

sani'ta'tion (-tā'shūn), *n.* A rendering sanitary; science of sanitary conditions; use of sanitary measures; hygiene.

sani'ty (sān'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being sane; soundness or health of mind.

sank (sāṅk), *pret.* of SINK.

sans (sānz; F. sān), *prep.* [F.] Without; deprived or destitute of. *Obsolescent in English.*

San'scrit (sān'skrīt). Var. of SANSKRIT.

sans'-cu-lotte' (sānz'kū-lōt'; F. sān'kū-lōt'), *n.* Lit., a fellow without breeches; — applied in reproach by the aristocrats in the first French revolution to one belonging to the extreme republican party, the members of which rejected short breeches for pantaloons; a radical republican; violent revolutionist; Jacobin. — **-cu-lot'tic** (sānz'kū-lōt'īk), *a.*

San'skrit (sān'skrīt), *n.* The ancient Aryan language of India, from which

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

are derived the modern Aryan tongues of that country. — *a.* Of or pert. to, or written in, Sanskrit. — **San-skrit'ic** (sān-skrit'ik), *a.* — **San'skrit-ist**, *n.*

sap (sāp), *n.* The juices or fluid contents of a plant; any liquid or humor essential to health, or characteristic of vigor; vitality; vigor; blood; sapwood; alburnum; a saphead; simpleton.

sap, *v. t.* To subvert by digging or wearing away; undermine; unsettle; weaken. — *v. i.* *Mil.* To proceed by, or to execute, saps. — *n.* *Mil.* An approach made by besiegers, in the form of a narrow trench with its head protected by the earth dug up.

sap'head (-hēd'), *n.* A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a simpleton. *Colloq.*

sap'id (-id), *a.* Possessing savor, or flavor. — **sa-pid'i-ty** (sā-pid'i-ti), *n.*

sa'pi-ent (sā'pi-ēnt), *a.* Wise; discerning; — often in irony. — **Syn.** Sagacious, knowing. — **sa'pi-ence** (-ēns), *n.*

— **sa'pi-ent-ly**, *adv.*

sap'ling (sāp'ling), *n.* A young tree; a youth.

sap'o-dil'la (-ō-dil'ā), *n.* A tropical American evergreen tree, which yields chicle gum; also, its fruit.

sap'o-na'ceous (-nā'shūs), *a.* Soapy.

sa-pon'i-fi-ca'tion (sā-pōn'i-fi-kā'-shūn), *n.* Act, process, or result, of converting into soap; decomposition of any ester into the corresponding alcohol and acid; the similar production of an acid from some other derivative.

sa-pon'i-fy (-pōn'i-fi), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To subject to, or undergo, saponification.

sap'per (sāp'ēr), *n.* One who saps.

Sap'phic (sāf'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to Sappho, a Greek poetess (c. 600 B. C.), famous for her love lyrics; designating certain verse forms used by Sappho.

sap'phire (sāf'ir), *n.* A pure variety of corundum, in transparent or translucent crystals; a blue transparent variety, prized as a gem; the color of the gem; bright blue.

sap'py (sāp'i), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ī-ēr); -PI-EST. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent; foolish; silly. — **sap'pi-ness**, *n.*

sap'ro-phyte (-rō-fit), *n.* Any organism as the mushrooms and various orchids, living on dead or decaying organic matter. — **sap'ro-phyt'ic** (-fit'ik), *a.*

sap'suck'er (-sūk'ēr), *n.* Any of several small American woodpeckers, which feed partly on the sap of trees.

sap'wood (-wōōd'), *n.* Alburnum.

sar'a-band (sār'ā-bānd), *n.* A slow Spanish dance or music for it.

Sar'a-cen (-sēn), *n.* Anciently, an Arab; later, a Mohammedan, esp. as hostile to the Crusaders. — **-cen'ic** (-sēn'ik), *a.*

sar'casm (sār'kāz'm), *n.* A keen or bitter taunt; a cutting gibe; irony or the use of it, esp. when contemptuous; quality of being keenly reproachful or satirically contemptuous.

sar-cas'tic (sār-kās'tik), *a.* Expressing sarcasm; characterized by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to sarcasm. — **sar-cas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sarce'net (sārs'nēt), *n.* A species of fine thin silk fabric, for linings, etc.

sar-col'o-gy (sār-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* Anatomy which treats of the soft parts.

sar-co'ma (sār-kō'mā), *n.*; *pl.* L. SARCOMATA (-kō'mā-tā), E. SARCOMAS (-kō'māz). A tumor of fleshy consistence and malignant growth.

sar-coph'a-gus (sār-kōf'ā-gūs), *n.*; *pl.* L. -GI (-jī), E. -GUSES (-gūs-ēz). A limestone used among the Greeks for coffins, and reputed to disintegrate the flesh of bodies deposited in it; a coffin or tomb of such stone; any stone coffin; a large coffin exposed to view in the open air or in a tomb.

sard (sārd), *n.* A brownish red variety of chalcedony.

sar'dine (sār'dīn; -dīn), *n.* = SARD.

sar'dine' (sār-dēn'; sār'dēn), *n.* Any of several small fishes of the herring kind, suitable for preserving in oil for food.

sar-don'ic (sār-dōn'ik), *a.* Strained; forced; usually, derisive and malignant; sneering; bitterly sarcastic; — only of laughter, facial expression, humor, etc.

— **sar-don'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sar'do-nyx (sār'dō-nīks), *n.* A kind of onyx having layers of sard.

sar-gas'so (sār-gās'ō), *n.* Gulfweed.

sar-gas'sum (-ūm), *n.* Any of various seaweeds, the gulfweeds (genus *Sargassum*), widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Atlantic, esp. in the Sargasso Sea.

sark (sārk), *n.* A shirt; body garment for either sex. *Archaic or Scot.*

sar'sa-pa-ril'la (sār'sā-pā-ril'ā), *n.* Any of various tropical American species of smilax; the dried cordlike roots of any of these, mildly tonic and alterative.

sar'tor (sār'tōr), *n.* A tailor or mender of garments. *Humorous.* — **sar-to'ri-al** (sār-tō'ri-āl), *a.*

sash (sāsh), *n.*; *pl.* SASHES (-ēz), *or*, collectively, SASH. Frame of a glazed window or door.

sash, *n.* A scarf or band worn about the waist or over the shoulder; belt; girdle. — *v. t.* To furnish with a sash or sashes.

ūrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sas'sa-fras (sās'ā-frās), *n.* Any of a genus (*Sassafras*) of aromatic American trees of the laurel family, with yellow wood and yellow flowers; also, the aromatic bark of the root.

sat (săt), *pret.* of *sir*.

Sa'tan (să'tăn), *n.* The great adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of Darkness; [*l. c.*] a devil; a very wicked or cruel person. — **sa-tan'ic** (să-tăn'ik), *a.*

satch'el (săch'ěl), *n.* A little sack or bag for carrying papers, books, etc.; a hand bag.

sate (săt), *v. t.*; **SAT'ED** (săt'əd); **SAT'ING**. To satiate; glut; surfeit.

sa-teen' (să-tēn'), *n.* A fabric of cotton or wool, with a satiny surface.

sat'el-lite (săt'ē-lit), *n.* An attendant to a prince or other magnate; an obsequious dependent; an attendant body, revolving about a larger one, its primary; esp., in the solar system, a secondary planet.

sa'ti-ate (să'shī-ăt), *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted; — with *with* or *of*. — (**-ăt**), *v. t.* To satisfy the appetite or desire of; sate; fill beyond natural desire; surfeit; glut. — **Syn.** Surfeit, cloy, gorge. —

sa'ti-a-ble (să'shī-ā-b'l), *a.*
sa'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Satiety.

sa-ti'e-ty (să'tī'ē-tī), *n.* State of being satiated. — **Syn.** Repletion, surfeit.

sat'in (săt'in), *n.* A kind of silk fabric with glossy surface.

sat'i-net' (săt'in-nēt'), *n.* A kind of satin or imitation satin; a kind of cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling.

sat'in-wood' (săt'in-wōōd'), *n.* An East Indian tree allied to the mahogany; also, its yellowish brown wood, with satiny luster.

sat'in-y (-ī), *a.* Resembling satin; glossy.

sat'ire (săt'ir), *n.* A literary composition, esp. in verse, holding up abuses, errors, vice, etc., to reprobation or ridicule; keenness and severity of remark; trenchant wit; sarcasm. — **Syn.** Lampoon, ridicule, pasquinade.

sa-tir'ic (să-tir'ik), **sa-tir'i-cal** (-ī-kəl), *a.* Using satire; sarcastic. — **sa-tir'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sat'i-rist (săt'ī-risť; -ēr-ist), *n.* One who satirizes.

sat'i-rize (-ī-rīz; -ēr-īz), *v. t.* To subject to satire.

sat'is-fac'tion (-is-făk'shŭn), *n.* Act of satisfying; state of being satisfied; that which serves to satisfy. — **Syn.** Contentment, content, gratification; recompense, compensation, amends, reparation, payment, discharge.

sat'is-fac'to-ry (-tō-rī), *a.* Giving or producing satisfaction; esp., relieving the mind from uncertainty; sufficient.

— **sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.* — **sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*

sat'is-ly (săt'is-lī), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING**. In general, to fill up the measure of a want of; gratify fully; content; give what is due to; discharge, as a debt; pay off; requite; expiate; give assurance to; convince. — *v. i.* To give or afford satisfaction; pay; atone.

sa'trap (să'trăp; săt'răp), *n.* The governor of a province in ancient Persia; a petty prince or despot.

sa'trap-y (să'tră-pl; săt'răd-), *n.*; *pl.* **-TRAPIES** (-pīz). The government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ū-ră-b'l), *a.* Capable of being saturated.

sat'u-rate (-răt), *v. t.* To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; fill fully; treat or combine (with something) till no more can be taken up, as water with salt. — **sat'u-ra'tion** (-ră'shŭn), *n.*

Sat'ur-day (săt'ūr-dă), *n.* The seventh and last day of the week. Cf. **SABBATH**.

Sat'urn (săt'urn), *n.* The planet next in magnitude to Jupiter, and next more remote from the sun, remarkable for its encircling rings.

Sat'ur-na-li-a (-ăr-nă'li-ă), *n. pl.* The ancient Roman festival of Saturn, beginning Dec. 17, marked by general unrestrained merrymaking; [*l. c.*] a period or occasion in which the passions or vices have riotous indulgence. — **Sat'ur-na-li-an** (-ăn), *a.*

Sa-tur'ni-an (să-tŭr'nī-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Saturn, whose age or reign is called the golden age; hence, distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, contentment; of or pert. to the planet Saturn.

sat'ur-nine (săt'ūr-nīn), *a.* Born under, or influenced by, the planet Saturn [*cap.*]; heavy; grave; gloomy; dull; — the opposite of *mercurial*.

sat'yr (săt'ēr; săt'tēr), *n.* [*Often cap.*] In classical myth, a sylvan deity or demigod, part man and part horse or goat, given to riotous merriment and lasciviousness; a lecherous man. — **sa-tyr'ic** (să-tir'ik), **-i-cal** (-ī-kəl), *a.*

sauce (sôs), *n.* A condiment or composition of appetizing ingredients eaten with food as a relish; esp., a dressing for meat, fish, puddings, etc.; *U. S.*, stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; *Colloq.*, sauciness; pert or insolent language. — *v. t.* To

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, ärm, âsk, sofâ; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

accompany with something that is intended to give a higher relish; season; flavor; give zest, flavor, or interest to; *Colloq.*, be saucy to.

sauce'pan' (-păn'), *n.* A small metallic vessel with a handle, for use in stewing, orig. for cooking sauce; stewpan.

sau'cer (sô'sêr), *n.* Small dish to hold a cup; something shaped like a saucer.

sau'cy (sô'si), *a.*; -CI-ER (-sî-êr); -CI-EST. Showing, or expressive of, impertinent boldness; impudent; pert. — **Syn.** Insolent, rude, uncivil. — **sau'ci-ly** (sô'si-li), *adv.* — **sau'ci-ness**, *n.*

sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt.

saun'ter (săn'têr; sôn'-), *v. i.* To wander about idly; stroll. — **Syn.** Wander, roam, rove, ramble, range; stroll. — *n.* A sauntering; a strolling gait. — **saun'ter-er**, *n.*

sau'ri-an (sô'ri-ăn), *n.* Any of a group (*Sauria*) of reptiles containing the lizards, and formerly the crocodiles, etc. — *a.* Of or pert. to the saurians; lizardlike.

sau'ry (sô'ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A slender, long-beaked fish related to the flying fishes.

sau'sage (sô'săj), *n.* Meat (esp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and, commonly, inclosed in a skin, usually of prepared intestine.

sau'tée' (sô'tă'), *v. t.* To fry lightly and quickly in a little fat, as meat, turning it often.

sau'terne' (sô'têrn'; sô-tûrn'), *n.* A kind of white Bordeaux wine.

sav'a-ble, **save'a-ble** (săv'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sav'age (săv'ăj), *a.* Of or pert. to the forest; in a state of nature; wild; untamed; uncultivated; uncivilized; rude; characterized by cruelty; inhuman; brutal. — **Syn.** Unpolished, brutish, cruel, atrocious. — *n.* A human being untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation; a man of brutal cruelty; barbarian. — **sav'age-ly**, *adv.* — **sav'age-ness**, *n.*

sav'age-ry (-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). State of being savage, or uncivilized; savageness; savage disposition or action; barbarity; savages collectively.

sa-van'na (să-văn'ă), *n.* A treeless plain; an open, level region.

sa'vant' (să-văn'), *n.*; *pl.* SAVANTS (*F.* sâ-văn'). [*F.*] A man of learning.

save (săv), *v. t.* To make safe; preserve from injury or evil; rescue; deliver from sin and its penalty, and bring into spiritual life; keep from being spent,

wasted, or lost; lay up; hoard; obviate the necessity or occurrence of; spare; escape loss of. — *v. i.* To avoid unnecessary expense; prevent waste.

save, *prep. or conj.* Except; excepting; not including.

sav'e-loy (săv'ê-loi), *n.* A kind of dried sausage, orig. of brains.

sav'er (săv'êr), *n.* One that saves.

sav'in (săv'in), *n.* A species of juniper.

sav'ing (săv'ing), *p. a.* That saves; preserving; rescuing; economizing; frugal; making reservation or exception. — *vb. n.* Preservation from danger or loss; economy in outlay; that which is saved; esp., *pl.*, sums saved from time to time, and kept unexpended. — *prep. or conj.*, but properly a *participle*. With the exception of; except. — **-ing-ly**, *adv.*

sa'vings bank (săv'ingz). A bank the business of which is to receive small sums for deposit at compound interest.

sav'ior (săv'yêr), *n.* One who saves, or delivers; [*cap.*] *the* (or *our*, *your*, etc.) in **the** (or **our**, **your**, etc. **Savior**, he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

sa'vor (săv'êr), *n.* Taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent; specific flavor or quality. — *v. i.* (with *of*). To have a taste or smell; partake of the quality or nature; smack. — *v. t.* To have the flavor or quality of; taste or smell with pleasure.

sa'vor-y (săv'êr-i), *n.* A European mint, much used in cooking.

sa'vor-y (-i), *a.* Having a grateful savor; pleasing to taste or smell; pleasing morally; reputable. — **sa'vor-i-ly** (-i-li), *adv.* — **sa'vor-i-ness**, *n.*

sa-voy' (să-voi'), *n.* A kind of cabbage with wrinkled and curled leaves.

saw (sô), *pret.* of SEE.

saw, *n.* A saying; proverb; maxim.

saw, *n.* A common tool or instrument with teeth on the edge. — *v. t.*; *pret.* SAWED (sôd); *p. p.* SAWED OR SAWN (sôn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SAW'ING. To cut or separate with a saw; form by cutting with a saw; make motions suggesting those made with a saw. — *v. i.* To use a saw; cut, as a saw; be cut with a saw. — **saw'er** (sô'êr), *n.*

saw'back' (sô'bûk'), *n.* A sawhorse. *U. S.*

saw'dust' (-dûst'), *n.* Dust made by cutting with a saw.

saw'fish' (-fish'), *n.* Any of several large sharklike rays having a long snout with toothlike structures along each edge.

saw'fly' (-fli'), *n.* Any of numerous hymenopterous insects the female of which usually has an ovipositor with a pair of sawlike organs.

âr, ûp, circûs, menû; fôôd, fôôt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

saw'horse' (sô'hôrs'), *n.* A rack on which wood is laid for sawing by hand.

sawn (sôn), *p. p.* of **SAW**.

saw'yer (sô'yēr), *n.* One who saws; either of the two men who saw timber over a pit (**saw pit**), one above and one below; *U. S.*, a tree which has fallen into a stream so that its branches project, and sway up and down.

sax'horn' (sâks'hôrn'), *n.* Any of a certain family of brass wind instruments of the trumpet kind, with valves.

sax'i-frage (sâk'si-frâj), *n.* Any of various plants, chiefly perennial herbs with white or yellow flowers.

Sax'on (sâk'sûn; -s'n), *n.* One of a Germanic people who, with the Angles and Jutes, conquered and colonized most of England; one of the Saxon or Angle conquerors of England; an Anglo-Saxon; one of the people of modern Saxony; the language of the Saxons. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Saxons or their language; Anglo-Saxon. — **Sax'on-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

Sax'o-ny (sâk'sô-nî), *n.* A fine, closely twisted yarn used in knitting and crocheting.

sax'o-phone (-fôn), *n.* A keyed wind instrument having the reed mouthpiece of a clarinet with a bent conical tube of metal.

say (sâ), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* **SAID** (sêd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SAY'ING**. Indic. pr. sing., 3d person, **SAYS** (sêz). To express in words; tell; speak; declare; repeat; recite; announce as a decision or opinion; assert; be sure about; suggest as an estimate or hypothesis; suppose (in the imperative, as, he had, *say* a dollar). — *v. i.* To speak; express an opinion. — *n.* That which is said or to be said; a speech; statement (*Obs.*, except in *to say*, or *have, one's say*, etc.); one's turn or right to speak or decide in an affair. *Colloq.* — **say'er** (sâ'ēr), *n.*

say'ing (-ing), *n.* That which is said; statement; aphorism; proverb.

scab (skâb), *n.* An incrustation over a sore, wound, etc.; mange, esp. on sheep; any of various fungous diseases of cultivated plants; dark-colored crustlike spots; *Low*, a dirty, paltry fellow; *Cant*, a workman who works for lower wages than, or under conditions contrary to, those prescribed by the trade union; one who takes the place of a striker.

scab'bard (skâb'ârd), *n.* A sheath for a sword, dagger, etc. — *v. t.* To put in a scabbard; sheathe.

scab'by (skâb'î), *a.*, -**BI-ER** (-î-ēr); -**BI-EST**. Affected with scabs or the scab. — **scab'bi-ly** (-î-lî), *adv.* — **-bi-ness**, *n.*

scab'bi-es (skâ'bî-ēz), *n.* The itch; mange.

scab'rous (skâ'brûs), *a.* Rough to the touch, like a file; scabby; scurfy; scaly.

scalf'fold (skâf'ôld), *n.* A platform of some kind, as for exhibiting a spectacle, for seating spectators at a show, for executing a criminal, for supporting workmen and materials in building, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or uphold with a scalf-fold.

scalf'fold-ing, *n.* A scaffold or system of scaffolds; supporting framework; materials for scaffolds.

scagl-io'la (skâl-yô'lâ), *n.* An imitation of ornamental stone.

scal'a-ble (skâl'â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being scaled.

scal'a-wag (skâl'â-wâg), *n.* A scamp or scapegrace (*Colloq.*); contemptuous name applied by Southern Democrats to a white Southerner who acted as a Republican in Reconstruction times (*Slang*, *U. S.*).

scald (skôld), *v. t.* To burn with hot liquid or steam; subject to the action of a boiling liquid; cause to boil. — *n.* A burn by hot liquid or steam.

scald (skôld), *a.* Scabby; scurfy. — *n.* Scurf on the head.

scald (skôld; skâld), *n.* One of the ancient Scandinavian poets; a Norse reciter and singer of heroic poems, etc. — **scald'ic** (skôl'dik; skâl'-), *a.*

scale (skâl), *n.* The dish of a balance; usually in *pl.*, the balance itself; an instrument for weighing; *pl.* [*cap.*], the sign or constellation *Libra*. — *v. t.* To weigh in scales; measure; compare; weigh.

scale, *n.* A small, flattened, bony or horny plate forming part of the external covering of an animal; any layer or leaf of metal suggestive of a fish scale; a flake; a scab; one of the scalelike leaves covering a bud in winter; any membranaceous, chaffy, or woody bract; a hard incrustation; a scale insect. — *v. t. & i.* To strip or clear of scales or scale; take or come off in thin layers; peel.

scale, *n.* Anything graduated, esp. when used as a measure or rule; a series of spaces marked by lines, representing proportionately larger distances; a basis for a numeral system; a series of tones ascending or descending in pitch according to a scheme of intervals; gradation; progressive series; proportion in dimensions, as of a map to what it represents. — *v. t.* To climb by or as by a ladder; ascend by steps or by climbing; clamber up; ascend; re-

ăle, senâte, cære, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk sofâ; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

duce according to a fixed ratio or scale.

— *v. i.* To ascend; mount. — **scal'er** (skāl'ēr), *n.*

scale insect. Any of numerous small but very prolific insects which suck the juices of plants.

sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* Having the sides and angles unequal; — of a triangle.

scal'i-ness (skāl'ī-nēs), *n.* See -NESS.

scal'la-wag. Var. of SCALAWAG.

scal'lion (skāl'yūn), *n.* The shallot; leek; any onion which does not form a bulbous root.

scal'lop (skōl'z̄p; skāl'-), *n.* A marine bivalve mollusk with the shell usually radially ribbed and the edge undulated; also, in some species, the large muscle that serves to close the shell, used as food; a dish (orig. a large scallop shell) in which oysters, etc., are cooked (usually scalloped) or served; one of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities and forming an edge, as of certain laces. — *v. t.* To mark or cut the edge or border of into scallops; to bake in scallop shells or dishes; prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake.

scalp (skālp), *n.* Part of the skin of the human head usually covered with hair; corresponding part of an animal, esp. a wolf, fox, etc.; a part of the skin of the head, with the hair, which North American Indians tore from an enemy as a trophy. — *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp; *Cant.* buy and sell at a small quick profit; buy and sell (transportation tickets) at less than the official rate.

scal'pel (skāl'pēl), *n.* A small, straight knife with thin blade, used in surgery.

scalp'er (skāl'pēr), *n.* One that scalps.

scal'y (skāl'ī), *a.*; **SCAL'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Covered or abounding with, or composed of, scales or scale; resembling scales or laminæ; *Slang*, mean, shabby, or stingy.

scam'ble (skām'b'l), *v. i. & t.*; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING. To scramble, as in contention or to get something. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

scam'mo-ny (skām'ō-nī), *n.* A twining species of convolvulus, native of Asia Minor; also, a cathartic gum resin from its root.

scamp (skāmp), *n.* A rascal; rogue; worthless fellow. — *v. t.* To perform hastily, negligently, or imperfectly.

scam'per (skām'pēr), *v. i.* To run or move in a quick, hurried manner; hasten away. — *n.* A scampering; hasty flight. — **scam'per-er**, *n.*

scamp'ish (skām'pish), *a.* Of or like a scamp; knavish.

scan (skän), *v. t.* To go through with (verse) foot by foot, distinguishing the metrical structure; to recite metrically; examine point by point; scrutinize.

scan'dal (skän'däl), *n.* Injury to reputation, or rumor or general comment causing it; heedless or malicious defamatory talk; offense to the moral feelings or sense of decency; that which causes scandal. — **Syn.** Defamation, detraction, slander, calumny, reproach, shame.

scan'dal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To horrify or shock by some action considered immoral or improper.

scan'dal-ous (-ūs), *a.* Involving scandal; shocking; disgraceful; opprobrious; defamatory; libelous.

scan'dent (-dēnt), *a.* Climbing, as a *scandent* plant.

Scan'di-na'vi-an (-dī-nā'vī-ān), *a.* See -AN.

scan'di-um (-dī-ūm), *n.* A rare metallic trivalent element (Symbol, *Sc*).

scan'sion (-shūn), *n.* Act or art of scanning verse.

scan-so'ri-al (skän-sō'rī-āl), *a.* Climbing; — used esp. of birds.

scant (skānt), *a.* Scarcely sufficient; meager; sparing; parsimonious; chary; having a small or insufficient supply (with *of*). — *v. t.* To limit; stint; cut short. — **scant'ly**, *adv.* — **scant'ness**, *n.*

scant'ling (skānt'ling), *n.* Measured or prescribed size or dimensions; a small quantity or amount; a bit; modicum; a piece of timber of small cross-sectional area, as a stud.

scant'y (skän'tī), *a.*; **SCANT'I-ER** (-tī-ēr); -I-EST. Small; not abundant; somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; sparing; niggardly. — **scant'i-ly** (skän'tī-lī), *adv.* — **scant'i-ness**, *n.*

scape (skāp), *n.* A peduncle arising at or beneath the surface of the ground, as in the tulip, primrose, etc.; a shaft, as of a feather.

scape'goat (skāp'gōt'), *n.* Among the ancient Hebrews, a goat on whose head were symbolically placed the people's sins, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness; person or thing bearing blame for others.

scape'grace' (-grās'), *n.* A reckless, incorrigible, or unprincipled fellow.

scap'u-la (skāp'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl.* L. -LÆ (-lē), E. -LAS (-lāz). The shoulder blade. — **scap'u-lar** (-lār), *a.*

scap'u-lar (-lār), *n.* A kind of loose sleeveless ecclesiastical vestment; any feather growing from the scapular region.

ūrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

scar (skär), *n.* An isolated or protruding rock; a steep, rocky eminence.

scar, *n.* A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a mark left on a stem or branch where a fallen leaf was attached. — *v. t. & i.* To mark with or form a scar or scars.

scar'ab (skär'áb), *n.* A kind of beetle, esp. the one sacred in ancient Egypt; a conventional representation of the scarab, used as an amulet, etc.

scarce (skärs), *a.* Deficient in quantity; hence, infrequent; rare. — *adv.* Scarcely. — **scarce'ness**, *n.*

scarce'ly (skärs'li), *adv.* With difficulty; barely; but just.

scar'ci-ty (skär'si-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being scarce; deficiency; dearth; rareness; rarity; infrequency.

scare (skär), *v. t.* To frighten; strike with sudden fear. — *v. i.* To be scared. *Colloq.* — *n.* Fright or a fright; esp., sudden fright from a small cause, or originating in mistake. *Colloq.*

scare'crow (-krō'), *n.* An object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows, etc., away from crops; anything terrifying without danger; a person clad in rags and tatters.

scarf (skärf), *n.*; *pl.* **SCARFS** (skärfs), sometimes **SCARVES** (skärvz). A broad band of fabric worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck, sometimes over the head or around the waist; a cravat with falling ends.

scarf, *v. t.* To form a scarf on the end or edge of, as for a joint; unite, as pieces of timber or metal, by a scarf joint. — *n.* A groove or channel formed by cutting; either of the ends chamfered or cut away to fit together in a scarf joint; a scarf joint.

scarf joint. A kind of overlapping joint.

scarf'skin' (-skln'), *n.* The epidermis.

scar'i-fy (skär'i-fi), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FYING**. To scratch or cut the skin of, as for drawing blood without opening a large vein; lacerate, as the feelings. — **scar'i-fi-ca'tion** (skär'i-fi-kä'shün), *n.* — **scar'i-fi'er** (-fi'ër), *n.*

scar'la-ti'na (skär'lá-të'ná), *n.* Scarlet fever.

scar'let (skär'lët), *n.* A deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow; a vivid red; scarlet cloth. — *a.* Of the color called scarlet.

scarlet fever. An acute contagious febrile disease characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash.

scarp (skärp), *n.* The inner side of the ditch of a fortification. — *v. t.* To cut down vertically, or nearly so.

scar'y (skär'i), *a.* Timid; alarming. *Colloq.*

scat (skät), *n.* A tax; tribute.

scathe (skäth), *n.* Harm; damage; injury; hurt; misfortune. — *v. t.* To do harm to; injure; damage; hurt. — **scathe'less** (-lës), *a.*

scath'ing (skäth'ing), *p. a.* Injuring, as by blasting or burning; bitterly severe. — **scath'ing-ly**, *adv.*

scat'ter (skät'ër), *v. t. & i.* To dissipate; disperse; dispel; strew; throw about loosely. — **scat'ter'er**, *n.*

scat'ter-brain' (-brän'), **scat'ter-brains'** (-bränz'), *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person. *Colloq.*

scat'ter-good' (-gööd'), *n.* Spendthrift.

scaup duck (sköp). Any of several ducks of northern regions.

scaur (skär). Var. of **SCAR**, a rock.

scav'enge (skäv'ënj), *v. t.* To cleanse, as streets, from filth.

scav'en-ger (skäv'ën-jër), *n.* One employed to clean streets and carry off filth; animal which devours refuse, etc.

sce-na'ri-o (shä-nä'ri-ö), *n.*; *pl.* **-NARI** (-ë). [It.] An outline or synopsis of a play or of the book of an opera.

scene (sën), *n.* The stage on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; one of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to a play; *pl.*, stage scenery; a division of a drama, usually a division of an act; the place, circumstances, etc., in which anything occurs, or in which the action of a story, play, etc., is laid; one of a series of actions and events, esp. as represented in literature or art; an episode in action; an exhibition of strong feeling, esp. between persons; sometimes, an affected demonstration of feeling; a landscape; view; prospect.

sce'n'er-y (sën'ër-i), *n.* The painted scenes or hangings of a stage, with their accessories; general aspect of a landscape; a combination of natural views.

sce'nic (së'nik; sën'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the scene, or stage; dramatic; of or pert. to scenery; affording attractive scenery. — **sce'n'i-cal** (sën'i-käl; sën'i-), *a.*

scent (sënt), *v. t.* To smell; get or have an inkling of; fill with odor. — *v. i.* To hunt by means of the sense of smell. — *n.* Odor; smell; fragrance; class, or one of a class, of sweet-smelling, aromatic extracts; perfume; odor left by an animal in passing; course of pursuit; track of discovery; sense of smell.

scep'ter (sëp'tër), *n.* A staff or baton borne by a sovereign as an emblem of authority; also, royal or imperial power

äle, senâte, càre, äm, äccount, recent, mak'ër; ice, ill; öld, öbey,

ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent, ènd, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

or authority; sovereignty. — *v. t.* To endow with the scepter; invest with royal authority.

scep'tic (skēp'tīk), **scep'ti-cal**, etc. Vars. of SKEPTIC, SKEPTICAL, etc.

schat'chen (shät'shén), *n.* A marriage broker, esp. among certain Jews.

sched'ule (skéd'ül; *British now commonly shéd'ül*), *n.* A written or printed formal list; catalogue; inventory. — *v. t.* To form, or place in, a schedule.

sche-mat'ic (skē-mät'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to a scheme.

scheme (skēm), *n.* A combination of thoughts, theories, or the like, connected and adjusted by design; systematic plan; a plan or theory of action; action; design; project; plot; any lineal or mathematical diagram; outline. — *v. t. & i.* To plan; design; plot; contrive. — **schem'er** (-ēr), *n.*

schism (sīz'm), *n.* Division; formal division or separation in the Christian church; offense of seeking to cause such division; a schismatic body.

schis-mat'ic (sīz-mät'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, schism. — *n.* One who creates or takes part in schism. — **schis-mat'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.*

schist (shīst), *n.* Any metamorphic crystalline rock having a foliated structure and readily split into slabs or sheets.

— **schist'ose** (shīst'ōs), **schist'ous** (-tūs), *a.*

schnapps (shnäps), *n.* Holland gin.

schol'ar (sköl'ēr), *n.* One who attends a school; one under tuition; student; one who holds a scholarship; a learned person.

schol'ar-ly, *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a scholar, or learned person; learned. — *adv.* In a scholarly manner.

schol'ar-ship, *n.* Character or qualities of a scholar; learning; a foundation for the support of a student.

scho-las'tic (skō-läs'tik), *a.* Pert. to or suiting a scholar or school; of or pert. to the medieval Schoolmen; a Schoolman. — *n.* [Usually *cap.*] a learned person; scholar; pedant. — **scho-las'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a. & n.*

scho-las'ti-cism (-tī-sīz'm), *n.* The philosophy of the medieval Schoolmen [usually *cap.*]; a scholastic point of view.

scho'li-a (skō'li-ā), *n., L. pl.* of SCHOLIUM.

scho'li-ast (skō'li-äst), *n.* A maker of scholia; annotator. — **scho'li-as'tic** (-äs'tik), *a.*

scho'li-um (-üm), *n.; pl. L. -LIA* (-ā), *E. -LIUMS* (-ümz). A marginal annotation; a remark or observation subjoined,

but not essential, to a demonstration or a train of reasoning.

school (skōol), *n.* Of fish, porpoises, etc., a shoal; company. — *v. i.* To swim in shoals.

school, *n.* A place for instruction; establishment for imparting education; institution or body of teachers and learners in such a place; a session of an institution of instruction; a place for lectures, esp., in the Middle Ages, for lectures in logic, metaphysics, and theology; the body of pupils in a school; disciples or followers of a teacher; sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, medicine, etc. — *v. t.* To educate or train in a school; teach; discipline; train. — *a.* Pert. to a school; of or pert. to the schoolmen.

school'ing, *n.* Instruction in school; discipline; reproof; reprimand; pay for instruction.

school'man (-mán), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). One versed in academical disputation; esp. [usually *cap.*] a philosopher or divine of the schools of the Middle Ages; scholastic.

school'mas'ter (-mäs'tēr), *n.* A master of a school; school teacher. — **school'mis'tress** (-mis'trēs), *n. fem.*

schoon'er (skōon'ēr), *n.* A large glass for beer or ale. *U. S.*

schoon'er, *n.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, orig., and still typically, having two masts, but now often with three, four, or more, masts.

schorl (shōrl), *n.* Tourmaline; esp., black tourmaline.

schot'tish, **schot'tische** (shōt'ish), *n.* A round dance in 2-4 time, similar to the polka; the music for it.

Schweit'zer-kä'se (shvīt'sēr-kā'zē), *n.* [G.], or shortened, **schweitzer**, *n.* Lit., Swiss cheese, — applied in the United States to Gruyère.

sci'a-gram (sī'ā-grām), **sci'a-graph** (-gräf), etc. Vars. of SKIAGRAM, etc.

sci-at'ic (sī-ät'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to, or in the region of, the hip; ischial.

sci-at'i-ca (-i-kā), *n.* Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, which runs down the back of the thigh; popularly, any of various painful affections of the hip and adjoining parts.

sci'ence (sī'ēns), *n.* Knowledge, as of principles or facts; accumulated and accepted knowledge systematized and formulated with reference to general truths or general laws; classified knowledge, esp. as to the physical world; natural science; any branch or department of systematized knowledge.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sci'en-tif'ic (sī'ēn-tif'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or used in, science; agreeing with, or depending on, science; having a knowledge of science, or of a science. — **sci'en-tif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sci'en-tist (sī'ēn-tist), *n.* One learned in science, esp. natural science; [*cap.*] a Christian Scientist (so called by themselves.)

scim'i-tar (sīm'ī-tēr), *n.* An Oriental saber with a much curved blade.

scin-til'la (sīn-tīl'ā), *n.* A spark; atom; — used only fig. of evidence, truth, animation, etc.

scin'til-lant (sīn'tī-lānt), *a.* Scintillating.

scin'til-late (-lāt), *v. i.* To emit sparks; spark; sparkle or twinkle; coruscate. — **scin'til-la'tion** (-lā'shān), *n.*

sci'o-lism (sī'ō-liz'm), *n.* Superficial knowledge.

sci'o-list (-list), *n.* One whose knowledge or learning is superficial. — **sci'o-lis'tic** (-lis'tik), *a.*

sci'on (sī'ān), *n.* Any bud, shoot, or other portion of a plant capable of propagation; such a part removed and prepared for grafting; a descendant.

scir'rhous (skīr'ūs), *a.* Proceeding from, or of the nature of, scirrhous; indurated; knotty. — **scir-rhos'i-ty** (skī-rōs'ī-tī), *n.*

scir'rhous (-ūs), *n.*; *pl.* *L.* -RHI (-ī), *E.* -RHUSES (-ūs-ēz). A hard cancerous tumor.

scis'sion (sīzh'ūn; sīsh'-), *n.* Act of cutting, dividing, or splitting; state of being cut, divided, or split; fission; division.

scis'sor (sīz'ēr), *v. t.* To cut with scissors or shears.

scis'sors (-ērz), *n. pl.*, but sometimes construed as *sing.* A cutting instrument working like shears, but smaller;—often called a pair of scissors.

Sclav'ic (sklāv'ik), **Scla-von'ic**, etc. Vars. of SLAVIC, etc.

scl-e-ro'sis (sklē-rō'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -ROSES (-sēz). Induration, or hardening, of a bodily organ by increase of interstitial connective tissue.

scl-e-rot'ic (-rōt'ik), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the dense white outer coat of the eyeball; affected with sclerosis. — *n.* The sclerotic coat of the eye.

scoff (skōf), *n.* An expression or object of scorn, derision, or contempt. — *v. i.* To manifest contempt by derisive acts or language; — often with *at.* — **Syn.** Flout, mock, rail at, taunt, ridicule, deride, jeer, gibe, flect, sneer. — *v. t.* To treat with derision; mock at. — **scoff'-er**, *n.* — **scoff'ing-ly**, *adv.*

scold (skōld), *v. i. & t.* To find fault, usually clamorously or rudely; chide or rebuke harshly; rate; sometimes, to rail; — often with *at.* — *n.* One who scolds, esp. habitually; a common scold.

scol'lop (skōl'ūp). Var. of SCALLOP.

seonce (skōns), *n.* A protection, cover, shelter, etc.; hut; covered stall; an isolated defensive work; small fort or redoubt; headpiece; helmet; *Colloq.*, head, skull, brains, or sense; a bracket, candlestick, or group of candlesticks, secured to a wall. — *v. t.* To ensconce; imprison.

seone (skōn), *n.* A cake, thinner than a bannock, of barley, wheat, or oatmeal, often baked on a griddle. *Scot.*

scoop (skōōp), *n.* A large ladle; deep shovel, or similar implement for dipping or shoveling; basinlike cavity; hollow; act of scooping; a motion with, or like that made with, a scoop. — *v. t.* To take out or up with a scoop; make hollow; dig out.

scoot (skōōt), *v. i. & t.* To go suddenly and swiftly; dart. *Colloq.* — *n.* An act of scooting, or darting. *Colloq.*

scope (skōp), *n.* Range or extent of view, intent, action, etc.; room or opportunity for free outlook, aim, or action; liberty.

scor-bu'tic (skōr-bū'tik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, scurvy; diseased with scurvy.

scorch (skōrch), *v. t.* To parch by heat or burn superficially. — **Syn.** Singe, parch, sear, char. — *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; be or become parched; *Colloq.*, to go at great speed on a cycle or motor vehicle. — **scorch'er**, *n.*

score (skōr), *n.* A notch or incision, as for keeping account; an account so kept; any account; indebtedness; number of points gained in a contest; account; reason; motive; the original draft, or its transcript, of a musical composition, with the parts for all the instruments or voices; the number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally; hence, in *pl.*, a large number. — *v. t.* To mark with lines, scratches, or notches, esp. for keeping account; set down; record; charge; gain for addition to the score, as points in a game; win. — *v. i.* To keep the score in a game; make or count a point or points, as in a game; tally; win or have the advantage. — **scor'er** (skōr'ēr), *n.*

sco'ri-a (skō'ri-ā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -RIÆ (-ē). The refuse from melting of metals, reduction of ores, etc.; dross; slag; cellular, slaggy lava; — usually in *pl.* — **sco'ri-a'-ceous** (-ā'shūs), *a.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā, ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

sco'ri-fy (skō'ri-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To reduce to scoria. — **sco'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shūn), *n.*

scorn (skōrn), *n.* Extreme contempt; disdain; object of disdain or derision. — *v. t.* To hold in, or reject with, scorn; despise; disdain. — **scorn'er**, *n.*

scorn'ful (skōrn'fōōl), *a.* Full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful; — often with *of*. — **scorn'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **scorn'-ful-ness**, *n.*

Scor'pi-o (skōr'pī-ō), *n.* A southern constellation adjoining Libra; the Scorpio; the eighth sign of the zodiac.

scor'pi-on (-ūn), *n.* Any of numerous arachnids having a narrow tail with a venomous sting at the tip; in the Bible, a kind of scourge; [*cap.*] Scorpio.

scot (skōt), *n.* A tax or contribution; fine. — **scot and lot**, an obsolete parish assessment in Great Britain; fig., obligations collectively.

Scot, *n.* One of a Gaelic people of northern Ireland who settled in Scotland about the 5th century; a native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Scotch (skōch), *a.* Of or pert. to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish. — *n.* The people of Scotland; *pl.*, the Scots; the dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland.

scotch (skōch), *v. t.* To prop or block with a wedge, chock, etc. — *n.* A chock, wedge, prop, etc., to prevent slipping or rolling.

scotch, *v. t.* To cut superficially; wound; score. — *n.* A slight cut or incision; notch; score.

Scotch'man (skōch'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A Scot.

sco'ter (skō'tēr), *n.* Any of several northern sea ducks. See *coot*.

scot'-free', *a.* Untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

Scots (skōts), *a.* Scottish; Scotch. — *n.* The Scottish language or dialect.

Scots'man (skōts'mān), *n.* A Scotchman.

Scot'ti-cism (skōt'i-sīz'm), *n.* An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scottish people.

Scot'tish (-ish), *a.* Of or pert. to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, language, or literature; Scotch.

scoun'drel (skoun'drēl), *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; rascal; villain. — *a.* Low; base; mean. — **scoun'drel-ly**, *a.* — **scoun'drel-dom** (-dūm), *n.* — **scoun'drel-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

scour (skour), *v. i.* To run swiftly; range in pursuit. — *v. t.* To pass over

swiftly; go over thoroughly in or as if in search.

scour, *v. t.* To make clean and bright by friction; cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., by rubbing or scrubbing; remove as if by rubbing; carry off or sweep away, as a flood; purge. — *v. i.* To clean anything by rubbing; cleanse anything, esp. in a liquid; have diarrhea (of cattle). — *n.* Act or fact of scouring. — **scour'er**, *n.*

scourge (skūrj), *v. t. & i.* To whip; lash; flog; punish or afflict severely. — *n.* A lash or whip, esp. as used for chastising human beings; a means of inflicting punishment or suffering; a punishment; a cause of calamity or affliction. — **scourg'er** (skūr'jēr), *n.*

scout (skout), *v. t.* To reject with contempt, as something absurd; treat with ridicule; flout. — *v. i.* To scoff (with *at*).

scout, *n.* One sent out to gain tidings; a reconnoitering; at Oxford University, Eng., a (male) college servant; in cricket, etc., a fielder. — *v. i.* To go about in order to explore a region or get information of the movements of an enemy; reconnoiter. — *v. t.* To observe, watch, look for, or follow, as a scout; reconnoiter.

scow (skou), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, having broad, square ends.

scowl (skoul), *v. i.* To draw down or wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; look sour, sullen, severe, or angry; look threatening; lower. — *v. t.* To affect, influence, etc., by or as by scowling. — *n.* A pulling down or wrinkling of the brows, as in frowning; a frown; a dark or threatening aspect.

scrab'ble (skrāb'bl), *v. i.* To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; clamber; scramble; scribble; scrawl. — *v. t.* To gather hastily as by clutching; scramble (with *up, together*, etc.); scribble. — *n.* A scrabbling; scramble; a scribble.

scrag (skräg), *n.* Any of various thin or lean and tough objects; *Collog.*, a rawboned or scrawny person or animal; the back or nape of the neck, esp. in a sheep.

scrag'ged (skräg'ġed), *a.* Scraggy.

scrag'gly (-li), *a.* Irregular; ragged.

scrag'gy (-i), *a.*; -GI-ER (-i-ēr); -GI-EST. Rough with irregular points; lean and rough; scrawny. — **scrag'gi-ly** (-i-li), *adv.* — **scrag'gi-ness**, *n.*

scram'ble (skrām'b'l), *v. i.* To move or clamber with or on hands and feet or knees; struggle with others for something on the ground; struggle unceremoniously for something. — *v. t.* To

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

collect by scrambling (usually with *up* or *together*). — *n.* A scrambling. — **scram'bler**, *n.*

scrap (skrăp), *n.* Something scraped off; a bit; fragment; brief excerpt; *pl.*, the crisp substance that remains after trying out animal fat; *sing.* or *pl.*, scrap metal. — *a.* In the form of scraps or fragments; valuable only as raw material; as, *scrap metal*, *scrap steel*.

scrap'book' (-bōōk'), *n.* A blank book in which extracts or pictures cut from books and periodicals may be pasted.

scrape (skrăp), *v. t.* To rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; make smooth or clean by or as by rasping; grate harshly over; remove in this way; collect by or as by a process of scraping; gather laboriously in small portions; draw harshly or roughly over a surface. — *v. i.* To scrape anything; rub harshly or gratingly; occupy one's self with getting goods, esp. money, laboriously. — *n.* Act of scraping; effect of scraping, as a scratching, harsh sound; a disagreeable predicament; difficulty. — **scrap'er** (skrăp'ēr), *n.*

scrap'ple (skrăp'pl), *n.* An article of food made by boiling together bits or scraps of meat, usually pork, with chopped herbs and flour or Indian meal. *U. S.*

scrap'py (-i), *a.* Consisting of scraps; fragmentary.

scratch (skrăch), *v. t.* To rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; scrape; rub in order to allay itching, or the like; *Colloq.*, write or draw hastily or roughly; cancel or expunge as by drawing a line through; dig with the claws. — *v. i.* To use the claws or nails in tearing, wounding, digging, etc.; rub one's head, back, etc., with something rough; gather money by hard work and hoarding. — *n.* A break or mark made by scratching; a slight, superficial wound; starting line in a race; formerly, a line up to which pugilists were brought to join fight; hence, test or proof of courage; in billiards, a shot which scores by chance; a fluke. — *a.* Made or done by chance and not in the way intended; haphazard. *Colloq.* — **scratch'er**, *n.*

scratch'y (skrăch'ī), *a.* Making, or accompanied with, a scratching noise; having the appearance of scratches or of being marked or made with scratches.

scrawl (skrōl), *v. t. & i.* To draw or mark awkwardly; write carelessly; scribble. — *n.* Unskillful or carelessly hasty writing. — **scawl'er**, *n.*

scraw'ny (skrō'nī), *a.*; -NI-ER; -NI-EST. Meager; thin; bony. *Chieftly U. S.*

scream (skrēk), *v. i. & n.* Screech; creak.

scream (skrēm), *v. i. & t.* To cry out with a shrill voice; utter, or utter with, a sudden, sharp outcry, as in fright, pain, anger, etc. — *n.* Act or sound of screaming. — **scream'er** (skrēm'ēr), *n.*

scream'ing, *p. a.* Uttering screams; like a scream; evoking screams, as of mirth.

screech (skrēch), *v. i.* To utter a harsh, shrill cry or sound; shriek. — *v. t.* To utter as or with a screech. — *n.* Harsh, shrill cry, as of acute pain or terror.

screed (skrēd), *n.* A long tirade on any subject; in plastering, a strip, as of plaster, of the thickness proposed for the coat, applied at intervals as a guide.

screen (skrēn), *n.* Anything in the nature of a protective partition or curtain; shield; a surface on which an image, as a picture, is thrown by a magic lantern, etc.; a coarse riddle, or sieve. — *v. t.* To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; shelter; protect; conceal; sift through a screen. — **screen'er**, *n.*

screen'ings, *n. pl.* Refuse after screening.

screw (skrō), *n.* A common mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous helical rib or "thread" with the cylindrical shank from which it projects; the corresponding part into which this external screw fits and advances; a screw propeller; a turn of a screw; a screwing motion or movement; *Colloq.*, a worn-out or otherwise unsound horse; an extortioner; skinflint. — *v. t.* To turn, as a screw; press, fasten, make firm, move, etc., by means of a screw or screws; turn as by a screw; force as by pressure of screws; practice extortion on; twist; distort. — *v. i.* To turn as or like a screw; practice extortion or oppression.

screw propeller. A device consisting of a hub with radiating vanes, forming part of two or more helical surfaces, used to propel steamships, airships, etc.

scrib'ble (skrīb'bl), *v. t.* To write hastily or carelessly; fill or cover with careless or worthless writing. — *v. i.* To scrawl; make meaningless marks. — *n.* Hasty or careless writing; scrawl. — **-bler**, *n.*

scribe (skrīb), *n.* One who writes; esp., an official or public writer; amanuensis; copyist; a doctor or teacher of the Jewish law; lawyer. — *v. t.* To write, engrave, or mark on; inscribe; mark (as wood) by cutting or scratching a line or lines; make (a line or the like) thus. — *v. i.* To make a mark; write.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

scrim (skrīm), *n.* A light, coarse cotton or linen fabric.

scrim'mage (-āj), *n.* Formerly, a skirmish; now, a row or confused struggle.

scrimp (skrimp), *v. t.* To make too small, short, scanty, or the like; provide insufficiently with something; put on short allowance. — *v. i.* To be niggardly. — *a.* Short; scanty; deficient.

scrimp'y (skrīm'pī), *a.* Scanty. *Colloq.*

scrip (skrip), *n.* Small bag; wallet. *Archaic.*

scrip, *n.* A writing, as a certificate or list; a small piece or scrap of paper or parchment; any of various documents used as evidence that the holder or bearer is entitled to receive something, as stock or a fractional part of a share, an allotment of land, etc.; such documents collectively.

script (skript), *n.* Written characters; style of writing; a style of type in imitation of written characters.

Scrip'tur-al (skrip'tūr-āl), *a.* Pert. to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical.

Scrip'ture (-tūr), *n.* The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible (chiefly in *pl.*); any sacred writing.

scribe (skriv), *v. t.* To scribe; write.

scribe'ner (skriv'nēr; skriv'n-ēr), *n.* A professional or public writer; one who draws contracts or prepares writings.

scrof'u-la (skrōf'ū-lā), *n.* A tuberculous condition with enlargement and degeneration of the lymphatic glands, esp. those of the neck; king's evil. — **scrof'u-lous** (-lūs), *a.*

scroll (skrōl), *n.* A roll of paper or parchment; a schedule; list; draft; outline; something, usually an ornament, in form resembling a roll of paper, esp. one loosely or only partly rolled.

scro'tum (skrō'tūm), *n.* The pouch which in most mammals contains the testicles. — **scro'tal** (-tāl), *a.*

scrouge (skrouj; skrōj), *v. t.* To crowd; press; squeeze.

scrub (skrüb), *v. t. & i.* To rub hard in washing; wash with rubbing. — *n.* Act or process of scrubbing; one who labors hard and lives meanly; vegetation consisting chiefly of dwarf or stunted shrubs, often thick and impenetrable; anything undersized, mean, or inferior, as a tree, animal, etc. — *a.* Undersized; mean; inferior; paltry; of an athletic team, composed of individuals without previous practice together. — **scrub'ber** (skrüb'ēr), *n.*

scrub'by (skrüb'ī), *a.*; -BI-ER; -BI-EST.

Like scrub; stunted; paltry; having much scrub, or underbrush.

scruff (skrūf), *n.* The nape of the neck.

scrunch (skrūnč), *v. t. & i.* To crunch; crunch; crush; squeeze. — *n.* Act or sound of scrunching.

scru'ple (skrōō'p'l), *n.* A minute portion; small part; a weight of 20 grains or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a dram, used by apothecaries; hesitation from difficulty in determining what is right or proper. — *v. i. & t.* To have scruples, esp. conscientious ones.

scru'pu-los'i-ty (skrōō'pū-lōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being scrupulous; nice regard for exactness and propriety; punctiliousness.

scru'pu-lous (skrōō'pū-lūs), *a.* Full of or having scruples; inclined to scruple; conscientious; careful; cautious; punctilious. — **scru'pu-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **scru'pu-lous-ness**, *n.*

scru'ti-nize (skrōō'tī-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To examine closely; subject to scrutiny.

scru'ti-ny (-nī), *n.* Close examination; minute inspection.

seud (skūd), *v. i.* To move or run swiftly; be driven swiftly or run before a gale. — *n.* Act of scudding; light clouds or spray driven swiftly by the wind; a driving shower.

scuff (skūf), *v. i. & t.* To walk with a scraping movement; shuffle.

scuf'fle (skūf'l), *v. i.* To struggle with a close grapple; wrestle roughly; scuff; shuffle. — *n.* A rough struggle or trial of strength. — **scuf'fler** (skūf'lēr), *n.*

sculk, **sculk'er**. Vars. of SKULK, etc.

scull (skül), *n.* A small rowboat; one of a pair of short oars for one person; an oar used at the stern to propel a boat. — *v. t. & i.* To propel (a boat) with a scull or sculls. — **scull'er** (-ēr), *n.*

scul'ler-y (skül'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -LERIES (-īz). A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; a room near the kitchen, for the coarse work.

scul'lion (skül'yūn), *n.* A kitchen menial; in contempt, fellow; wretch.

scul'pin (-pīn), *n.* Any of numerous spiny, large-headed, broad-mouthed sea fishes.

sculp'tor (skūlp'tēr), *n.* One who sculpts. — **sculp'tress** (-trēs), *n. fem.*

sculp'tur-al (-tūr-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to sculpture.

sculp'ture (-tūr), *n.* Act or art of sculpturing wood, stone, metal, etc. — *v. t.* To form with the chisel or other tool on, in, or from, wood, stone, metal, etc.; carve; engrave; in physical geography, to change in form by erosion.

ūrn, ūp, circās, mentū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝥ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

scum (skŭm), *n.* Foam; froth; extraneous matter risen to the surface of liquids; the scoria of molten metals; dross; refuse; low people. — *v. t.* To take the scum from; skin. — *v. i.* To form a scum; rise as scum.

scup (skŭp), *n.* A common food fish, of the Atlantic coast of the United States; the porgy.

scup'per (-ēr), *n.* One of the holes at the side of a vessel to carry off water from the deck.

scup'per-nong (-nōng), *n.* A large, yellowish green grape of the southern Atlantic States.

scurf (skŭrf), *n.* Thin dry scales or scabs on the body, esp. on the scalp; dandruff; foul remains of anything adherent; anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface. — **scurf'y** (skŭr'fī), *a.*

scur'ril (skŭr'īl), *a.* Such as befits a vulgar jester; scurrilous. — **scur-ril'i-ty** (skŭ-ril'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz).

scur'ril-ous (skŭr'ī-lŭs), *a.* Using, or given to using, or marked by, scurrile language; containing low indecency or abuse; vile; obscenely jocular. — **Syn.** Abusive, gross, vulgar, low. — **scur'ril-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

scur'ry (skŭr'ī), *v. i.*; -RIED (-īd); -RYING. To hasten away or along; scamper. — *n.* Act of scurrying.

scur'vy (skŭr'vī), *a.*; -VI-ER (-vī-ēr); -VI-EST. Mean; low; contemptible. — **scur'vi-ly** (-vī-lī), *adv.* — **scur'vi-ness**, *n.*

scur'vy, *n.* A disease characterized by livid spots, spongy gums, and bleeding from the mucous membranes. It is due esp. to lack of fresh vegetable food.

scut (skŭt), *n.* A hare; the tail of an animal, esp. of a hare or rabbit; also, rabbit's fur.

scu'tate (skŭ'tāt), *a.* Buckler-shaped; peltate; covered by hard plates or large scales.

scutch (skŭch), *v. t.* To separate the woody fiber from (flax, hemp, etc.) by beating; swingle; dress (fibrous material, as cotton or silk) by beating. — *n.* An instrument used in scutching. — **scutch'er** (-ēr), *n.*

scutch'eon (skŭch'ān). Var. of ESCUTCHEON.

scu-tel'late (skŭ-tēl'āt; skŭ'tē-lāt), *a.* Platterlike in form; covered with scales, small plates, or scutella.

scu-tel'um (skŭ-tēl'ŭm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-ā). A small plate or scale.

scu'ti-form (skŭ'tī-fōrm), *a.* Scutate.

scut'le (skŭt'ī), *n.* A coal hod.

scut'le, *v. i.* To run swiftly or hurriedly; scurry. — *n.* A quick pace; scurry.

scut'le, *n.* A small opening with a lid; a small opening or hatchway in a vessel's deck, side, or bottom; an opening in a roof; lid covering such opening. — *v. t.* To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a vessel), esp. in the bottom in order to sink her.

scythe (sith), *n.* An agricultural implement, consisting of a handle and long curved blade attached at an angle, for mowing grass, grain, etc., by hand.

Scyth'i-an (sith'ī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Scythia, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* One of an ancient people, nomadic and savage, who inhabited the steppes north of the Black Sea and the region east of the Aral Sea; the language of the Scythians, an Indo-European tongue.

sea (sē), *n.* One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean; an inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; a small fresh-water lake; the ocean, as a whole; the swell of the ocean or other body of water in or following a high wind; billow; thing resembling the sea in vastness; a flood.

sea anemone. Any of numerous, almost invariably solitary, and often large and beautifully colored, polyps.

sea'board (sē'bōrd'), *n.* The seacoast.

sea bread. Ship biscuit.

sea calf. The common seal.

sea'coast (sē'kōst'), *n.* The coast of the sea or ocean.

sea cow. Any sirenian.

sea cucumber. A certain large holothurian.

sea dog. A dogfish; the common seal; *Colloq.*, an old sailor.

sea elephant. A very large seal of the Southern Hemisphere.

sea'far'er (sē'fār'ēr), *n.* A mariner.

sea'far'ing (-Ing), *a.* Following the calling of a mariner.

sea'go'ing, *a.* Adapted for sailing the open sea; seafaring.

sea gull. Any gull frequenting the sea.

sea hog. A porpoise.

sea horse. A fabulous creature, half horse and half fish, driven by sea gods; a walrus; any of various small fishes, with head and fore part of the body suggestive of a horse's head and neck.

sea king. A Norse pirate chief of royal blood.

seal (sēl), *n.* A marine aquatic carnivorous mammal, of various species, chiefly of the colder regions, hunted for its fur, hide, and oil. — *v. i.* To hunt seals.

seal, *n.* An impression made on wax, a wafer, or other tenacious substance;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

that which bears the impression; any impression, device, or mark given by statute law the effect of such a seal; stamp for making an impression in wax, etc.; that which seals or secures; pledge; guaranty; security; wax or a wafer placed on a letter, envelope, etc. — *v. t.* To affix a seal to, or mark with a seal; authenticate; ratify; give under, or as under, seal; grant authentically; fasten with a seal; shut close; confine; make fast; keep secure or secret; determine irrevocably; close up the chinks, crevices, etc., of, as with plaster.

sea legs. Legs enabling their owner to keep his balance at sea. *Sailors' Cant.*

seal'er (sēl'ēr), *n.* One who seals; *U. S.*, an officer who tests and certifies weights and measures.

seal'er, *n.* A mariner or a vessel engaged in hunting seals.

seal'er-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). A seal rookery.

sea lettuce. Any of a certain genus of green seaweeds, having a thin flat thallus like a lettuce leaf, sometimes eaten.

sea lion. Any of several large seals of the Pacific.

seal'skin' (sēl'skīn'), *n.* The skin of a seal, esp. of one of a certain species (the **fur seal**) after removal of the coarse outer hair; also, a garment of it.

sea lungwort. A fleshy plant of the borage family, of the northern coasts of both hemispheres.

seam (sēm), *n.* The fold or line formed by sewing together pieces of cloth, leather, etc.; line of junction; joint; suture; a thin geological stratum; of coal, etc., a bed; a line left by a cut or wound; scar. — *v. t.* To form a seam upon or of; sew together; unite; line; scar. — *v. i.* To become fissured or furrowed; crack open.

sea'man (sē'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A mariner; sailor.—**sea'man-ship**, *n.*

sea mew. A sea gull.

seam'stress (sēm'strēs), *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needle-woman.

seam'y (sēm'ī), *a.* Having, containing, or showing seams, esp. in the rough; dubious; more or less disreputable.

sē'ance (sā'āns; sā'āns'), *n.* [F.] A session; a meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit communications.

sea'port' (sē'pōrt'), *n.* A port, harbor, or town on the seashore, or accessible to seagoing vessels.

sea purse. The horny egg case of a skate or of certain sharks.

sear (sēr), *n.* The catch in a gunlock

holding the hammer at cock or half cock.

sear (sēr), *a.* Dried up; withered; — used esp. of vegetation. — *v. t.* To wither; dry up; burn (the surface of) to dryness and hardness; make callous or unfeeling.

search (sūrč), *v. t.* To look over or through, in order to find something; examine; explore; inquire after; seek; probe; pierce or penetrate; examine; try; test. — **Syn.** Scrutinize, ransack.

— *v. i.* To seek; make inquiry or examination; investigate. — *n.* Act or fact of searching; quest; inquiry; careful examination; investigation. — **Syn.** Scrutiny, examination, exploration, research. — **search'a-ble** (sūr'chā-b'l), *a.*

— **search'er** (sūr'chēr), *n.*

search'ing, *p. a.* Exploring thoroughly; penetrating; keen.

search'light' (sūrč'lit'), *n.* An apparatus for projecting a powerful beam of light of approximately parallel rays, usually devised so that it can be swiveled about.

search warrant. *Law.* A warrant authorizing a search of a house, etc., as for stolen goods.

sea room. Room or space at sea to maneuver safely.

sea'scape (sē'skāp), *n.* A picture of a sea scene.

sea'shore' (-shōr'), *n.* Shore along the sea.

sea'sick' (-sik'), *a.* Affected with seasickness.

sea'sick'ness, *n.* Nausea, prostration, etc., affecting persons on the water, as from pitching or rolling of the vessel.

sea'side' (sē'sīd'), *n.* The seashore.

sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* One of the divisions of the year, as spring, summer, autumn, and winter; any period of the year set off, or conceived of as set off, as by social or business activity, etc.; suitable, fitting, or natural time or occasion; while; a relatively short period. — *v. t.* To fit or adapt for use or a given condition; habituate; inure; acclimate; cure, as timber; mature; render palatable; give zest or relish to; spice; moderate; temper; imbue. — *v. i.* To become fit for use or adapted to a condition; become acclimated, cured, etc.

sea'son-a-ble (sē'z'n-ā-b'l), *a.* Occurring in good time; in keeping with the season or circumstances; timely.

sea'son-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a season or the seasons.

sea'son-ing, *n.* Act or process by which anything is seasoned; that which is added, as to food, to give zest or relish, as salt, spices, etc.; condiment.

ūrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure

seat (sēt), *n.* The place, part, or thing on which one sits; anything made to sit in or on; buttocks; gluteal region; location; site; residence; right to sit; sitting; place of sitting; posture or way of sitting, as on horseback. — *v. t.* To place on a seat; cause to sit; station; establish; fix; furnish with seats or sittings; fix on or as on a firm seat or base; put a seat in; repair the seat of.

sea urchin. Any of various echinoderms, esp. one of globose form having a thin, brittle, spiny shell.

sea-way' (sē'wā'), *n.* A moderate or rough sea (chiefly in *a seaway*); headway of a vessel.

sea-weed', *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea.

sea-wor'thy (sē'wūr'thī), *a.* Fit for a sea voyage.

se-ba'ceous (sē-bā'shūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or secreting, fat; like fat.

se'cant (sē'kánt), *a.* Cutting. — *n.* A line that cuts another; esp., a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points.

se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.* To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; withdraw from a political or religious body. — **se-ced'er** (-sēd'ēr), *n.*

se-ces'sion (-sēsh'ūn), *n.* Act of seceding; withdrawal; *U. S.* [often *cap.*], the withdrawal of a State from the national Union, as that of 11 States in 1860-61.

— **se-ces'sion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **se-ces'sion-ist**, *n.* & *a.*

se-clude' (-klōd'), *v. t.* To shut up apart from others; withdraw into, or place in, solitude. — **-clud'ed** (-ēd), *p. a.*

se-clu'sion (-klōō'zhūn), *n.* A secluding; secluded state; separation. — **Syn.** Solitude, retirement, privacy.

se-clu'sive (-sīv), *a.* Tending to seclude; secluding.

sec'ond (sēk'ūnd), *a.* Next after the first; occurring again; another; other; next to the first in value, power, dignity, rank, degree, etc.; secondary; subordinate; of the same kind as another; another, like a prototype. — *n.* One that is second; one who attends another to support and aid him; a backer; assistant; one twelfth of an inch; a line; the interval embracing two diatonic degrees; a tone at this interval; the second part in a concerted piece; alto. — *v. t.* To act as the second of; assist; support; to support, as a motion, by adding one's voice to that of the proposer; encourage; further; advance.

sec'ond (sēk'ūnd), *n.* The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of angular measure.

sec'ond-a-ry (-ūn-dā-rī), *a.* Next below the first in importance; being in or of second place, origin, rank, degree, stage, etc.; in an induction coil or transformer, designating the induced current or its circuit. — **Syn.** Second, subordinate, inferior. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). One in a subordinate place; a delegate; deputy; any of the quill feathers arising from a bird's forearm. — **sec'ond-a-ri-ly**, *adv.*

sec'ond-er (-ūn-dēr), *n.* One who seconds, or supports, what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes.

sec'ond-ly, *adv.* of SECOND. See -LY.

sec'ond-rate, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, etc.

sec'ond-sight, *n.* The power of discerning what is not visible or of foreseeing events; clairvoyance.

se'cre-cy (sē'krē-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). Quality or state of being hidden; seclusion; privacy; quality of being secretive; closeness.

se'cret (sē'krēt), *a.* Hidden; concealed; inscrutable; occult; withdrawn from general intercourse or notice; secluded. — **Syn.** Disguised, unknown, private; insidious, stealthy, furtive, sly, covert, clandestine, surreptitious, underhand. — *n.* Something studiously concealed; an undiscovered or unexplained thing; a mystery; the key to the solution of something; hidden cause or explanation; secrecy (chiefly in *in secret*).

se'cre-ta-ry (sēk'rē-tā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -TARIES (-rīz). One who attends to orders, letters, etc., for another; officer of state in charge of a department; a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing, etc.; an escritoire. — **se'cre-ta-ri-al** (-tā'rī-āl), *a.* — **se'cre-ta-ry-ship**, *n.*

secretary bird. A large African bird which feeds largely on reptiles;—so called from its crest, which suggests a bunch of quill pens stuck behind the ear.

se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.* To keep secret; hide; conceal; in physiology, to separate, elaborate, and emit as a secretion.

se-cre'tion (-krē'shūn), *n.* Act or process of secreting; that which is secreted.

se-cre'tive (-tīv), *a.* Tending to keep secret; characterized by secrecy. — **se-cre'tive-ness**, *n.*

se'cret-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner.

se-cre'to-ry (sē-krē'tō-rī), *a.* Secreting; pert. to, or promoting, secretion.

sect (sēkt), *n.* Those attached to a certain opinion or set of opinions, or those following a particular leader; a following; party; faction; a religious denomination.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

sec-ta'ri-an (sĕk-tă'ri-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to a sect, or sects; characteristic of one devotedly attached to a sect. — *n.* One of a sect. — **-ta'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

sec'ta-ry (sĕk'tă-rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). A sectarian; member or adherent of a sect, esp. of a dissenting sect.

sec'tile (sĕk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being cut or severed smoothly by the knife.

sec'tion (-shŭn), *n.* Act of cutting; separation by cutting; a part cut off or separated; division; portion; slice; distinct portion of a writing; subdivision; division; paragraph; the character §, often used to mark a division; a distinct part of a country, people, class, etc.; one of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; 1-36th part of a township; in a sleeping car, a division including both an upper and a lower berth; the description or representation of anything as it would appear if cut through by a plane. — **sec'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.*

sec'tion-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Devotion to local interests; sectional feeling, prejudice, etc. *U. S.*

sec'tor (sĕk'tĕr; -tôr), *n.* The figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle, or the portion of a sphere generated by the revolution of such a figure about any diameter of the circle of which it is a part; an instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, for plotting, etc.

sec'u-lar (-ŭ-lăr), *a.* Coming once in an age or a century; of or pert. to the progress of ages or a long period; aged; of or pert. to this world or things not religious, spiritual, or holy; temporal; worldly; not bound by monastic vows or rules. — *n.* A secular ecclesiastic, as a parish priest; a layman. — **-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **sec'u-lar-i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sec'u-lar-ism (-iz'm), *n.* State or quality of being secular; secular spirit; tenets or principles of secularists.

sec'u-lar-ist, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and worship; one who opposes church intervention in education and other civil affairs.

sec'u-lar-ize (sĕk'ŭ-lăr-ĭz), *v. t.* To render secular. — **sec'u-lar-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-ză'shŭn; -ĭ-ză'-), *n.*

se-cure' (sĕ-kŭr'), *a.* Free from fear, care, or anxiety; confident; overconfident; careless; confident in opinion; certain; sure; not exposed to danger; safe; free from uncertainty; assured. — *v. t.* To guard; protect; make safe;

put beyond hazard of losing; assure; insure; make fast; close or confine effectually; get; acquire certainly. — **se-cure'ly**, *adv.*

se-cu'ri-ty (-kŭ'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Condition or quality of being secure; confidence of power or safety; assurance; certainty; safety; that which secures or makes safe; protection; defense; something given or pledged to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, the payment of a debt, etc.; surety; pledge; one who becomes surety for another; an evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, stock certificate, etc. — **Syn.** Protection, defense, guard, shelter, safety; ease, bail.

se-dan' (-dăn'), *n.* A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, usually borne on poles by two men, one in front and one behind.

se-date' (-dăt'), *a.* Undisturbed by passion or caprice; composed; staid. — **Syn.** Settled, quiet, tranquil, still, serene, unruffled, sober, serious. — **se-date'ly**, *adv.* — **se-date'ness**, *n.*

sed'a-tive (sĕd'ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to tranquilize; soothing; assuaging. — *n.* A sedative agent or remedy.

sed'en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tă-rĭ), *a.* Stationary; settled; accustomed to sit much or long; characterized by or requiring much sitting. — **sed'en-ta-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **sed'en-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

sedge (sĕj), *n.* Any of various grasslike herbs, growing in dense tufts in marshes. — **sedg'y** (sĕj'ĭ), *a.*

sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* The matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid; settlings; lees; dregs; material deposited, as by water. — **sed'i-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* — **sed'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.*

sed'i-men-ta'tion (-mĕn-tă'shŭn), *n.* Deposition of sediment.

se-di'tion (sĕ-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act; excitement of discontent against the government, or of resistance to law.

se-di'tious (-ŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or tending to excite, sedition; guilty of sedition. — **se-di'tious-ly**, *adv.*

se-duce' (-dŭs'), *v. t.* To lead aside or astray, esp. from the path of duty; entice to evil; corrupt; induce to surrender chastity. — **Syn.** Tempt, mislead, decoy, inveigle. — **se-duce'ment**, *n.* — **se-duc'er** (-dŭs'ĕr), *n.* — **se-duc'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.*

se-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of seducing; that which seduces; allurements.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnĕ; then, thin; nature, verdure; ƙ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

se-duc'tive (sē-dŭk'tiv), *a.* Tending to seduce; alluring; tempting. — **se-duc'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **se-duc'tive-ness**, *n.*
sed'u-lous (sēd'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* Diligent in application or pursuit; constant and persevering in endeavors to effect an object. — **Syn.** Assiduous, unremitting, untiring, unwearied. — **sed'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **sed'u-lous-ness**, *n.*
see (sē), *n.* The seat or center of the authority of a bishop; the rank, office, authority, etc., of a bishop (in the case of Rome, the Pope or papal court).
see, *v. t.*; *pret.* SAW (sō); *p. p.* SEEN (sēn); *p. pr.* & *vb.* *n.* SEE'ING. To perceive with the eye; behold; view; perceive mentally; observe; discern; comprehend; take care or heed; bring about; make sure; escort; wait upon; have an interview with; visit; receive a call from; receive; have knowledge or experience of; learn by observation or experience. — *v. i.* To have or use the sense of sight; have intellectual sight; know; discern; be attentive; take care (usually with *to*).
seed (sēd), *n. pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). A fertilized and ripened ovule which may develop by germination; popularly, any small seedlike fruit; any propagative portion of a plant, including true seeds, seedlike fruits, tubers, bulbs, etc.; semen; progeny; descendants; race; generation; that from which anything springs; source. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with or as with seed; sow; extract the seeds from. — *v. i.* To sow seed; plant; shed the seed; produce seed. — **seed'er** (sēd'ēr), *n.*
seed'i-ness (-i-nēs), *n.* See -NESS.
seed'less, *a.* See -LESS.
seed'ling (sēd'ling), *n.* A plant grown from seed; any young tree under three feet in height.
seeds'man (sēdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A sower; dealer in seeds.
seed'y (sēd'y), *a.*; **SEED'I-ER** (-i-ēr) -I-EST. Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seed; *Colloq.*, shabby; spiritless.
see'ing, *n.* Sight; vision.
see'ing, *conj.* (orig. *a. p. pr.*). In view of the fact (that); since; because.
seek (sēk), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SOUGHT (sōt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEEK'ING. To go in search of; look for; inquire for; ask for; try to acquire or gain; aim at; try to reach or come to; go to; try; attempt; search; explore. — *v. i.* To make search or inquiry.
seem (sēm), *v. i.* To look to be; appear; appear to exist or be; appear to one's own mind. — **seem'er**, *n.*
seem'ing, *p. a.* Having a semblance;

apparent; ostensible. — *n.* Appearance; semblance. — **seem'ing-ly**, *adv.*
seem'ly (sēm'li), *a.*; -LI-ER (-li-ēr); -LI-EST. Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character. — **Syn.** Becoming, fit, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate, congruous, meet, decent, decorous. — *adv.* Becomingly. — **seem'li-ness** (-li-nēs), *n.*
seep (sēp), *v. i.* To ooze; percolate slowly. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & U. S.*
seep'age (sēp'āj), *n.* Act or process of seeping; oozing; also, seeping fluid. *Scot., Dial. Eng., & U. S.*
se'er (sē'ēr; sēr), *n.* One that sees; (*pron.* sēr, sē'ēr) one who foresees or foretells events; prophet.
seer'suck'er (sēr'sŭk'ēr), *n.* A light linen, or cotton, fabric usually striped and puckered.
see'saw' (sē'sō'), *n.* A children's pastime in which they move up and down on opposite ends of a balanced plank; the plank so used; a back-and-forth or reciprocating motion. — *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro. — *v. i.* & *t.* To move up and down or to and fro.
seethe (sēth), *v. t.* & *i.* To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; boil.
seg'ment (sēg'mēnt), *n.* Any of the parts into which a body is divided; part cut off; a section; portion; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; that part of a circular area cut off by a chord; the part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes. — *v. t.* & *i.* To separate into segments. — **seg-men'tal** (sēg-mēn'tāl; sēg'mēn'-), **seg'men-ta-ry** (sēg-mēn-tă-ri), *a.*
seg men-ta'tion (sēg mēn-tă'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of dividing into segments; state of being so divided; formation of many cells from a single cell.
seg're-gate (sēg'rē-gāt), *v. t.* To separate or cut off from others or from the main body; set apart. — **seg're-ga'tion** (-gă'shŭn), *n.* — **seg're-ga-tive** (sēg'rē-gă-tiv), *a.*
Seidlitz powders (sēd'lits). Effervescing salts consisting of two separate powders, which are mixed in water, and drunk while effervescing, as a mild cathartic.
seign'ior (sēn'yēr), *n.* A lord; gentleman; esp., the lord of a manor.
seign'ior-age (-āj), *n.* Something claimed or taken by sovereign prerogative, as a charge on bullion brought to a mint to be coined; difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the value as money of the pieces coined from it.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, recēnt, makēr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

seign'ior-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ORIES (-īz).

Power, authority, or jurisdiction of a seignior; lordship; dominion; domain.

seine (sān; sēn), *n.* A large net, one edge provided with sinkers and the other with floats, for fishing. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a seine.

sei'sin (sē'zīn), *n.* Var. of **SEIZIN**.

seis'mic (sis'mīk; siz'-), *a.* Of, pert. to, or caused by, an earthquake.

seis'mo-gram (-mō-grām), *n.* Record of an earth tremor by a seismograph.

seis'mo-graph (-grāf), *n.* An apparatus to register the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes. — **seis'mo-graph'ic** (-grāf'īk), *a.* — **seis-mog'raphy** (sis-mōg'rā-fī; siz-), *n.*

seis-mol'o-gy (-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science of earthquakes and attendant phenomena. — **seis-mol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

seis-mom'e-ter (-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes.

seize (sēz), *v. t.* Orig., to put in possession; later, to put into seizin (chiefly in the passive voice, and more commonly spelt **seise**); take possession of by force; lay hold of suddenly or forcibly; take by force or by legal process; reach and grasp; clutch; grasp with the mind. — **Syn.** Snatch, apprehend, arrest, take, capture. — *v. i.* To take, or take possession, suddenly or forcibly; grasp; clutch (with *on* or *upon*). — **seiz'a-ble** (-ā'b'l), *a.* — **seiz'er**, *n.*

sei'zin, or, more commonly, **sei'sin** (sē'zīn), *n.* Orig., possession; later, possession of a freehold estate.

seiz'ing (sēz'īng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **SEIZE**. Hence: *n.* Act of fastening together or lashing with small stuff; the cord or lashing, generally tarred, so used.

sei'zure (sē'zhūr), *n.* Act of seizing; state of being seized; a sudden attack, as of a disease; a fit.

se'lah (sē'lā), *n.* In the Bible, a word of unknown meaning occurring often in the Psalms.

sel'dom (sēl'dŏm), *adv.* Rarely; not often.

se-lect' (sē-lēkt'), *a.* Taken from a number of like or analogous kind by preference; of special excellence; choice; exclusive; nice in choosing. — *v. t.* To take by preference; cull.

se-lec'tion (-lēk'shŏn), *n.* A selecting; state of being selected; thing selected; collection of things chosen.

se-lec'tive (-tīv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or marked by, selection.

se-lect'man (-lēkt'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). In New England (except in

Rhode Island) one of a board of town officers, chosen annually, to transact the town's business.

se-lec'tor (-lēk'tēr), *n.* One that selects.

se-le'ni-um (sē-lē'nī-ŭm), *n.* A non-metallic element, resembling sulphur and tellurium chemically (Symbol, *Se*).

se-le'no-graph (-nō-grāf), *n.* A picture or delineation of the moon's surface, or of any part of it.

self (sēlf), *a.* Same; identical (*Archaic*, exc. in *selfsame*); having its own or a single nature or character, as in color, composition, etc. — *n.*; *pl.* SELVES (sēlvz). An individual considered as an identical person; a being regarded as having personality; personal interest or advantage; selfishness; identity of anything considered abstractly.

self-. The noun *self* used as a prefix to denote: (1) The agent that of itself acts in a manner denoted or implied by the added word, or that which of itself has or embodies a quality or state, implied by the added word. Examples: **self-assumed**, assumed by one's self; **self-begotten**, begotten of one's self; **self-uniform**, uniform in or of itself.

(2) That which is directly or indirectly the object of the action implied by the added word; *thing affected* by the action. Examples: **self-approving**, approving one's self; **self-abnegation**, abnegation of self; **self-reproof**, reproof of one's own self; **self-inflicted**, inflicted on one's self.

(3) That which as to itself has a certain attitude, relation, or the like, or is in a certain state. Examples: **self-consistent**, consistent with itself; **self-satisfied**, satisfied in respect of one's self, etc.

self-act'ing, *a.* Automatic.

self-as-ser'tion, *n.* Assertion of one's individuality; insistence on one's claims or rights. — **self-as-ser'tive**, *a.*

self-col'ored, *a.* Of a single color.

self-com-mand', *n.* Self-control.

self-con-ceit', *n.* An overweening opinion of one's own powers, merits, etc. — **self-con-ceit'ed**, *a.*

self-con'fi-dence, *n.* Quality or state of being confident of one's own strength or powers. — **self-con'fi-dent**, *a.*

self-con'scious, *a.* Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self; conscious of one's self as an object of others' observation.

self-con-tained', *a.* Reserved; showing self-control.

self-con-trol', *n.* Control of one's self; self-command.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

self'-de-fense', *n.* Act of defending one's own person, property, etc.

self'-de-ni'al, *n.* Denial of one's self or one's own desires.

self-es-teem', *n.* Self-respect; self-conceit.

self-ev'i-dent, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning.

self-gov'ern-ment, *n.* Self-control; government by joint action of the people constituting a civil body; state of being so governed; democracy. — **self-gov'ern-ing**, *a.*

self-heal' (sĕlf'hĕl'), *n.* A blue-flowered European mint, formerly supposed to have healing properties.

self-im-por'tant, *a.* See SELF.

self-in-duc'tion, *n.* Induction of an electromotive force in a circuit by a varying current in the same circuit.

self-in-dul'gence, *n.* Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, etc.

self-ish (sĕlf'ish), *a.* Caring unduly for one's self; putting one's own comfort, advantage, etc., before that of others; due to selfishness. — **self-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **self-ish-ness**, *n.*

self-love', *n.* Love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own happiness, benefit, or advantage. — **self-lov'ing**, *a.*

self-made', *a.* Having risen from poverty or obscurity unaided, esp. without pecuniary aid.

self-mur'der, *n.* Suicide.

self-pos-sessed', *a.* Having self-command; presence of mind; composure. — **self-pos-ses'sion**, *n.*

self-pres'er-va'tion, *n.* See SELF.

self-re-li'ance, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers or judgment. — **self-re-li'ant**, *a.*

self-re-prov'ing (sĕlf/rĕ-prōōv'ing), *n.* Reproach of one's self.

self-re-spect', *n.* Respect for one's self.

self-re-straint', *n.* See SELF.

self-sac'ri-fice, *n.* Act of sacrificing one's self or one's interest.

self-seek'er, *n.* One who seeks only, or unduly, his own interest, advantage, or pleasure. — **self-seek'ing**, *a. & n.*

self-sown', *a.* Sown or disseminated spontaneously, or by other than human agencies, as by the wind, birds, etc.

self-styled', *a.* Styled or called by one's self; sol-disant.

self-suf-fi'cient (-sŭ-flish'ĕnt), *a.* Sufficient in or for one's self or itself; able to satisfy or meet one's own needs or aims; having an overweening self-confidence; haughty; overbearing. — **self-suf-fi'cien-cy**, *n.*

self-will', *n.* Obstinacy.

sell (sĕl), *v. t.; pret. & p. p. SOLD (söld); *p. pr. & vb. n. SELL'ING*. To transfer (property) for a consideration; dispose of in return for something; to make a matter of bargain and sale, esp. in breach of duty, trust, or the like; betray. — *v. i.* To practice selling commodities; be sold. — *n.* Imposition; cheat; hoax. *Colloq.* — **sell'er** (sĕl'ēr), *n.**

Selt'zer (sĕlt'sēr), *n., or Seltzer water*. An effervescing mineral water from Nieder Selters, in Wiesbaden, Germany; hence, an artificially carbonated water imitating it.

sel'vage (sĕl'vēj), *n.* The edge or an edge of a woven fabric, so formed as to prevent raveling.

selves (sĕlvz), *n., pl. of SELF*.

sem'a-phore (sĕm'a-fōr), *n.* A signal telegraph; apparatus for signaling by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillating arms, etc. — **sem-a-phor'ic**, *a.*

sem'blance (-blāns), *n.* Image; likeness; form; seeming; appearance; outward show; likeness; resemblance; similarity.

se'men (sĕ'mĕn), *n.; L. pl. SEMINA* (sĕm'i-nā). The fecundating fluid produced in the male reproductive organs; seed; sperm.

se-mes'ter (sĕ-mĕs'tēr), *n.* A period of six months; esp., either of the two terms into which the period of instruction is divided in many schools, colleges, or universities.

sem'i- (sĕm'i-), *A prefix denoting half or, sometimes, partly, imperfectly.*

sem'i-breve' (-brĕv'), *n.* A note having half the time value of the breve; — now usually called a *whole note*.

sem'i-cir'cle (-sŭr'k'l), *n.* A half circle.

sem'i-col'on (sĕm'i-kō'lŏn), *n.* The mark [;] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma.

sem'i-de-tached' (-dĕ-tācht'), *a.* Half detached; — of either of two houses built together with a party wall.

sem'i-di-gest'ed (-di-jĕs'tĕd), *a.* See SEMI-

sem'i-flu'id (-flōō'id), *a.* Imperfectly fluid; very viscous, but not solid. — *n.* A semifluid substance.

sem'i-month'ly (-mŭnth'li), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done or made every half month, esp. such a periodical.

sem'i-nal (sĕm'i-nāl), *a.* Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen; contained in seed; germinal; primary; rudimentary.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

sem'i-nar' (-när'), *n.* A group of students engaged, under an instructor, in original research.

sem'i-na-ry (sēm'ī-nā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A place where a thing originates and develops; place of education, as a school of a high grade, an academy, or college.

sem'i-pre'cious (-prēsh'ūs), *a.* Precious in an inferior degree;—said of certain gems.

sem'i-quar-ver (sēm'ī-kwā'vēr), *n.* In music, a sixteenth note.

sem'i-sol'id (sēm'ī-sōl'id), *a.* Imperfectly solid.

Sem'ite (sēm'īt), *n.* A descendant of Shem; one of a Caucasian race represented by the Jews and Arabs, and the ancient Babylonians, Assyrians, Phoenicians, etc. — **Se-mit'ic** (sē-mīt'ik), *a.*

sem'i-tone' (sēm'ī-tōn'), *n.* Lit., half a tone; the tone at a half step; less properly, the half step itself.

sem'i-vow'el (sēm'ī-vou'ēl), *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as that of Eng. *w* or *y*; a letter or character representing such a sound.

sem'i-week'ly (-wēk'li), *a.* Coming, or made, or done, once every half week. — *n.* That which comes or happens once every half week, esp. such a periodical. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

sem'pi-ter'nal (-pī-tūr'nāl), *a.* Eternal.

semp'stress (sēmp'strēs; sēm'-). Var. of SEAMSTRESS.

sen'ate (sēn'āt), *n.* An assembly with the highest deliberative or legislative functions; the supreme council of the ancient Roman state; [*cap.*] the upper and smaller branch of various legislatures, as of France, the U. S., etc.; a legislative body; state council.

sen'a-ry (-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to six.

sen'a-tor (-ā-tēr), *n.* A member of a senate. — **sen'a-tor-ship**, *n.*

sen'a-to'ri-al (-tō'rī-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; entitled to elect a senator. *U. S.*

send (sēnd), *v. t.*; **SENT** (sēnt); **SEND'ING**. To cause to go; dispatch; procure the transmission of; impel; throw; bestow; grant; inflict; cause to become. — *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger or a message or missive. — *n.* The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is carried bodily. — **send'er**, *n.*

sen'es-chal (sēn'ē-shāl), *n.* The bailiff, steward, or major-domo of a great mediæval lord, holding high military command.

se'nile (sē'nīl; -nīl), *a.* Of, pert. to, proceeding from, or characteristic of, old

age or the infirmities of old age. — **sen'il'i-ty** (sē-nīl'ī-tī), *n.*

sen'ior (sēn'yēr), *a.* Elder; — often used (abbr. *Sr.*) after a personal name to indicate the older of two bearing it; superior in dignity, rank, or office; of or pert. to the final year of the course in American colleges, high schools, etc. — *n.* A senior person. — **sen-ior'i-ty** (sēn-yōr'ī-tī), *n.*

sen'na (sēn'ā), *n.* Any of various species of cassia, esp. an official species; a cathartic consisting of dried cassia leaves.

sen'night (-īt; -it), *n.* A week. *Archaic.*

sen'nit (sēn'īt), *n.* A braided cord or fabric of plaited rope yarns or other small stuff; plaited straw, grass, or palm leaves, for making hats.

se-ñor' (sā-nyōr'), *n.*; *pl.* SEÑORES (-nyō'rās), **se-ño'ra** (-nyō'rā), *n.*, **se-ño-ri'ta** (sā'nyō-rē'tā), *n.* Spanish titles of courtesy corresponding respectively to the English *Mr.* or *sir*, *Mrs.* or *madam*, and *Miss*; also, a gentleman, lady, young lady.

sen-sa'tion (sēn-sā'shŭn), *n.* A feeling, or state of consciousness, produced by an external object (stimulus), or by change in the body; any feeling; esp., a more or less indefinite bodily feeling; a state of excited interest or feeling, or its cause.

sen-sa'tion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to sensation or sensationalism; melodramatic; emotional. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

sen-sa'tion-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that all our knowledge originates in sensation or sense perceptions; the practice or methods of sensational writing or speaking. — **sen-sa'tion-al-ist**, *n.*

sense (sēns), *n.* Meaning; import; mind; consciousness; intelligence; perception through the intellect; apprehension; understanding; discernment; correct judgment, that which is sound, or reasonable; rational meaning; moral perception; faculty of receiving mental impressions through certain organs (sense organs) of the body, or of perceiving bodily changes; any special faculty of sensation; sense perception; sensibility; feeling; opinion; judgment.

sense (sēns), *v. t.* To get the meaning of; understand; realize. *Colloq., U. S.*

sense'less (sēns'lēs), *a.* Insensible; stupid; foolish; nonsensical.

sen'si-bil'i-ty (sēn'sī-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Mental receptivity; discernment; capacity of emotion or feeling; delicacy of feeling; state or quality

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

of being sensible, or able to feel or perceive; delicacy of an instrument; sensitiveness.

sen'si-ble (sĕn'si-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived by the senses; perceptible to the mind; making an impression on the sense, reason, or understanding; capable of, or sensitive to, impression from without; easily affected; delicate; perceiving, or having perception; cognizant; satisfied; possessing sense or reason; characterized by good or common sense; wise. — **sen'si-bly**, *adv.*

sen'si-tive (sĕn'si-tĭv), *a.* Having sense or feeling; impressible by external objects; having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; readily affected or changed by certain agents. — **sen'si-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sen'si-tive-ness**, *n.*

sensitive plant. A plant of which the leafstalk droops at a touch, and the leaflets close tightly.

sen'si-tize (sĕn'si-tĭz), *v. t.* To render chemically sensitive.

sen-so'ri-al (sĕn-sō'rĭ-āl), *a.* Sensory.

sen-so'ri-um (-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ūmz), L. -RIA (-ā). The gray matter of the cerebral cortex, supposed to be the physical basis of sensation; the nervous system with the organs of sense.

sen-so-ry (sĕn-sō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pert. to the sensorium or sensation (esp. applied to nerves and nerve fibers carrying to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation); of the nature of sensation; pert. to sense. — *n.* Sensorium.

sen'su-al (sĕn'shōō-āl), *a.* Pert. to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or sense organs; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly; voluptuous; sometimes, lewd; pert. to the doctrine of sensualism.

sen'su-al-ism (-ĭz'm), *n.* Condition or character of one who is sensual; sensuality; the doctrine of sensualism; the regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good. — **sen'su-al-ist**, *n.*

sen'su-al-i-ty (-āl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sensual.

sen'su-al-ize (sĕn'shōō-āl-ĭz), *v. t.* To make sensual.

sen'su-al-ly, *adv.* OF SENSUAL.

sen'su-ous (-ūs), *a.* Of or pert. to the senses or sensible objects; addressing the senses; easily affected through the senses; of the nature of sensation or of sense imagery. — **sen'su-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **sen'su-ous-ness**, *n.*

sent (sĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* OF SEND.

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *n.* Opinion; de-

cision; determination; judgment; maxim; axiom; saw; a combination of words complete as expressing a thought, and in writing marked at the close by a period, interrogation point, or, sometimes, an exclamation point. — *v. t.* To pass or pronounce judgment on; doom; prescribe the punishment of. — **sen'tenc-er** (-tĕn-sĕr), *n.*

sen-ten'tious (sĕn-tĕn'shŭs), *a.* Full of meaning; terse; pithy; abounding in sayings, axioms, or maxims (sometimes derogatory). — **sen-ten'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **sen-ten'tious-ness**, *n.*

sen'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt; -shĕnt), *a.* Having a faculty, or faculties, of sensation and perception. — **sen'ti-ent-ly**, *adv.*

sen'ti-ment (sĕn'ti-mĕnt), *n.* Feeling; sensibility; tender susceptibility; a mental attitude, thought, or judgment permeated or prompted by feeling; in general, an emotional disposition with reference to some object or class of objects; delicate sensibility; opinion; notion; judgment; a maxim, saying, or toast.

sen'ti-men'tal (-mĕn'tāl), *a.* Of the nature of, or characterized or dominated by, sentiment; having, or pert. to, an excess of sentiment or sensibility; affectedly tender or emotional. — **sen'ti-men'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **sen'ti-men-tal'i-ty** (-mĕn-tāl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sen'ti-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who has or affects sentiment, or fine feeling. — **sen'ti-men'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.*

sen'ti-men'tal-ize (-mĕn'tāl-ĭz), *v. t.* To regard in a sentimental manner; imbue with sentiment. — *v. i.* To think or act sentimentally.

sen'ti-nel (sĕn'ti-nĕl), *n.* One who watches or guards; a soldier set to guard against surprise; sentry.

sen'try (sĕn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trĭz). One, esp. a soldier, placed on guard; guard; watch, as by a sentinel.

se'pal (sĕ'pāl; sĕp'dl), *n.* A leaf or division of the calyx of a flower.

sep'a-ra-ble (sĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being separated or divided. — **sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

sep'a-rate (-rāt), *v. t.* To disunite; divide; part; intervene; lie between; set apart, as for a special use. — *v. i.* To part; become disunited; divide; form as a separate body. — (-rāt), *a.* Divided; separated; unconnected; distinct; particular; single. — **sep'a-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **sep'a-rate-ness**, *n.*

sep'a-ra-tion (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A separating; state of being separated or separate; divorce; cessation of cohabitation

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

between husband and wife by agreement. — **sep'a-ra-tive** (-rā-tiv), *a.*

se'pi-a (sē'pī-ā), *n.* Any of various species of cuttlefish having an internal calcareous shell; a rich brown pigment prepared from the ink of various cuttlefishes; the color of this pigment. — *a.* Of the color of sepia; made of, or done in, sepia.

se'poi (sē'poi), *n.* A native of India employed as a soldier by a European power.

sep'sis (sēp'sis), *n.* Poisoning due to putrescent material or pathogenic organisms in the blood.

Sep-tem'ber (-tēm'bēr), *n.* The ninth month of the year, having 30 days.

sep'te-na-ry (sēp'tē-nā-rī), *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, seven; septennial.

sep-ten'ni-al (sēp-tēn'i-āl), *a.* Lasting seven years; happening or returning once in every seven years.

sep'tic (sēp'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to sepsis; produced by putrefaction or pathogenic organisms. — *n.* A substance that promotes putrefaction.

sep'ti-cæ'mi-a (sēp'tī-sē'mī-ā), *n.* A poisoned condition due to pathogenic organisms; blood poisoning. — **sep'ti-cæ'mic** (-mīk), *a.*

sep-til'ion (sēp-tīl'yān), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 24 zeros annexed (French and American notation) or with 42 zeros (English). — **sep-til'ionth** (-yānth), *n.* & *a.*

sep'tu-a-ge-na-ri-an (sēp'tū-ā-jē-nā-rī-ān), *n.* A person who is from 70 to 79 years of age; a septuagenary.

sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry (-āj'ē-nā-rī), *a.* Consisting of 70; also, 70 years old; pertaining to one from 70 to 79 years old. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A septuagenarian.

Sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma (sēp'tū-ā-jēs'i-mā), *n.* Short for *Septuagesima Sunday*, the third Sunday before Lent.

Sep'tu-a-gint (sēp'tū-ā-jīnt), *n.* The Greek version of the Old Testament still in use in the Eastern Church.

sep'tum (sēp'tām), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TA (-tā). Any dividing wall, partition, or the like, esp. in an organism.

sep'tu-ple (-tū-p'l), *a.* Sevenfold.

sep'ul-cher (-ūl-kēr), *n.* A grave; tomb; burial vault. — *v. t.* To bury; inter.

se-pul'chral (sē-pūl'krāl), *a.* Of or pert. to burial, the grave, or monuments to the dead; suggestive of or befitting a sepulcher; of sound, esp. of the voice, unnaturally low and grave; gloomy; funereal.

sep'ul-ture (sēp'ūl-tūr), *n.* Act of burying a corpse; interment.

se'quel (sē'kwēl), *n.* That which follows; continuation; consequence; event; effect; result.

se-que'la (sē-kwē'lā), *n.*; *pl.* -LÆ (-lē). A disease or a morbid condition left as the result of a disease; — chiefly in *pl.*

se'quence (sē'kwēns), *n.* State of being sequent; succession; effect; result; order of events in time; simple succession.

se'quent (-kwēnt), *a.* Following; succeeding; consequent. — *n.* A sequence; sequel.

se-ques'ter (sē-kwēs'tēr), *v. t.* To separate (property) from the owner for a time, until a demand is satisfied, a decree fulfilled, etc.; cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; seclude; separate. — *n.* Sequestration; separation. *R.*

se-ques'tered (-tērd), *p. a.* Retired; secluded; isolated.

se-ques'trate (-trāt), *v. t.* To sequester. — **se'ques-tra'tion** (sē'kwēs-trā'shūn; sēk'wēs-), *n.*

se'quin (sē'kwīn; sēk'īn), *n.* An obsolete gold coin of Italy and Turkey, worth about \$2.25.

se-quoi'a (sē-kwoi'ā), *n.* Either of two species of California trees, the "big tree" and the redwood, constituting a genus (*Sequoia*) of the pine family. They attain an immense height.

se-rag'l'io (sē-rāl'yō; sē-rāl'-), *n.*; *pl.* It. -RAGLI (-yē); E. -RAGLIOS (-yōz). A residence of the sultan; a harem; a place of licentious pleasure.

ser'aph (sēr'āf), *n.*; *pl.* E. -APHS (-āfs), Heb. -APHIM (-ā-fīm). One of an order of celestial beings conceived as fiery and purifying ministers of Jehovah. — **ser-raph'ic** (sē-rāf'ik), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Ser-bo'ni-an (sēr-bō'nī-ān), *a.* Relating to Lake Serbonis, an asphaltic lake in Egypt, in which Herodotus says whole armies were engulfed.

sere (sēr), *a.* Var. of SEAR, dry.

ser'e-nade' (sēr'ē-nād'), *n.* Music as sung or played in the open air at night, esp. for gallantry, under the windows of ladies; a piece of music suitable for such performance. — *v. t.* & *i.* To entertain with a serenade; perform a serenade.

se-rene' (sē-rēn'), *a.* Bright; clear; unobscured; calm; placid; unruffled. — **se-rene'ly**, *adv.* — **se-rene'ness**, *n.*

se-ren'i-ty (-rēn'i-tī), *n.* Serene quality or state.

serf (sūrf), *n.* A slave; now, usually, a person bound to the soil and more or less subject to its owner. — **serf'age** (sūrf'āj), **serf'dom** (sūrf'dām), *n.*

serge (sūrij), *n.* A twilled woolen fabric; a kind of twilled silk.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ser'gean-cy (sär'jén-sí), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-síz). Also **ser'jean-cy**. Office or function of a sergeant.

ser'geant, also **ser'jeant** (-jént), *n.* (In England *serjeant* is usually preferred in first sense). A sergeant at arms; a noncommissioned military officer next above a corporal. — **sergeant** (*in Eng. usually serjeant*) **at arms**, an officer of any legislative, deliberative, or judicial body who preserves order, arrests offenders, etc.

se'ri-al (sē'ri-ál), *a.* Of, pert. to, or arranged in, a series, rank, or row; appearing in successive parts or numbers. — *n.* A serial publication; a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical. — **-al-ly**, *adv.*

se'ri-a'tim (-ā'tim), *adv.* In a series; serially.

se-ri'-ceous (sē-rish'ús), *a.* Silky.

ser'i-cul'ture (sēr'í-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* The raising of silkworms.

se'ries (sē'rēz; sēr'í-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order and connected by a like relation; sequence; order.

se'ri-o-com'ic (sē'ri-ō-kōm'ík), *a.* Having a mixture of the serious and the comic.

se'ri-ous (sēr'í-ús), *a.* Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile; important; weighty; attended with danger. — **Syn.** Solemn, sedate. — **se'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **-ous-ness**, *n.*

ser'mon (sŭr'mŭn), *n.* A public religious discourse, usually by a clergyman, grounded on Scripture; a serious address; a lecture on conduct or duty; a duty; a homily (often deprecatory).

ser'mon-ize (-íz), *v. i. & t.* To compose or deliver sermons; preach or preach to. — **ser'mon-iz'er** (-íz'ēr), *n.*

se-ros'i-ty (sē-rōs'í-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Quality or state of being serous; a serous fluid.

se'rous (sēr'rŭs), *a.* Thin; watery; like serum; of or pert. to serum.

serous fluid. Any of various thin watery fluids in cavities of the body.

serous membrane. Any of certain thin, reflected, lining membranes, as the peritoneum and pericardium.

ser'pent (sŭr'pént), *n.* A snake, esp. a large one; a subtle, treacherous, malicious person; specif., Satan; a species of firework having a serpentine motion.

ser'pen-tine (sŭr'pén-tín; -tĭn), *a.* Like a serpent; subtle; sinuous.

ser'pen-tine, *n.* A certain mineral or rock, usually dull green, and often spotted or mottled like a serpent's skin.

ser'rate (sēr'át), *a.* Notched or toothed on the edge, like a saw.

ser-ra'tion (sē-rā'shŭn), *n.* Condition of being serrate; a formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw; one of the teeth in a serrate margin.

ser'ra-ture (sēr'á-tŭr), *n.* A serration.

ser'ry (-í), *v. t.* To crowd; press together; compact; — chiefly in **ser'ried** (-íd), *p. a.*

se'rum (sēr'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. SERUMS (-rŭmz); L. SERA (-rá). The watery residue of an animal fluid after coagulation; blood serum; whey; any serous fluid.

serum therapy. Treatment of disease by injection of blood serum from immune animals.

serv'ant (sŭr'vánt), *n.* One who serves; one employed by another, esp. for menial offices, and subject to his command; a bondman; an agent subject to control of his principal.

serve (sŭrv), *v. t.* To work for; be in the employment of; obey and worship; wait upon; attend, as at table or in a shop; bring forward, arrange, or distribute, as food (often with *up*); perform the duties belonging to; benefit; conduce to; be sufficient for; satisfy; answer or be (in the place of something) **to** (with *for*, as *a sofa serves for a seat or a couch*); avail; be of use to; suffice; satisfy; treat; act toward; work; operate; bring to notice, deliver, or execute; put into effect; make legal service on (a person); pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment; furnish; supply; in tennis, etc., to put (the ball) in play by delivering it by a stroke to one's opponent. — *v. i.* To be or act as a servant or a slave; perform domestic offices; prepare and dish up food, etc.; be in service; do duty as a soldier, seaman, etc.; be of use; answer; suit; put the ball in play, as in tennis, etc.

serv'er (sŭr'vēr), *n.* One who or that which serves; tray for dishes; salver.

Serv'i-an (sŭr'vi-án), *a. & n.* See -AN.

serv'ice (sŭr'vís), *n.* A European tree resembling the rowan tree, but with larger and edible fruit; *U. S.*, shadbush.

serv'ice, *n.* Act or occupation of serving; labor done for another; duty done or required; office; an office of devotion; religious rites; official function; military or naval duty; a branch of employment with an organization of its own, esp. under a government; useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; avail; profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty owed; that which is served, as a course at table or a single portion;

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, áccount, recēnt. makēr; íce, ills; ōld, ōbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofá; ēve, ēvent, ënd, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

a set of articles for a particular use; execution of any writ or process; act or means of supplying some general demand.

serv'ice-a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* Doing service; beneficial; advantageous; capable of, or fit for, performance of duty; lasting well in use. — **-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*
ser'vi-ette' (sûr'vi-ét'; *F.* sér'vyèt'), *n.* *pl.* -ETTES (-êts'; *F.* -vyèt'). A table napkin.

ser'vile (sûr'vil *or, esp. British*, sûr'vil), *a.* Of or pert. to or befitting a slave or servant; consisting of slaves; held in subjection; characteristic of a slave; meanly submissive; fawning. — **scr'-vile-ly**, *adv.* — **ser'vile-ness**, **ser'-vil-ity** (sér-vil'î-tî), *n.*

ser'vi-tude (-vi-tûd), *n.* Condition of a slave; bondage; penal service; condition of a servant; menial service; a right in virtue of which property of a person is subject to a certain use by another person or for the benefit of another thing.

ses'a-me (sês'á-mê), *n.* An East Indian annual plant or its somewhat flat seeds, which yield an oil and are used as food.

ses'a-moid (-moid), *a.* Of or pert. to or designating a nodular mass of bone or cartilage in a tendon. — *n.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

ses'sile (sês'il), *a.* Attached directly by the base; not raised on a stalk.

ses'sion (sêsh'ûn), *n.* The actual or constructive sitting, or time of sitting, of a court, council, legislature, etc. — **ses'-sion-al** (-ál), *a.*

ses'terce (sês'têrs), *n.* An ancient Roman coin equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a denarius.

ses-tet' (sês-têt'; sês'têt'), *n.* A sextet.
set (sêt), *v. t.; pret. & p. p. set; p. pr. & vb. n. -TING.* To cause to sit; place; put; fix; put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them, or to put (eggs) into a nest for a fowl to sit on, or into an incubator; cause to be, do, etc.; dispose; start; begin; fix firmly; make fast or permanent; make unyielding or obstinate; render stiff or rigid; put into a desired position or condition; adjust; regulate; adapt; stake at play; wager; risk; adapt (words to music, or music to words); appoint; assign; adorn or variegate with objects placed here and there; value or rate (with *at*); establish as a rule; prescribe; assign; compose; arrange (type) in words, lines, etc. — *v. i.* To pass below the horizon (of a heavenly body); sink; pass away; plant; of fruits, develop as the result of fertilization; become fixed or rigid; harden; have a certain direction in motion; flow; tend; start or begin to move

(with *out, on, forth, or forward*); of a dog, to indicate the position of game; apply one's self; fit or suit one (colloquially but improperly used for *sit*, as the coat *sets* well); in dancing, to face one's partner.

☞ The use of *set* for *sit* in, the hen is *setting*, a *setting* hen, etc., although common, is not to be approved. — *p. a.* Fixed in position; rigid; firm; obstinate; regular; uniform; formal; prescribed; formed; made; built. — *n.* Act of setting, as of a heavenly body; close; a young plant or rooted cutting ready to set out; a small tuber, bulb, corm, etc.; a number of things of the same kind ordinarily used or classed together; a group (of persons); clique; in dancing, the number required for a square dance; the figures executed; a series of games, as in lawn tennis; a clutch of eggs; direction or course; form; build; carriage; pose (esp. of the body or its parts); *Colloq.*, fit; as, the set of a coat.

se'ta (sê'tá), *n.; L. pl. SETÆ* (-tê). Any slender, stiff, bristlelike organ or part.
se-ta'ceous (sê-tá'shûs), *a.* Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly.

set'back' (sêt'băk'), *n.* A setting back; check; reverse.

se'ti-form (sê'tî-fôrm), *a.* Like a seta in form; setaceous.

set'off', *n.* Thing set off against another thing; offset; discharge of a debt by setting against it a distinct claim of the debtor; the claim itself.

se'ton (sê'tûn), *n.* A few threads, horse-hairs, or the like, introduced beneath the skin to form an issue; also, the issue.

se'tose (sê'tôs; sê-tôs'), *a.* Bristly.

set-tee' (sê-tê'), *n.* Longseat with a back.

set'ter (sêt'êr), *n.* One that sets; one of a breed of hunting dogs, having long wavy coats, which formerly crouched on scenting game, but are now trained to stand rigidly and point with the nose; one who hunts victims for sharpers.

set'ting (-îng), *n.* Act of one that sets; something set in, or inserted; that in which something, as a gem, is set; the eggs incubated by a fowl at one time.

set'tle (-l), *n.* A bench, esp. a high-backed one; a place made lower than the rest, as a wide step or platform.

set'tle, *v. t.* To place in a permanent condition; establish, as in life, in business, etc.; quiet; calm; compose; decide; determine; to free from uncertainty; appoint, as a date; adjust, as a dispute; compose; pacify; liquidate; balance; *Colloq.*, to pay; put in order; arrange; *Colloq.*, reduce to order or good behavior; clear (a liquid, as coffee) of

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

dregs and impurities by causing them to sink; cause to sink; lower; render close or compact; make dry and firm, as soil; colonize; people. — *v. i.* To become fixed or permanent; establish one's self or itself; fix one's residence; clarify by depositing matter held in suspension; sink; descend gradually; become firm, dry, and hard, as ground; become calm; decide; determine; resolve; adjust differences or accounts; come to an agreement.

set'tle-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of settling; state of being settled; that which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed; a settled place of abode; a colony; a small group of people living together in a certain region; a disposition of property for the benefit of some one.

set'tler (sĕt'lĕr), *n.* One who settles; esp., a colonist.

set'tling (-ling), *n.* Act of one that settles; *pl.*, that which settles from a liquid, lees, sediment, or precipitate.

set'-to' (sĕt'tōō'), *n.* A contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like, usually vigorous and brief. *Colloq.*

sev'en (sĕv'n), *a.* One more than six, a cardinal number. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than six; seven units or objects; a symbol for seven units, as 7 or vii.

sev'en-fold' (-fold'), *a.* Repeated seven times; having seven folds or parts; increased seven times. — *adv.* Seven times as much or as often.

sev'en-teen' (sĕv'n-tĕn'; -tĕn'), *a.* One more than sixteen, a cardinal number. — **sev'en-teenth'** (sĕv'n-tĕnth'; sĕv'n-tĕnth'), *a. & n.*

sev'enth (sĕv'nth), *a.* Next after the sixth; being one of seven equal parts of a whole thing. — *n.* A seventh part; a seventh unit or object. — **-enth-ly**, *adv.*

sev'en-ty (sĕv'n-tī), *a.* Seven times ten, a cardinal number. — **sev'en-ti-eth** (sĕv'n-tī-ĕth), *a. & n.*

sev'er (-ĕr), *v. t. & i.* To separate; divide; part, esp. by cutting, rending, etc.; disjoin.

sev'er-al (-āl), *a.* Individual; single; separable; capable of separate treatment; diverse; various; more than two, but not many; divers; sundry. — **sev'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

sev'er-al-ty (-tī), *n.* A holding by individual right.

sev'er-ance (-āns), *n.* Separation.

se-vere' (sĕ-vĕr'), *a.* Serious in feeling or manner; grave; austere; very strict; harsh; rigorous; rigidly methodical; not using needless ornament, amplification, etc.; strict; sharp; distressing; vio-

lent; extreme; difficult to be endured; rigorous. — **Syn.** Stern, rigid, hard, rough, censorious, cutting, biting, keen. — **se-vere'ly**, *adv.*

se-ver'i-ty (sĕ-vĕr'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being severe.

Sĕv'res ware, or **Sĕv'res** (sā'vr'), *n.* A costly porcelain made at Sèvres, France.

sew (sō), *v. t.; pret.* SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED, SEWN (sōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SEW'ING. To unite or fasten by stitches; affect or bring by sewing (often with *up*). — *v. i.* To work with needle and thread. — **sew'er** (sō'ĕr), *n.*

sew'age (sū'āj), *n.* The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers.

sew'er (sū'ĕr), *n.* An artificial, usually subterranean, conduit to carry off water and waste.

sew'er-age (-āj), *n.* Removal of sewage and surface water by sewers; system of sewers; sewage.

sewn (sōn), *p. p.* of **sew**.

sex (sĕks), *n.* Character of being male or female, or of pert. to the distinctive function of the male or female; one of the two divisions of organisms distinguished as male and female; males or females collectively.

sex-. A combining form meaning *six*.

sex'a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕk sā-jĕ-nā'ri-ān), *a.* Being sixty or more, and less than seventy, years of age; of or pert. to a sexagenarian. — *n.* A person from 60 to 69 years old.

sex-ag'e-na-ry (sĕk-sāj'ĕ-nā-rī), *a.* Pert. to sixty; proceeding by sixties; sixty or more, and less than seventy, years old. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A sexagenarian.

Sex'a-ges'i-ma (sĕk-sā-jĕs'i-mā), *n., or* **Sexagesima Sunday**. The second Sunday before Lent.

sex'a-ges'i-mal (-māl), *a.* Pert. to, or founded on, the number sixty.

sex-en'ni-al (sĕks-ĕn'i-āl), *a.* Lasting, or happening once in, six years. — *n.* A sexennial event.

sex'less, *a.* Without sex; neuter.

sex'tant (sĕks'tānt), *n.* Sixth part of a circle; instrument for measuring angular distances, esp. for observing altitudes at sea to ascertain latitude and longitude.

sex-tet' (sĕks-tĕt'), *n.* A composition for six voices or instruments; the six performers of such a piece.

sex'tile (sĕks'tīl), *a.* Measured, fixed, or indicated by a distance of 60 degrees. — *n.* Aspect or position of two heavenly bodies distant from each other sixty degrees.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

sex-til'liion (sĕks-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 21 zeros annexed (in French or American notation) or with 36 zeros (in English).

sex'to (sĕks'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tōz). A book of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves; a size of book so made.

sex'to-dec'i-mo (sĕks'tō-dĕs'i-mō), *a.* Having 16 leaves to a sheet. — *n.*; *pl.* -mos (-mōz). A book of sheets each folded into 16 leaves; a size of book so made; — usually written 16mo, or 16°.

sex'ton (sĕks'tŭn), *n.* An officer of a church, who takes care of the church building, the vessels, vestments, etc., rings the bell, attends to burials, etc., and who, formerly, dug graves.

sex'tu-ple (-tŭ-p'l), *a.* Sixfold. — *v. t.* To multiply by six.

sex'u-al (sĕk'shŭ-ŭl), *a.* Pert. to sex or the sexes; having sex. — **sex'u-al'i-ty** (-ŭl'i-ti), *n.* — **sex'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

shab'by (shăb'i), *a.*; -BI-ER (-i-ēr); -BI-EST. Torn or much worn; seedy; clothed with worn or seedy garments; mean; despicable. — **bi-ly**, *adv.* — **bi-ness**, *n.*

shack (shăk), *n.* A hut; shanty. *Colloq.*

shack'le (shăk'l), *n.* Something that confines the legs or arms; manacle; fetter; that which prevents free action, as if by fetters; any of various fastening devices, as a link for coupling cars. — *v. t.* To bind or fasten with a shackle; chain.

shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* An American food fish of the herring family.

shad'ber-ry (-bĕr-i), *n.* Fruit of the shadbush; also, the shadbush.

shad'bush' (-bōōsh'), *n.* Any of various American white-flowered shrublike trees bearing edible berrylike pomes.

shad'dock (-ŭk), *n.* A fruit allied to the orange, with a bitter rind, and finely flavored pulp; also, the tree bearing it.

shade (shăd), *n.* Comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light; darkness or obscurity (often in *pl.*); an obscure or secluded place; that which intercepts, or shelters from, the sun's direct rays; screen; *Poetic*, shadow; the disembodied soul; spirit; ghost; degree of luminosity of a color; minute difference, variation, or degree, as of thought. — **the shades**, the nether world; Hades, supposed by the ancients to be the abode of disembodied spirits. — *v. t.* To shelter; screen; obscure; dim; darken; mark with gradations of light or color. — *v. i.* To undergo or exhibit minute difference or variation, as of color, meaning, etc.

shad'i-ly (shăd'i-lī), *adv.*, **shad'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; SHADY.

sha-doof' (shă-dōōf'), *n.* A kind of Oriental sweep for raising water.

shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* Shade within defined limits; obscurity in a space from which rays are cut off by a body, or the image made on an intersecting surface; darkness; obscurity; a shaded or darker portion of a picture; a reflected image; inseparable companion; a ghost; shade; an imperfect and faint representation; indistinct image; a small degree; shade. — *v. t.* To cut off light from; shade; mark with gradations of light or color; represent faintly, mystically, etc.; darken; cast a gloom over; follow and watch closely, esp. secretly. — **shad'ow-er**, *n.*

shad'ow-y (shăd'ō-i), *a.* Full of or causing shade or shadow; obscure; dim; vague; dimly embodying, foreboding, etc.; unsubstantial; unreal.

shad'y (shăd'i), *a.*; **SHAD'I-ER** (-i-ēr); **SHAD'I-EST**. Abounding in or causing shade; sheltered from the sun's rays; pert. to darkness; *Colloq.*, corrupt.

shaft (shăft), *n.* Slender stem of an arrow; handle of a spear, etc.; an arrow; a spear; a long, slender part, esp. when cylindrical, as the stalk of a plant, midrib of a feather, pole of a vehicle, etc., body of a column (hence, a column); a bar to support rotating pieces, or to transmit power by rotation; a well-like excavation or a passage.

shag (shăg), *n.* Coarse, rough, woolly hair; long, coarse nap of cloth; cloth having such a nap. — *v. t.* To make shaggy or rough.

shag'bark' (shăg'bărk'), *n.* Any of several species of rough-barked hickory.

shag'gy (-i), *a.*; -GI-ER (-i-ēr); -GI-EST. Rough with or as with long hair or wool; thick and rough, tangled, or irregular in surface, as hair. — **shag'gi-ness**, *n.*

sha-green' (shă-grĕn'), *n.* A kind of untanned leather made in Russia and the East, covered with granulations; rough skin of certain sharks and rays.

shah (shă), *n.* The title of the ruler in certain Eastern countries, esp. Persia.

shake (shăk), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHOOK (shōōk); *p. p.* SHAK'EN (shăk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAK'ING. To vibrate quickly or violently; make to tremble or shiver; move from firmness; cause to waver; give a tremulous tone to; trill; cause to be, become, move, etc., by agitating (generally with *off*, *out*, etc.). — *v. i.* To tremble; quake; trill. — *n.* Act, motion, or result of shaking, etc.

shake'down' (shăk'doun'), *n.* An improvised bed, as of bedclothes spread over straw.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure

shak'er (-ēr), *n.* One that shakes, or with which something is shaken; [*cap.*] one of a religious celibate sect, popularly so named from movements in their ritual dances.—**Shak'er-ism** (-l'z'm), *n.*
Shake-spear'e-an (shāk-spēr'ē-ān), *a.* Also **Shak-sper'e-an** (shāk-spēr'ē-ān). Of, pert. to, or in the style of, Shake-speare or his works. — **-ism** (-l'z'm), *n.*
shak'i-ly (shāk'ī-lī), *adv.*, **shak'i-ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**; **SHAKY**.
shak'ō (shāk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **-oes** (-ōz). A kind of stiff military cap or headdress.
shak'y (shāk'ī), *a.*; **SHAK'Y-ER** (shāk'ī-ēr); **-I-EST** (-l'ēst). Liable to shake; easily shaken; unsound; *Colloq.*, questionable or uncertain.
shale (shāl), *n.* A finely stratified or laminated rock formed of clay, mud, or silt.
shall (shāl), *auxiliary*; *pres.*, *sing.* 1st & 3d pers. **SHALL**, 2d, **SHALT**, *pl.* **SHALL**; *pret.* **SHOULD**. The infinitive and participles are lacking. Am (is, are, etc.) obliged; must. Hence, am (is, are, etc.) to; — forming future-tense phrases. See also **SHOULD**. *Shall*, when used in the 2d or 3d person, regularly indicates that the speaker predicts or promises some one else's action, and hence is expressive of authority or compulsion on the speaker's part; as in, you *shall* go. In the 1st person *shall* expresses simply futurity; as in, I *shall* be glad to see you. *Will*, in the 1st person, regularly has its primary force of *volition* or *will-iness*; as in, I *will* go; that is, I am willing, or, emphatically, I am determined, to go. In the 2d and 3d person *will* denotes simply futurity. In a question the form is used that is expected in the answer; thus, *shall* I? *shall* he? *will* he? But *shall* is used for simple futurity in all persons: (1) after conditionals; as in, whether I (you, he) *shall* go; (2) in such clauses of indirect discourse as, you think you *shall* go; he says he *shall* go; (3) in such questions as, how *shall* he cut without any knife? In commands, also, *will* is often used by way of courtesy; as in, you *will* report to the colonel.
shal-loon' (shāl-lōōn'), *n.* A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff.
shal'lop (shāl'ŭp), *n.* A kind of light open boat.
shal-lot' (shāl-lōt'), *n.* An onionlike plant producing small bulbs used for flavoring; a small onion.
shal'low (shāl'ō), *a.* Not deep; shoal; superficial. — *n.* A shoal. — *v. i. & t.* To decrease in depth. — **shal'low-ly**, *adv.* — **shal'low-ness**, *n.*

shalt (shält), 2d pers. *sing. pres.* of **SHALL**.
sham (shām), *n.* That which deceives expectation; trick; imposture; humbug; a removable ornamental covering. — *a.* False; counterfeit; unreal. — *v. t. & i.* To delude; trick; cheat; feign.
sham'ble (shām'b'l), *n.* A bench or stall for marketing merchandise, esp. meats; *pl.*, any place where butcher's meat is sold; (in *pl.*, but sometimes construed as *sing.*) a place for slaughtering animals; abattoir.
sham'ble, *v. i.* To walk unsteadily; shuffle along. — *n.* Act of shambling; shambling gait.
shame (shām), *n.* Painful sense of guilt or impropriety, or susceptibility to such feeling; reproach incurred; dishonor; ignominy; contempt; cause of shame; a disgrace. — *v. t.* To put to shame; dishonor; disgrace; humiliate; mortify; bring or drive (a person) by shame.
shame'faced' (shām'fāst'), *a.* Easily embarrassed; diffident; bashful.
shame'ful (-fōl), *a.* Causing shame; disgraceful; indecent. — *Syn.* Degrading, infamous. — **shame'ful-ly**, *adv.*
shame'less, *a.* Insensible to shame; brazen; indecent. — *Syn.* Impudent, unblushing, audacious.
sham'mer (shām'ēr), *n.* One who shams.
sham'my (-ī), *n.* Chamois.
sham-poo' (shām-pōō'), *v. t.* To subject (the scalp) to washing and rubbing; shampoo the scalp of (a person). — *n.* Act or process of shampooing.
sham'rock (shām'rōk), *n.* A trifoliate plant used as a national emblem by the Irish, as white clover, black medic, or wood sorrel.
shang-hal' (shāng-hī'), *v. t.* To drug, intoxicate, or render insensible, and ship as a sailor; — usually to secure advance money or a premium.
shank (shānk), *n.* The lower part of the leg between the knee and the ankle in man, or in animals the apparently corresponding part; in beef cattle, the lower part of either hind leg; entire leg; that part of an instrument, tool, etc., connecting the acting part with a handle or holder.
shan't (shānt; shānt). A contraction of *shall not*. *Colloq.*
shan'ty (shān'tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-ties** (-tīz). A small, mean dwelling; a hut.
shape (shāp), *n.* External appearance; figure; form; that which has form; a figure; being; apparition; form of em-

ale, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr: īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

bodiment, as in words; *Colloq.*, condition; way; fashion; manner; model; pattern. — *v. t.* To form; create; give proper form or figure to; adapt, as to a purpose; adjust; design; plan; ordain.

shape'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form; misshapen.

shape'ly (shāp'li), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); **-LI-EST**. Well-formed; symmetrical. — **shape'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

shard (shārd), *n.* A fragment of something brittle; a shell; scale; beetle's wing cover.

share (shār), *n.* Plowshare.

share, *n.* A certain quantity; portion; division; part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together; any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property is divided. — *v. i. & t.* To divide and apportion; divide; partake of, experience, or enjoy, with others. — **shar'er** (shār'ēr), *n.*

share'hold'er (-hōl'dēr), *n.* A holder of a share or shares.

shark (shārk), *n.* Any of numerous voracious fishes, often viviparous, esp. abundant in warm seas; *Colloq.*, a rapacious, crafty person; sharper.

sharp (shārp), *a.* Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; well-defined; sharp-cut; distinct, as a shadow; pungent, acid, or sour; piercing or shrill; severely painful; of language, cutting, severe, biting; high in pitch; acute; raised a semitone in pitch; above true pitch; keen in perception; penetrating; vigilant; eager in pursuit; keen; fierce; violent; impetuous; shrewd or close in dealing; composed of hard, angular grains; gritty; steep; abrupt. — **Syn.** Penetrating; poignant, tart, acrid, harsh; acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic; ardent, fiery; sagacious, astute, trenchant, incisive, crisp. — *adv.* In a sharp manner; piercingly; eagerly; sharply; *Colloq.*, precisely or exactly. — *n.* A tone or note one half step above a tone or note named; a character [♯] on a degree of the staff, indicating a pitch a half step higher than that of the degree alone. — *v. t.* To raise in pitch; esp., to raise a half step; raise above the proper pitch.

sharp'en (shār'p'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sharp.

sharp'er (shār'pēr), *n.* One who bargains closely, or cheats in bargains; a swindler; cheating gamester.

sharp'ie (shār'pi), *n.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with one or two masts each carrying a triangular sail. *Local, U. S.*

sharp'ly, *adv.*, **sharp'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

sharp'shoot'er (shārp'shōōt'ēr), *n.* One skilled in shooting, esp. with a rifle; a good marksman.

shat'ter (shāt'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To break at once into pieces; rend into splinters; disorder; derange; impair. — *n.* A fragment of anything shattered; — used chiefly in *into shatters*.

shave (shāv), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED OR SHAV'EN (shāv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHAV'ING (shāv'ing). To cut or pare, as by the sliding or drawing movement of a razor; cut off (hair) close to the skin with a razor; make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; cut off thin slices from; skim along or near the surface of. — *v. i.* To remove hair with a razor; be hard and severe in a bargain; practice extortion; cheat. — *n.* A thin slice; shaving; act or operation of shaving; act of shaving the beard; *Colloq.*, a very small distance or interval or a narrow escape; any of various wood-working tools for shaving.

shave'ling (shāv'ling), *n.* A man who is shaved; in contempt, a monk, priest, friar, or the like.

shav'er (shāv'ēr), *n.* One who shaves; a sharper; cheat; fleecer; *Colloq.*, a fellow, boy, or youngster.

shav'ing (-ing), *n.* That which is shaved off; a thin slice.

shawl (shōl), *n.* A square or oblong outer garment used to cover the neck and shoulders.

shay (shā), *n.* A chaise. *Dial. or Colloq.* **she** (shē), *pron.*; *sing. nom.* SHE; *poss. HER* (hūr) or *HERS* (hūrz); *obj. HER*; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss. THEIR* (thār) or *THEIRS* (thārz); *obj. THEM* (thēm). The female previously referred to; a woman; any female person or (chiefly in combination) animal.

sheaf (shēf), *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). A bundle of the stalks and ears of grain; any bundle, as of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver. — *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf; make into sheaves.

shear (shēr), *v. t.*; *pret.* SHEARED (shērd); *p. p.* SHEARED OR SHORN (shōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHEAR'ING. To cut, clip, or sever something from, esp. wool from sheep, with shears or the like; cut off; clip. — *v. i.* To become divided under the action of a shear. — *n.* A machine for shearing metal; stress tending to cause contiguous parts of a body to slide on each other. — **shear'er**, *n.*

shears (shērz), *n. pl.* Any of various

ûrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. inŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cutting instruments or machines operating by the action of opposed edges, esp. one which is in effect a pair of large or powerful scissors.

shear/wa'ter (shēr'wō'tēr), *n.* Any of numerous long-winged oceanic birds.

sheath (shēth), *n.*; *pl.* SHEATHS (shēthz). A case for a sword, knife, etc.; scabbard; covering structure or part.

sheathe (shēth), *v. t.* To put into, or fit, furnish, or cover with a sheath or sheathing.

sheath'ing (shēth'ing), *n.* Act of one who sheathes; that which sheathes; an outside covering, or material for it.

sheave (shēv), *n.* A grooved wheel, as of a pulley block.

sheave, *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves.

sheaves (shēvz), *n., pl.* of SHEAF & SHEAVE.

shed (shēd), *n.* A slight structure for shelter or storage.

shed, *v. t.*; **SHED**; **SHED'DING**. To throw off; give forth; emit; cast or throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, or shell. — *v. i.* To shed a covering, envelope, etc.

shed'der (shēd'ēr), *n.* One that sheds; a crab or lobster about to begin to molt its shell.

sheen (shēn), *n.* Brightness; splendor. — **sheen'y** (-ī), *a.*

sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* Any of various ruminants allied to the goats, esp. the domesticated variety; a weak, bashful, or silly fellow; sheepskin.

sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; silly.

sheep's eye. A shy, diffident look; an amorous glance (commonly in *pl.*).

sheep'skin' (shēp'skin'), *n.* The skin of a sheep, or leather from it, formerly, parchment; *Cant*, a diploma.

sheep'walk' (shēp'wōk'), *n.* A pasture for sheep.

sheer (shēr), *a.* Very thin or transparent; diaphanous; obvious; down-right; utter; vertical; perpendicular. — *adv.* Clean; quite; straight; perpendicularly.

sheer, *v. i.* To deviate; turn aside; swerve. — *n.* The longitudinal upward curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel; a deviation, or change in a course. — **sheer'ly**, *adv.*

sheet (shēt), *n.* A large, broad, thin piece of anything, as paper, cloth, etc.; a single piece of any of the various sizes of cut paper; a newspaper, etc.; in *pl.*, the unbound leaves of a book; a broad expanse or surface, as of water or flame.

— *v. t.* To furnish, cover, or wrap with a sheet; shroud.

sheet, *n.* A rope or chain that regulates the angle at which a sail is set (often in *pl.*); in *pl.*, the spaces at either end of an open boat not occupied by thwarts.

sheet'ing, *n.* Act of forming into, or disposing in, sheets; material made into or for sheets.

sheik (shēk; shāk), *n.* Lit., elder; chief; — a title of respect among Mohammedans; esp., an Arab chief; also, a high Mohammedan ecclesiastic.

shek'el (shēk'ī), *n.* Any of several ancient weights and money units of the Hebrews; later, a coin of the weight of a shekel. The ordinary shekel for gold was probably 252½ grains troy, for silver, 224½ grains.

She-ki'nah (shē-kī'nā), *n.* In Jewish theology, the Divine Presence or Manifestation, a divine agency through which God rules the world.

shel'drake' (shēl'drāk'), *n.* Any of various Old World ducks somewhat resembling geese; any merganser; locally, any of various other ducks.

shelf (shēlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shēlvz). A thin, flat, usually long and narrow, piece set horizontally, as on a wall, to set things on; a ledge; a sand bank or ledge of rocks in a body of water, as a reef or shoal; a flat, projecting layer of rock. — **shelf'y** (shēlf'ī), *a.*

shell (shēl), *n.* A hard outside covering; tortoise shell; something suggestive of a shell; framework; husk; light racing boat; (*pl.* SHELLS or collectively SHELL) hollow projectile for cannon, containing a bursting charge; a case holding the charge for breech-loading small arms.

— *v. t.* To remove the shell of; take out of the shell, pod, etc.; separate the kernels of (Indian corn, wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk; throw shells or bombs at, on, or into; bombard. — *v. i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc.; fall out of the pod or husk.

shel-lac' (shē-lāk'; shēl'āk), *n.* A purified form of lac largely used in varnishes. — *v. t.*, **SHEL-LACKED'** (shē-lākt'; shēl'ākt); **SHEL-LACK'ING** (shē-lāk'ing; shēl'āk-ing). To coat or treat with shellac.

shell'fish' (shēl'fish'), *n.* Any aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, esp. a mollusk or a crustacean.

shell'y (shēl'ī), *a.* Abounding in shells; consisting of shells or a shell; of the nature of a shell.

shel'ter (-tēr), *n.* That which covers or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

defends; screen; refuge; state of being covered and protected; protection. — **Syn.** Asylum, sanctuary, defense, security. — *v. t.* To be or provide a shelter for; shield; protect; harbor; screen; disguise; take; to cover. — *v. i.* To take shelter. — **shel'ter-less**, *a.*
shel'ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). A Shetland pony.
shelve (shēlv), *v. i.* To incline; slope.
shelve, *v. t.* To furnish with shelves; place on a shelf; lay on the shelf; put aside; dismiss.
shelv'y (shēlv'ī), *a.* Sloping; shelving.
She'ol (shē'ōl), *n.* The underworld; Hades; the grave.
shep'herd (shēp'ērd), *n.* A herder of sheep; fig., a pastor. — *v. t.* To tend, guard, lead, or drive as a shepherd. — **shep'herd-ess**, *n. fem.*
sher'bet (shūr'bēt), *n.* An Oriental beverage of diluted fruit juice; a water ice.
sherd (shūrd), *Var.* of **SHARD**.
sher'iff (shēr'if), *n.* The chief executive officer of a shire or county, esp. charged with execution of the laws.
sher'iff-al-ty (-āl-tī), *n.* Shrievalty.
sher'ry (shēr'ī), *n.* A still white wine from near Jerez de la Frontera, a town of Spain; any similar wine.
Shet'land po'ny. One of a small, hardy breed of horses, which originated in the Shetland Islands.
show (shō), *v. t. & i.* *Var.* of **SHOW**. *Archaic or Rare*.
show'bread (shō'brēd'), **show'bread'**, *n.* Bread of exhibition; — the unleavened bread which the priests placed before Yahweh in the sanctuary (*Ex.* xxv. 30).
shib'bo-leth (shīb'ō-lēth), *n.* The word by which the Gileadites distinguished the fleeing Ephraimites, who said *sibboleth*, being unable to sound the *sh* (*Judges* xii.); hence, a criterion; test.
shied (shīd), *pret. & p. p.* of **SHY**.
shield (shēld), *n.* A broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm or by the hand; defense; shelter; protection; heraldic escutcheon or field for bearings in coats of arms. — *v. t. & i.* To cover with or as with, or serve as, a shield; defend; protect.
shift (shift), *v. t.* To move or remove; transfer; exchange; change. — *v. i.* To change position, etc.; move; veer; contrive; manage; practice indirection or evasion. — *n.* Act of shifting; change; substitution; a turn; an expedient; trick; something changed or used in alternation; change of clothes; a woman's chemise; a turn of work or set of workmen who work in turn. — **shift'er**, *n.*

shift'less (shift'lēs), *a.* Lacking in expeditious; lazy; thriftless; inefficient.
shift'y (shift'ī), *a.*; **SHIFT'ER** (-tī-ēr); -I-EST. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; tricky.
shil-la'lah (shī-lā'lā), *n.* Cudgel. *Irish*.
shil'ling (shī'ling), *n.* A British silver coin and money of account, equal to twelve pence (24½ cents U. S.), or 1-20th of a pound sterling (*Abbr.*, *s.*); U. S., a corresponding denomination of money differing in value in different States, now practically obsolete; the Spanish or Mexican real, worth 12½ cents (formerly so called in New York and some other States).
shil'ly-shal'ly (-shāl'ī), *adv.* In an irresolute or hesitating manner. — *v. i.* To hesitate; occupy one's self with trifles. — *a.* Hesitating; irresolute.
shi'loh (shī'lō), *a word*, of uncertain meaning, occurring in Jacob's dying speech (*Gen.* xlix. 10).
shi'ly (shī'li), *Var.* of **SHYLY**.
shim'mer (shīm'ēr), *v. i.* To shine with a faint, tremulous light; gleam; glimmer. — *n.* A faint, tremulous light; glimmer.
Shim'o-se pow'der (shīm'ō-sē). A preparation of picric acid used by the Japanese in the war with Russia, 1904-05, to charge high explosive shells.
shin (shīn), *n.* The front part of the leg below the knee; in beef cattle, the lower part of the foreleg. — *v. i.* To climb (esp. a pole, tree, etc.) by alternately embracing with the arms or hands and the legs (often with *up*). *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To shin up (a tree, pole, etc.). *Colloq.*
shin'dy (-dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-diz). Up-roar or row. *Slang*.
shine (shīn), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* **SHONE** (shōn; shōn), *Archaic or R.* **SHINED** (shīnd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SHIN'ING** (shīn'ing). To beam with radiated or reflected light; gleam; be distinguished. — *v. t.* To cause to shine; *Colloq.* [*pret. often SHINED*], make bright or polish. — *n.* Quality or state of emitting light; illumination; splendor; luster; sheen; *Colloq.*, polish; gloss; sunshine; fair weather; *Slang*, U. S., a liking or fancy; also, a caper or prank.
shin'gle (shīn'g'l), *n.* One of the thin oblong pieces of wood used to cover roofs, etc.; *Humorous & Colloq.*, a sign or signboard, as of a lawyer's office. — *v. t.* To cover with shingles; cut (the hair) so that the ends lie like shingles; cut (the hair) short.
shin'gle, *n.* Stony material differing from ordinary gravel only in the larger size of the stones. *Chiefly British*.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

shin'gles (shĭn'g'lz), *n.* A kind of herpes usually spreading round the trunk of the body.

shin'ing (shĭn'ing), *a.* That shines. —

Syn. Glistening, lustrous, effulgent, refulgent; sparkling, gleaming, flashing.

shin'ny (shĭn'i), *n.* Hockey as informally played by boys, etc.; curved stick used. — *v. i.* To play shinny.

shin'plas'ter (-plās'tēr), *n.* A plaster for sore shins; *Slang*, *U. S.*, formerly, a piece of (esp. depreciated) paper money, or one of a denomination less than a dollar.

Shin'to' (shĭn'tō'), *n.* The ethnic cult (primarily ancestor and hero worship) of the Japanese; the religion based on this.

Shin'to-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Shinto;—a common but erroneous equivalent.

shin'y (shĭn'i), *a.*; **SHIN'I-ER** (-ĭ-ēr); **-I-EST.** Bright; clear; unclouded; glossy.

ship (shĭp), *n.* Any large seagoing vessel; a vessel with a bowsprit and three masts (mainmast, foremast, and mizzenmast), with, rarely, a fourth mast, each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast, and, sometimes, higher masts; in general, any water craft or vessel, esp. one not propelled by oars, paddles, etc. — *v. t.* To put or receive on board a ship, or any conveyance, for transportation; engage for service on a ship; put (oars, the tiller, etc.) in place for use. — *v. i.* To engage to serve on a vessel; embark on a ship.

-ship (-shĭp). A suffix forming nouns and denoting: (1) *State, quality, or character of*; as, sonship, state of being a son; scholarship, character or quality of a scholar.

(2) *Office, dignity, or profession*; as, clerkship, office or profession of a clerk; lordship, office or dignity of a lord.

(3) *Art or skill of*; as, horsemanship, penmanship, etc., art or skill of a horseman, etc.

(4) *A concrete instance or example of the (quality, state, or dignity denoted by the word in its primary sense) or something showing, exhibiting, holding, or embodying (that quality, state, etc.); a thing that is*; as, hardship, a thing that is hard (to bear); (His) Lordship, a person holding the dignity of a lordship.

(5) *A collective total of (those having a given character or state)*; as, fellowship, a total of those united as fellows.

(6) *The rule or dominion, or jurisdiction of (one holding the given character or state)*; as, kingship, lordship, etc., the rule, dominion, or jurisdiction of a king, lord, etc.

ship biscuit. Hard biscuit for use on shipboard; hard-tack.

ship'board' (shĭp'bōrd'), *n.* A ship;—chiefly in *on shipboard*.

ship'mate' (-māt'), *n.* A fellow sailor.

ship'ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act or process of shipping; goods shipped.

ship'per (shĭp'ēr), *n.* One who ships goods.

ship'ping, *n.* Act or business of one who ships goods; vessels, collectively; tonnage.

ship'shape' (shĭp'shāp'), *a.* Arranged as befits a ship; trim; tidy. — *adv.* In a shipshape manner.

ship'wreck' (-rĕk'), *n.* The destruction or loss of a vessel, as by sinking; a wrecked ship; wreckage; ruin. — *v. t.* To cause to suffer shipwreck; wreck.

shire (shĭr; shĕr), *n.* A district; region; in Great Britain, a territorial division usually identical with a county, orig. under the supervision of an earl.

shirk (shŭrk), *v. t. & i.* To avoid or evade meanly or by fraud. — *n.* One who evades duty, labor, etc.

shirr (shŭr), *v. t.* To make a shirr or shirrs in. — *n.* In sewing, a series of close parallel runnings which are drawn up so as to full the material.

shirt (shŭrt), *n.* A loose undergarment for the upper part of the body.

shirt'ing, *n.* Cloth suitable for making shirts.

shirt waist. A belted waist resembling a shirt in plainness of cut and style, worn by women or children.

shive (shĭv), *n.* A thin piece; splinter.

shiv'er (shĭv'ēr), *n.* A fragment or splinter produced by sudden breaking;—chiefly in *pl.* — *v. t. & i.* To splinter; shatter.

shiv'er, *v. i.* To tremble; shake, as from cold or fear. — *n.* A shivering; shudder; quake.

shiv'er-y (-ĭ), *a.* Tremulous; shivering.

shoal (shōl), *n.* A crowd; throng;—esp. of fish. — *v. i.* To throng; to school, as fish.

shoal, *a.* Having little depth; shallow. — *n.* A shoal place; a shallow; a sand bank or bar making the water shoal. — *v. i. & t.* To become, or cause to become, shallow.

shoal'y (-ĭ), *a.* Full of shoals.

shoat (shōt). Var. of SHOTE, hog.

shock (shōk), *n.* Conical pile of sheaves of grain set up in the field. — *v. t. & i.* To collect, or make up, into shocks.

shock, *v. t.* To give a shock to; cause to shake; encounter with violence; strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

subject (the body) to an electrical discharge. — *n.* A blow, impact, concussion, or violent shake or jar; an abrupt, forcible onset; a sudden agitation of the sensibilities; a sudden depression of vitalities; *Colloq.*, a stroke of paralysis; effect caused by the discharge of electricity through the animal system.

shock, *n.* A thick, bushy mass.

shock'ing, *a.* Causing to shake or tremble; striking with horror or disgust; very offensive. — **shock'ing-ly**, *adv.*

shod (shōd), *pret. & p. p.* of SHOE.

shod'dy (shōd'dī), *n.* Fluffy waste from carding or weaving wool, etc.; a fibrous material got by shredding refuse woolen or cotton goods; a cloth of shoddy; an inferior person or thing claiming superiority. — *a.*; -DI-ER (-ī-ēr); -DI-EST. Wholly or in part of shoddy; *Colloq.*, sham.

shoe (shōō), *n. pl.* SHOES (shōōz). The ordinary outer covering for the human foot; a protective metal plate or rim nailed to an animal's hoof; a band, as of steel, on the runner of a sleigh, etc.; the part of a brake which presses on a wheel; outer casing of a pneumatic automobile tire. — *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHOD (shōd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOE'ING. To furnish with a shoe or shoes.

shoe'black' (-blāk'), *n.* A bootblack.

sho'er (shōō'ēr), *n.* One who furnishes or fits on shoes.

sho'gun' (shō'gōōn'), *n.* A title of military governors of Japan; — called by foreigners *tycoon*.

shone (shōn; shōn), *pret. & p. p.* of SHINE.

shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone! away! — used esp. in frightening away fowls.

shook (shōōk), *pret.* of SHAKE.

shook (shōōk), *n.* A set of staves and headings sufficient for one hogshead, barrel, etc.; a set of parts of boxes, or of a piece of furniture, ready to be put together.

shoot (shōōt), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SHOT (shōt); *pr. & vb. n.* SHOOT'ING. To send forth, esp. rapidly or suddenly; cast; throw; emit; discharge; project; protrude; let fly, or project, with force from a bow, sling, gun, or the like; discharge (a gun, etc.); hit, kill, or wound with a missile; pass rapidly along, through, over, or under; color in streaks or patches (esp. in *p. p.*; as, silk *shot* with silver); kill game in or on, by shooting. — *v. i.* To drive or rush swiftly; dart with a piercing sensation; twinge with pain; bud; sprout; spring up or grow rapidly; develop; protrude;

cause a bow, gun, etc., to discharge a missile; practice hunting or target shooting with a gun; discharge a missile, as a bow or gun does. — *n.* A shooting; shot (*Obs. or Colloq.*); a shooting match; a hunt; reach of a shot; range; a sending out of new growth; the new growth. —

shoot'er (shōōt'ēr), *n.*

shoot (shōōt), *n.* A chute.

shoot'ing star, *n.* A meteor.

shop (shōp), *n.* A building or apartment where goods are retailed; store; a place where mechanics or artisans work; (often in *pl.*) any factory; one's occupation, business, etc., as a topic of conversation, etc. — *v. i.* To visit shops, or stores, in order to buy or inspect goods.

— **shop'keep'er**, *n.* — **shop'per**, *n.*

shop'lift'er (-līf'tēr), *n.* One who steals from a shop.

shore (shōr), *n.* A prop placed against or beneath. — *v. t.* To support by a shore; prop; — usually with *up*.

shore, *n.* The land bordering a body, esp. a large body, of water; coast. — **Syn.** Beach, strand, bank.

shorn (shōrn), *p. p.* of SHEAR.

short (shōrt), *a.* Not long; of brief length; not tall; not extended in time; brief; curt; abrupt; uncivil; not prolonged in utterance, as a vowel or syllable; deficient; (with *of*) less than; insufficiently supplied (usually with *of* or *in*); not having at the time of sale goods or property that one has sold (usually with *of* or *in*); of or pert. to a sale of securities or commodities which the seller does not possess; prepared for, or depending for a profit upon, a fall in prices; easily broken; crisp; crumbly. — *n.* A summing up; concise statement; *pl.*, deficiencies; *pl.*, securities or other commodities that have been sold short; *pl.*, dealers who have sold short; *pl.*, the part of milled grain next finer than bran; sometimes, middlings; *Slang, pl.*, breeches, or smallclothes. — *adv.* In a short manner; abruptly; curtly; in the character or condition of one who is short of what he has sold.

short'age (shōrt'āj), *n.* A deficiency or deficit.

short'cake' (shōrt'kāk'), *n.* A crisp, short breakfast or tea cake; a similar, thicker cake split and spread with sweetened fruit; a sweetened layer cake spread with fruit.

short circuit. An electrical circuit through a small resistance, esp. one that acts as a shunt to a circuit of larger resistance. — **short'-cir'cuit**, *v. t. & i.*

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inĭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

short'com'ing (shôrt'kûm'ing; shôrt'-kûm'ing), *n.* A failing or coming short; neglect.

short'en (shôrt'n), *v. t.* To make short; abridge; make brittle, as pastry, with butter, lard, etc.

short'en-ing (shôrt'n'ing; shôrt'n'ing), *n.* A making or becoming short; that which renders pastry short, or crumbly, as lard.

short'hand' (shôrt'hând'), *n.* A rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for letters, words, etc.; stenography.

short'ly, *adv.* — **short'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

short'sight'ed (shôrt'sit'éd), *a.* Not able to see far; nearsighted; lacking foresight. — **short'sight'ed-ness**, *n.*

short ton. See TON.

shot (shôt), *pret. & p. p. & p. a.* of SHOOT.

shot, *n.* A share; reckoning; scot.

shot, *n.* (1) *pl.* SHOTS or less usually SHOTS (shôts). A missile, esp. for firearms; a solid projectile for artillery; a small pellet of lead, for killing game; (2) *pl.* SHOTS. The flight of a missile, or the distance to which it is thrown; reach; range; marksman; a shooting; a stroke in certain games. — *v. t.* To load with shot or shell.

shote (shôt), *n.* A young hog; a shoat.

shot'gun' (shôt'gûn'), *n.* A smooth-bore gun, for firing shot at short range.

should (shôd), *pret.* of SHALL. As auxiliaries, *should* and *would* are used: (1) To form the "preterit future" tense, expressive of action, etc., as impending in the past; as in, I said that I *should* go. (2) [In these uses the choice between *should* and *would* is based on the distinctions between *shall* and *will* (see SHALL).] To form the conditional mood (as, I *should* go, I *should* have gone), used esp.: **a** In the conclusion in sentences of rejected condition; as in, if I had not fallen I *should* not have been hurt; if he were here he *would* tell us. **b** In conditional clauses expressive of uncertainty or reserve; as in, *should* you come, I shall meet you. **c** In statements, requests, etc., which it softens; as in, so it *should* seem. (3) *Should*, esp. when stressed, is also used to express moral obligation; as, you *should* be sorry for your rudeness.

shoul'der (shôl'dêr), *n.* The projection formed by the bones and muscles where the arm joins the trunk; in animals, the corresponding region; a projection suggestive of the human shoulder; the up-

per joint of the foreleg and adjacent parts of an animal, dressed for marking. — *v. t. & i.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; take upon the shoulder; assume the burden of.

shoulder blade. The flat bone of the shoulder; the scapula.

shout (shout), *v. i. & t.* To utter, or utter with, a sudden and loud cry. — *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices.

shove (shûv), *v. t.* To push; thrust; push along or away carelessly or rudely. — *v. i.* To move off, along, or onward by pushing or jostling. — *n.* Act of shoving; forcible push. — **shov'er** (-êr), *n.*

shov'el (shûv'el), *n.* A scooplike implement used to lift and throw earth, coal, grain, etc.; *Colloq.*, a shovel hat. — *v. t.* To take up and throw with a shovel; clean out with a shovel; throw or convey roughly or in the mass, as if with a shovel.

shov'el-er (-êr), *n.* One that shovels; a broad-billed river duck.

shovel hat. A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides, worn by some English clergy.

show (shô), *v. t.; pret.* SHOWED (shôd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shôn) or SHOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHOW'ING. To exhibit or present to view; display; tell; disclose; reveal; direct; guide; make apparent or clear; bestow; confer; afford. — *v. i.* To appear; look; be noticeable; make one's or its appearance; be present. — *n.* *Colloq.*, act of showing; exhibition; display; parade; pomp; semblance; appearance; pretense; indication; sign; *Colloq.*, U. S., opportunity.

show bill. A large advertising sheet printed in large letters.

show'bread'. Var. of SHEWBREAD.

show case. A display case, box, or cabinet with glass top or sides or both.

show'er (shô'êr), *n.* One that shows or exhibits.

show'er (shou'êr), *n.* A brief fall of rain, sleet, or hail; that which resembles a shower; a copious supply bestowed. — *v. t.* To wet copiously; bestow or scatter in abundance; rain. — *v. i.* To rain or fall in or as in a shower. — **show'er-y** (-î), *a.* — **show'er-i-ness**, *n.*

show'i-ly (shô'i-li), *adv.*, **show'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; SHOWY.

show'ing, *n.* Display; exhibition; presentation of some fact, condition, or the like.

shown (shôn), *p. p.* of SHOW.

show'y (shô'i), *a.*; **SHOW'I-ER** (-i-êr); -I-EST. Making a show; ostentatious; gaudy; gorgeous; sumptuous.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

shrank (shrăŋk), *pret.* of SHRINK.

shrap'nel (shrăp'nĕl), *n., sing. & pl.* A shell containing small round projectiles, a bursting charge, and a fuse to produce explosion at a given instant.

shred (shrĕd), *n.* A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; strip; fragment. — *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* SHRED or SHRED'DED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRED'DING. To cut or tear into shreds.

shrew (shrōō), *n.* A scolding or brawling woman; termagant; any of numerous small molelike mammals with very small eyes.

shrewd (shrōōd), *a.* Biting; keen; harsh; artful; wily; cunning; clever in practical affairs; keen. — **Syn.** Sagacious, sage, sapient, perspicacious, astute, subtle, knowing. — **shrewd'ly, adv.** — **shrewd'ness, n.**

shrew'ish (shrōō'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; scolding; peevish. **shrew'mouse'** (-mous'), *n.; pl.* -MICE (-mis'). A shrew.

shriek (shrĕk), *v. i. & t.* To utter, or utter in or with, a shriek or shrieks; scream. — *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry; scream. — **shriek'er, n.**

shriev'al-ty (shrĕv'ăl-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Office or jurisdiction, of a sheriff.

shrift (shrĭft), *n.* A shrieving; confession to a priest, esp. by a dying penitent, and consequent absolution.

shrike (shrĭk), *n.* Any of various chiefly insectivorous birds, including the *butcher birds*, which sometimes kill small birds, mice, etc.

shrill (shrĭl), *a.* Sharp and piercing in tone or sound; acute. — *v. i. & t.* To emit, or sound with, or utter in, a sharp piercing sound or tone. — **adv.** Shrilly. **shrill'ing, n.** A more or less continued shrill noise or cry.

shrill'y (shrĭl'ly), *adv.*, **shrill'ness, n.** See -LY, -NESS.

shrill'y (shrĭl'ly), *a.* Somewhat shrill.

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* Any of numerous small, mostly marine, crustaceans, many of which are used as food; a little wrinkled man; dwarf.

shrine (shrĭn), *n.* A case or box, esp. for sacred relics; tomb of a saint; object or place consecrated to a deity or saint. — *v. t.* To enshrine.

shrink (shrĭŋk), *v. i.; pret.* SHRANK (shrăŋk) or SHRUNK (shrŭŋk); *p. p.* SHRUNK or (chiefly as *p. a.*) SHRUNK'EN (shrŭŋk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRINK'ING. To wrinkle, bend, or curl; shrivel; contract in compass or extent; gather together; withdraw or retire, as from danger; recoil; wince; flinch. — *v. t.* To

cause to shrink. — *n.* Act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction.

shrink'age (shrĭŋk'ăj), *n.* Act or amount of shrinking.

shrive (shrĭv), *v. t. & i.; pret.* SHRIVED (shrĭvd), SHROVE (shrōv), *p. p.* SHRIV'EN (shrĭv'n), SHRIVED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SHRIV'ING. To hear the confession of; confess and absolve; confess (one's self). — **shriv'er** (shrĭv'ēr), *n.*

shriv'el (shrĭv'el), *v. i. & t.* To draw into wrinkles; shrink.

shroud (shrōud), *n.* The dress for the dead; winding sheet; that which covers or shelters like a shroud; one of the lateral, supporting ropes leading from the masthead. — *v. t.* To cover with a shroud; hide; veil.

shrove (shrōv), *pret.* of SHRIVE.

Shrove Sunday. Quinquagesima Sunday.

Shrove'tide' (shrōv'tĭd'), *n.* The days (of preparatory confession) immediately before Ash Wednesday; sometimes, Shrove Tuesday.

Shrove Tuesday. The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday.

shrub (shrŭb), *n.* A beverage of vegetable acid, esp. lemon juice, and sugar, usually with spirit.

shrub, n. A woody-stemmed perennial plant distinguished from a tree chiefly by its low stature and by having several or many primary stems arising at or near the ground; a bush.

shrub'ber-y (shrŭb'ēr-ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERIES (-ĭz). A growth of shrubs; shrubs collectively; a plantation of shrubs.

shrub'by (shrŭb'by), *a.; -BI-ER* (-ĭ-ēr); -BI-EST. Full of shrubs; of the nature of or like a shrub. — **shrub'bi-ness, n.**

shrug (shrŭg), *v. t. & i.* To draw up or contract (the shoulders), esp. in dislike, dread, doubt, etc. — *n.* Act of shrugging.

shruk'en (shrŭŋk'n), *a.* Shriveled; atrophied.

shuck (shŭk), *n.* A shell, husk, or pod; outer covering of a nut; *U. S.*, shell of an oyster or clam. — *v. t.* To deprive of the shucks, or husks.

shud'der (shŭd'ēr), *v. i.* To tremble involuntarily; shiver; quake, esp. with fear, aversion, or cold. — *n.* A shuddering. — **shud'der-ing-ly, adv.**

shuf'fle (shŭf'fl), *v. t.* To shove one way and another; mix or rearrange by pushing or shoving, as the cards in a pack; remove or introduce by artificial confusion; move or perform with a shuffle, or dragging gait. — *v. i.* To shove; shuffle cards; change position;

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭŋk; then, thin; natŭre, verdŭre; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

shift ground; equivocate; cavil; make shift; proceed awkwardly or with difficulty; move in a slovenly, dragging manner; scuffle. — *n.* A shuffling; a trick; artifice; evasion; a slovenly, dragging motion or gait; scuffle.

shuf'le-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board on which a certain game is played by shoving pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game; a similar game played on board ship.

shuff'ler (shūf'lēr), *n.* One who shuffles; a scaup duck.

shun (shūn), *v. t.* To avoid; keep clear of; eschew. — **shun'ner**, *n.*

shunt (shūnt), *v. t.* To turn to one side; shift; specif., *Chiefly Eng.*, to switch (a car or train); to provide with, or place on, an electrical shunt. — *v. i.* To go or turn aside or off. — *n.* A shunting; *Chiefly Eng.*, on railroads, a switch; an electric conductor joining two points in a circuit to form a parallel circuit. — **shunt'er**, *n.*

shut (shūt), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SHUT; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SHUT'TING. To close to ingress or egress; forbid entrance into; bar; preclude; exclude; fold together; close up parts of. — *v. i.* To become closed.

shut (shūt), *a.* Closed or fastened; *Dial. Eng.* & *U. S.*, rid, clear, or free (with of). — *n.* Act or time of shutting; close.

shut'ter (shūt'ēr), *n.* One that shuts, or closes; a movable cover or screen for a window; blind; a removable cover or slide for closing an aperture. — *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a shutter or shutters.

shut'tle (-l), *n.* An instrument used in weaving for shooting the woof thread between the warp threads; the sliding thread holder in a sewing machine; a rotary or other device for a similar purpose. — *v. t.* & *i.* To move to and fro like a shuttle.

shut'tle-cock' (-kōk'), *n.* A cork, stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battle-dore for sport; also, the sport.

shy (shī), *v. t.* & *i.*; *SHIED* (shīd); *SHY'ING*. To throw sidewise with a jerk; fling. — *n.*; *pl.* SHIES (shīz). A side throw; fling; *Slang* or *Colloq.*, a fling or sneer; a trial; try.

shy (shī), *a.*; *SHY'ER* (shī'ēr) or *SHY'ER*; *SHY'EST* or *SHY'EST*. Easily frightened; timid; bashful; coy; disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; watchful; wary; suspicious; elusive. — **Syn.** Shrinking, diffident, modest.

shy, *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SHIED (shīd);

p. pr. & *vb. n.* SHY'ING. To start suddenly aside through fright or suspicion; — *esp.* of horses. — *n.*; *pl.* SHIES (shīz). A sudden start aside.

shy'ly, *adv.*, **shy'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

shy'ster (shī'stēr), *n.* A trickish knave; *esp.*, a knavish lawyer. *U. S.*

si (sē). The seventh of the syllables used in solmization; — applied to the seventh tone of a major scale.

Si'a-mese' (sī'ā-mēz'); -mēs'), *a.* & *n.*

sing. & *pl.* See -ESE.

Si-be'ri-an (sī-bē'ri-ān), *a.* & *n.* See -AN.

sib'i-lant (sīb'ī-lānt), *a.* Making, uttered with, or representing, a hissing sound; hissing. — *n.* Sibillant sound, letter, or symbol. — **sib'i-lance** (-lāns), *n.*

sib'i-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; hissing sound.

sib'yl (sīb'īl), *n.* A prophetess.

sib'yl-line (sīb'ī-līn; -līn), *a.* Pert. to the sibyls; prophetic; occult.

sic (sīk), *adv.* Thus; — sometimes inserted [*sic*] to note that an expression, spelling, etc., is just as given.

sic'ca-tive (sīk'ā-tīv), *a.* Drying; causing to dry. — *n.* That which promotes drying.

sice (sis; sīz). Var. of **SISE**, **six**.

Si-cil'i-an (sī-sīl'ī-ān; -yān), *a.* & *n.* See -AN.

sick (sīk), *a.* Affected with disease; ill; indisposed; having, or attended by, nausea; disordered; impaired; distempered; pining (with *for*); surfeited (with *of*); *Colloq.*, sickly; designed for, or put to, the use of a sick person.

sick'en (sīk'ēn), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become sick.

sick'ish, *a.* Somewhat sick, or nauseated; somewhat sickening.

sick'le (-l), *n.* An agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle.

sick'ly (-lī), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); **-LI-EST**. Somewhat sick; ailing; characteristic or indicative of sickness; producing disease; sickening; mawkish; disgusting; languid; pale. — **Syn.** Infirm, weakly, unhealthy. — *adv.* In a sick manner or condition; ill. — **sick'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

sick'ness, *n.* Diseased condition; illness; a malady; disease; ailment; nausea; qualmishness.

side (sīd), *n.* The margin, edge, or border; a longer edge as distinguished from shorter edges (called *ends*); a bounding line; one of the surfaces that limit a solid, *esp.* one of the longer surfaces; a face; outer portion as having a particular aspect; right or left part of the body; position of a person or party

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

regarded as opposed to another or others; a body of partisans; party; the cause which one maintains against another; a line of descent through one parent. — *a.* Of or pert. to a side, or the sides; lateral; indirect; oblique; incidental. — *v. i.* To embrace the opinions, or take the part, of one or of a party as opposed to another or others; — usually with *with*.

side'board' (sīd'bōrd'), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture for articles of table service.

side'long' (sīd'lōng'), *adv.* Laterally; obliquely; on the side. — *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect.

si-de're-al (sī-dē'rē-āl), *a.* Relating to the stars or constellations; astral; measured, as a day, by the apparent motion of fixed stars.

sid'er-ite (sīd'ēr-īt), *n.* Native ferrous carbonate, a valuable iron ore.

side'walk' (sīd'wōk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road; foot pavement.

sid'ing (sīd'ing), *n.* A short track connected with the main track.

si'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i.* To go or move with one side foremost; move sidewise.

siege (sēj), *n.* A besieging; state of being besieged; a continued attempt to gain possession.

si-en'na (sī-ēn'ā), *n.* An earthy substance, brownish yellow when raw and orange-red or reddish brown when burnt, much used as a pigment.

si-er'ra (ēr'ā), *n.* A range of mountains or hills rising in peaks or crags.

si-es'ta (sī-ēs'tā), *n.* A midday or after-dinner nap.

sieve (siv), *n.* A utensil with meshes for separating coarse particles from the finer ones.

sift (sift), *v. t.* To separate with or as with a sieve; pass through or as through a sieve; examine critically or minutely. — **sift'er**, *n.*

sigh (sī), *v. i.* To make a deep, audible respiration, esp. from fatigue, grief, sorrow, etc.; lament; grieve, or yearn (often with *for*); make a sound like sighing, as the wind. — *v. t.* To exhale (the breath) in sighs; express by sighs. — *n.* Act of sighing. — **sigh'er**, *n.*

sight (sit), *n.* Power or act of seeing; vision; view; that which is seen; a view; a spectacle; a show; visibility; range of vision; inspection; opportunity for investigation; mental view; opinion; judgment; a device, as a point, to guide the eye, as in aiming; an aim or observation taken by means of a sight or sights;

Colloq., a great number, quantity, or sum. — *v. t.* To get sight of; see; look at through or as through a sight; look at with care; direct by means of a sight or sights; equip with sights; adjust the sights of. — *v. i.* To take aim by a sight; look carefully in a given direction.

sight'less, *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

sight'ly, *a.* Pleasing to the sight.

sig'moid (sig'moid), *a.* Curved like the letter S, or Greek sigma [s].

sign (sin), *n.* That by which anything is represented; mark; token; type; an event considered as showing the will of a god or of God; a miracle; wonder; an action or gesture expressive of a thought, command, or wish; a lettered board or the like placed to advertise a business, etc.; one of the 12 divisions of the ecliptic or zodiac. They orig. bore the

NO.	NAME & SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS
1	Aries , Ram	♈ Mar. 20
2	Taurus , Bull	♉ Apr. 20
3	Gemini , Twins	♊ May 20
4	Cancer , Crab	♋ June 21
5	Leo , Lion	♌ July 22
6	Virgo , Virgin	♍ Aug. 22
7	Libra , Balance	♎ Sept. 22
8	Scorpio , Scorpion	♏ Oct. 23
9	Sagittarius , Archer	♐ Nov. 23
10	Capricornus , Goat	♑ Dec. 21
11	Aquarius , Water Bearer	♒ Jan. 20
12	Pisces , Fishes	♓ Feb. 19

Signs of the Zodiac.

names of the constellations in the several divisions of the zodiac; now, owing to precession of the equinoxes, the constellation Aries is in the sign Taurus, Taurus in Gemini, etc.; a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them, as +, −, ÷, etc.; an abbreviation or conventional mark having a fixed meaning, as √. — *v. t.* To represent by a sign; signify; affix a signature to; convey formally (usually with *away*); engage by securing the signature of. — *v. i.* To make a sign or signal; write one's name, esp. in token of assent or obligation.

sig'nal (sig'nāl), *n.* A sign made to give notice of something, as of a command or danger. — *a.* Noticeable; extraordinary; memorable; notable; conspicuous. — *v. t.* & *i.* To communicate by signals; notify by a signal or signals. — **sig'nal-ly**, *adv.*

sig'nal-ize (-īz), *v. t.* To make signal, or noteworthy.

sig'na-to-ry (sig'nā-tō-rī), *a.* Signifying;

örn. ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

joining in a signature. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). A signer; subscriber.

sig'na-ture (sig'ná-tŭr), *n.* A person's name written by himself; autograph; the sign (one or more sharps or flats) placed after the musical clef at the beginning of a staff to designate the key; a sign placed after the key signature to indicate the time.

sign'er (sin'ēr), *n.* One who signs.

sig'net (sig'nēt), *n.* A seal, esp. that used by the British sovereign in sealing private letters and certain grants; impression of a seal, or signet.

sig-nif'i-cance (sig-nif'ī-kāns), *n.* Quality or state of being significant; expressiveness; meaning; import; importance; weight.

sig-nif'i-cant (-kānt), *a.* Fitted or designed to signify something; having a meaning; important; momentous. — **sig-nif'i-cant-ly**, *adv.*

sig-ni-fi-ca'tion (sig'nī-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* A signifying or making known; thing signified; meaning of a sign, character, etc.

sig'ni-fy (sig'nī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To show by a sign; make known; express; mean; import. — **Syn.** Manifest, declare, intimate, denote, mean. — *v. i.* To have meaning; matter.

si'gnior (sēn'yēr), *n.* Sir; Mr.; — English form of the Italian *signor* and the Spanish *señor*.

si'gnor (sē'nyör), *n.* [It.] A signore (see SIGNORE); a lord or gentleman, esp. an Italian of distinction or rank.

si'gno-ra (sē-nyō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* -RE (-rā). [It.] Madam; Mrs.; — a title of address or respect among Italians.

si'gno-re (sē-nyō'rā), *n.*; *pl.* -RI (-rē). [It.] Sir; Mr.; — a title of address or respect among Italians. When used before a person's name the form is **signor**.

si'gno-ri'na (sē'nyō-rē'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -RINE (-nā). [It.] Miss; — diminutive of *Signora*.

si'gno-ri'no (-nō), *n.*; *pl.* SIGNORINI (-nē). [It.] Young gentleman; master; — diminutive of *signore*.

si'lage (sī'lāj), *n.* Fodder, usually finely cut, preserved by compressing it in a silo, pit, or stack while green.

si'lence (sī'lēns), *n.* State of keeping or being silent; muteness; oblivion; obscurity; secrecy; absence of sound or noise; absolute or general stillness. — *v. t.* To compel to silence; stop the noise of; cause to cease hostile firing, esp. by return fire; put to rest; quiet. —

si'lence-er (-lən-sēr), *n.*

si'lent (sī'lēnt), *a.* Making no utterance; mute; taciturn; free from sound or

noise; still; unexpressed; not pronounced, as *e* in *fire*. — **Syn.** Taciturn, reticent, reserved. — **si'lent-ly**, *adv.* — **si'lent-ness**, *n.*

si-le'si-a (sī-lē'shī-ā; -shā), *n.* A kind of linen cloth; a twilled cotton fabric.

si'lex (sī'lēks), *n.* Silica, esp. in the form of quartz, etc.

sil'hou-ette' (sīl'ōō-ēt'), *n.* An outline figure of an object filled in, usually with black; a profile of this kind, as in a shadow. — *v. t.* To represent by a silhouette; — chiefly in *p. p.*

sil'i-ca (sīl'ī-kā), *n.* Silicon dioxide, occurring naturally as quartz and opal.

sil'i-cate (-kāt), *n.* A salt or ester of any of the silicic acids.

si-li'ceous (sī-līsh'ūs), *a.* Pert. to, containing, or like, flint or silica.

si-li'e'ic (-lī'sh'ik), *a.* Pert. to, derived from, or containing, silica or silicon.

si-li'ci-um (sī-līsh'ī-ūm; -lī's-), *n.* Silicon.

sil'i-con (sīl'ī-kōn), *n.* A nonmetal abundant (combined) in nature, and, next to oxygen, the chief elementary constituent of the earth's crust (Symbol, Si).

silk (sīlk), *n.* A fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvae, usually to form a nest, or cocoon; esp., that of certain caterpillars (silkworms), used for weaving into fabrics; thread or fabric made of it; the fiber produced by certain spiders or mollusks; the silky styles on an ear of Indian corn.

silk'en (sīl'k'n), *a.* Of or pert. to, or resembling, silk; silky; soft; delicate; smooth; dressed in silk; luxurious.

silk'i-ness (sīl'kī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being silky.

silk'worm' (sīl'wōrm'), *n.* The larva of any of certain moths, which spins a strong silk in forming its cocoon.

silk'y (sīl'ki), *a.*; **SILK'I-ER** (-kī-ēr); -I-EST. Of, pertaining to, or like, silk; soft and smooth; silken.

sill (sīl), *n.* Basis; foundation; esp., a horizontal piece forming the lowest member of a frame or supporting a structure; threshold; the lowest piece in a window frame.

sil'la-bub (sīl'ā-bŭb), *n.* A dish made by mixing wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd; sweetened cream flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth.

sil'ly (sīl'ī), *a.*; -LI-ER (-lī-ēr); -LI-EST. Weak in intellect; foolish; witless; simple; unwise; absurd; stupid. — **sil'li-ly** (-lī-lī), *adv.* — **sil'li-ness**, *n.*

si'lō (sī'lō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lōz). A pit or vat for green fodder to be converted into silage.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā, ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll, ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

silt (silt), *n.* Mud or fine earth suspended in water; a deposit of such mud or earth. — *v. t. & i.* To choke or obstruct with silt. — **silt'y** (sil'tī), *a.*

sil'van (sil'vān), *a.* Of or pert. to woods or groves; woody; rustic.

sil'ver (sil'ver), *n.* A ductile, sonorous white metal (Symbol, *Ag*, for *argentum*); silver coin; money; silverware; color of silver. — *a.* Made of silver; silvery; white; giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear; of or pert. to silver. — *v. t.* To coat with silver; coat with a substance like silver; polish like silver; make hoary, or white, like silver.

sil'ver-i-ness (-i-nēs), *n.* See -NESS.

sil'ver-ing, *n.* Act of covering with a film of silver; the film so laid on.

sil'ver-ly, *adv.* Like silver.

sil'vern (-vēr), *a.* Silvery. *Poetic.*

sil'ver-y (-ī), *a.* Resembling silver; grayish white and lustrous; covered with silver; soft and clear in sound.

sim'i-an (sīm'i-ān), *a.* Apelike. — *n.* Any monkey or ape, esp. an anthropoid.

sim'i-lar (-lār), *a.* Nearly corresponding; having a general likeness; of the same shape, differing only in size and position. — **sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.*

sim'i-lar'i-ty (-lār'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Quality or state of being similar; likeness; a point in which things are similar.

sim'i-le (sīm'i-lē), *n.; pl. -LES* (-lēz). A figure of speech which likens two different things in one or more aspects; an imaginative comparison.

si-mil'i-tude (si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* Similarity; likeness; simile; facsimile.

sim'mer (sim'mēr), *v. i. & t.* To boil gently; cook in liquid heated almost or just to boiling.

sim'o-ni'a-cal (sīm'ō-nī'-ā-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or guilty of, simony.

sim'o-ny (sīm'ō-nī), *n.* Traffic in what is sacred; crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

si-moom' (si-mōom'), *n.* A hot, dry, violent, dust-laden wind that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, etc.

sim'per (sim'pēr), *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner. — *n.* A silly smile; smirk. — **sim'per-ing-ly**, *adv.*

simple (-p'l), *a.; -PLER* (-plēr); -PLEST. Single; uncompounded; uncombined; elementary; free from intricacy; easy; plain; unadorned; not luxurious; humble; undesigning; sincere; artless; unaffected; straightforward; ignorant; of but moderate understanding; foolish; silly; proceeding from ignorance, weakness of mind, etc.; insignificant; mere.

— *n.* Something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal plant. — **sim'ple-ness**, *n.*

simple machine. Any of six (or more) mechanisms formerly considered elements composing all machines: (1) *lever*, (2) *wheel and axle*, (3) *pulley*, (4) *inclined plane*, (5) *wedge*, (6) *screw*; also, by some, the *jointed link*, or *toggle joint*, and the *hydraulic press*.

sim'ple-ton (sīm'p'l-tūn), *n.* A foolish or silly person.

sim'plex (-plēks), *a.* In telegraphy, pert. to a system in which only one message is sent over a line at a time.

sim'plic'i-ty (sīm-plis'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Quality or state of being simple; clearness; plainness; artlessness; silliness; folly.

sim'pli-fy (sīm'pli-fī), *v. t.; -FIED* (-fid); -FY'ING. To make simple; show an easier way of doing, making, etc. — **sim'pli-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shūn), *n.*

sim'ply (sīm'plī), *adv.* In a simple manner or state; merely; plainly; without art or subtlety; foolishly.

sim'u-la'crum (sīm'ū-lā'krūm), *n.; L. pl. -LACRA* (-krā). An image; phantom or shadowy likeness of something; vague, unreal semblance; a sham.

sim'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Feigned; pretended. — (-lāt), *v. t.* To counterfeit; feign; imitate. — **sim'u-la'tor** (sīm'ū-lā'tēr), *n.*

sim'u-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of simulating; feigning.

si'mul-ta'ne-ous (sī'mūl-tā'nē-ūs; sīm'-ūl-), *a.* Existing, happening, or done, at the same time. — **si'mul-ta-ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness**, **si'mul-ta-ne'i-ty** (-tā-nē'i-tī), *n.*

sin (sīn), *n.* Transgression of the law of God; iniquity; an offense; misdemeanor. — *v. i.* To violate the divine law by actual transgression or by neglect; violate any rule of duty; violate human rights, law, or propriety; transgress. — *v. t.* To do or commit sinfully; commit (a sin); effect, bring about, etc., by a sin or sins.

sin'a-pism (sīn'-ā-piz'm), *n.* A plaster or poultice containing mustard.

since (sīns), *adv.* From a definite past time until now; subsequent to a certain past time and before the present; ago, or in the time past (Some critics object to this usage). — *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after. — *conj.* From and after the time when; seeing that; because.

sin-cere' (sīn-sēr'), *a.* Genuine; true; real. — **Syn.** Honest, unfeigned, un-

ŭrn, ŭp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

affected, frank, upright. — **sin-cere'-ly**, *adv.* — **sin-cer'i-ty** (sîn-sēr'ī-tī), *n.*
sin'ci-put (sîn'sī-pūt), *n.* Forehead; upper half of the skull.
si'ne (sī'nē), *prep.* [L.] Without.
sine (sîn), *n.* The ratio to the radius of the circle of the perpendicular from one end of an arc to the diameter through the other end; in respect to any given angle in a right-angled triangle, the ratio of the side opposite the angle to the hypotenuse of the triangle.
si'ne-cure (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* An ecclesiastical benefice without the care of souls; any office or position requiring little or no responsibility or active service. — **si'ne-cur-ism** (-kūr-iz-m), *n.* — **si'ne-cur-ist** (-kūr-ist), *n.*
sin'ew (sîn'ū), *n.* A tendon; strength; nervous energy; that which supplies strength or power.
sin'ew-y (sîn'ū-ī), *a.* Pert. to, consisting of, or like, a sinew or sinews; nervous; vigorous; tough.
sin'ful (sîn'fūl), *a.* Tainted with sin; wicked; unholy.
sing (sîng), *v. i.; pret.* SANG (săng) OR SUNG (sūng); *p. p.* SUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SING'ING. To utter vocal sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations; produce harmonious or pleasing sounds, as a brook; make a small, shrill sound; hum; ring; relate or celebrate something in poetry. — *v. t.* To utter with musical inflections or modulations; chant; intone; celebrate in song or in verse; express enthusiastically; dispatch, force, influence, etc., by or as by song.
singe (sînj), *v. t.* To burn superficially; scorch; remove the nap of (cloth), or the down of (a fowl, etc.), by exposing to burning heat. — *n.* A burning of the surface; slight burn.
sing'er (sîn'jēr), *n.* One that sings.
sing'er (sîng'ēr), *n.* One that sings.
Sing'ha-lese' (sîn'gā-lēz'; -lēš'), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the principal race (of a mixed Aryan and Dravidian stock) of Ceylon, or their language. — *n.; sing. & pl.*, a member of the Singha-lese race.
sin'gle (sîn'g'l), *a.* One only; individual; separate; alone; unmarried; pert. to one only; private; performed by one, or one on each side; pure; unmixed; simple; sincere; artless; of low strength or richness; having only the normal number of petals or rays. — *v. t.* To select (one) from among a number; choose out from others; — usually with *out* or *from*. — *n.* A unit; one; a contest in which one

individual competes with another (often used in *pl.*).
sin'gle-foot', *n.* A horse's gait in which each foot strikes singly, with alternately one and two feet on the ground.
sin'gle-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being single.
sin'gle-ton (-tūn), *n.* In certain card games, as whist, a card which is the only one of its suit held at the deal.
sin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* A whippetree.
sin'gly (-glī), *adv.* Individually; severally; as or by a single individual or unit.
sin'g-song' (sîn'g-sōng'), *n.* Verse marked by monotonous cadence; doggerel; a monotonously rhythmical tone. — *a.* Having a monotonous cadence or rhythm.
sin'gu-lar (sîn'gū-lār), *a.* Considered by itself; individual; each; denoting one person or thing (opp. to *dual* and *plural*); separate from others; alone; unique; unparallelled; unusual; strange; eminent; exceptional; odd; whimsical. — **Syn.** Unexampled, extraordinary, remarkable, peculiar, eccentric, fantastic. — *n.* The singular number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form. — **sin'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*
sin'gu-lar'i-ty (-lār'ī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). Quality or state of being singular; singular person, thing, act, etc.; peculiarity.
Sin'ha-lese' (sîn'hā-lēz'; -lēš'). Var. of SINGHALESE.
sin'is-ter (sîn'is-tēr), *a.* On the left; left; appearing or observed on the left, and hence, inauspicious; evil; wrong; dishonest; corrupt; indicating lurking evil or harm.
sink (sînk), *v. i.; pret.* SANK (sănk), OR SUNK (sūnk); *p. p.* SUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SINK'ING. To fall; descend lower and lower; subside; fail in strength; decline; degenerate; fall in pitch or tone; penetrate; enter so as to impress lastingly; become or appear hollow or depressed. — **Syn.** Drop, droop, lower, decrease. — *v. t.* To cause to sink; immerse; submerge; lower; degrade; debase; destroy; reduce or extinguish by payment; ignore; excavate downward; place or fix in a depression so made. — *n.* A drain to carry off filthy water; a cess-pool; a shallow vessel connected with a drain, as in a kitchen.
sink'er (sînk'ēr), *n.* One that sinks; weight, as on a fishline.
sin'ner (sîn'ēr), *n.* One that sins; incorrigible transgressor.
Si-nol'o-gy (sī-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* That branch of systematized knowledge which treats

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, đccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recđnt, makēr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cđnnect; ūse, ūnite,

of the Chinese, their language, literature, etc. — **Si-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.*
sin'ter (sĭn'tĕr), *n.* Any of certain porous or vesicular, esp. siliceous or calcareous, deposits.
sin'u-ate (-ŭ-ăt), *a.* Sinuous; wavy; having the margin wavy with strong indentations. — (-ăt), *v. i.* To wind; be sinuous. — **sin'u-a'tion** (-ă'shŭn), *n.*
sin'u-os'i-ty (sĭn'ŭ-ôs'i-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Sinuous quality or state; bend.
sin'u-ous (sĭn'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* Bending in and out; winding. — **sin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*
si'nus (sĭ'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. SINUS, E. SINUSES (-ĕz). A hollow, bend, or fold; bay; recess; depression.
sip (sĭp), *v. t.* To drink in small quantities or little by little. — *v. i.* To take a sip or sips. — *n.* Act of sipping; a small draft taken with the lips; slight taste.
si'phon (sĭ'fŏn), *n.* A pipe or tube bent to form two unequal legs, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level over an intermediate elevation by atmospheric pressure. — *v. t.* To convey, or draw off, by a siphon. — **si'phon-age** (-fŏn-ăj), *n.*
sir (sĭr), *n.* A title prefixed to the Christian name of a knight or baronet; a respectful title used in addressing a man without using his name.
sir-dar' (sĕr-dăr'), *n.* In India, a native chief or a high military officer; in Turkey, Egypt, etc., a commander in chief, esp. of the Anglo-Egyptian army.
sire (sĭr), *n.* A title of respect formerly used in addressing superiors, now only in addressing a sovereign; father; the male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse or a dog. — *v. t.* To beget; — used esp. of stallions.
si'rĕn (sĭ'rĕn), *n.* [*Also cap.*] One of a group of sea nymphs (usually three) fabled to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and by their singing to lure mariners to destruction; an enticing, dangerous woman; also, a woman who sings sweetly; apparatus producing musical tones by rapid interruption of a current of air, steam, or the like by a perforated rotating disk.
si-re'ni-an (sĭ-rĕ-nĭ-ăn), *n.* Any of an order (*Sirenia*) of aquatic herbivorous mammals, as the manatee, dugong, etc.
Sir'i-us (sĭr'i-ŭs), *n.* The Dog Star, the brightest star in the heavens.
sir'loin' (sŭr'loin'), *n.* A loin of beef, or a part of a loin; esp., *U. S.*, the part next behind the part yielding the choicer cuts often called *porterhouse steaks*.
si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'ŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-ŏz). A hot, dust-laden wind blowing north

from the deserts of northern Africa; any hot wind of cyclonic origin, blowing from arid or hot regions.

sir'rah (sĭr'ă), *n.* A term of address (usually to a man or boy) used in anger, contempt, etc. *Archaic.*

sir'up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.* Any concentrated solution of sugar. — **sir'up-y** (-ŭp-i), *a.*

si-sal' hemp (sĕ-săl'; sĭs'ăl; sĭ'săl). Any of several agaves or their strong white fiber.

sise (sĭs), *n.* In dicing, the number six; also, the cast of six.

sis'kin (sĭs'kin), *n.* A small, sharp-billed Old World finch.

sis'ter (sĭs'tĕr), *n.* A female person or, by extension, animal, considered in relation to another having the same parents (**whole sister**), or one parent only in common (**half sister**); a woman closely associated with another or others, as in the same sisterhood, faith, order, etc.

sis'ter-hood (-hŏd), *n.* State or relation of being a sister; sisters, collectively; a society of women united in one faith or order.

sis'ter-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW (sĭs'tĕrz-). Sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother.

sis'ter-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a sister.

Sis'tine (sĭs'tĕn; -tĭn), *a.* Of or pert. to any of the popes named Sixtus.

Sistine Madonna. A famous madonna, now in Dresden, painted by Raphael for the church of St. Sixtus at Piacenza, Italy.

sis'trum (sĭs'trŭm), *n.* A kind of metallic instrument shaken to make it jingle; — used esp. in the worship of Isis.

sit (sit), *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SAT; *p. pr.* & *vb.* sitTING. To rest on the haunches or buttocks; perch; rest with the feet drawn up, as birds; remain in repose or inactivity; be situated; lie, rest, or bear (with *on*); be adjusted; fit; brood; incubate; hold a relative position; have direction; occupy a place as a member of an official body; hold a session; pose, as for one's picture. — *v. t.* To sit on, as a horse; cause to be seated; seat.

site (sit), *n.* Place where anything is, or is to be, fixed.

sit'ter (sit'ĕr), *n.* One that sits.

sit'ting, *n.* Act or posture of one that sits; a seat in a church, theater, etc.; a session, as of a court; incubation; number of eggs incubated by a fowl at one time. — *a.* Being in the state or position of one that sits; pert. to, or used in or for, sitting.

sit'u-at'ed (sit'ŭ-ăt'ĕd), *a.* Having a site; located.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sit'-u-a'tion (sīt'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Manner or position in which a thing is placed; locality; site; position as to circumstances; state; condition; state or relation of affairs at a moment of action, as in a drama; position of employment; place; office. — **Syn.** Seat, station, post, case, plight.

sitz bath (sīts), *a.* A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; a bath so taken; a hip bath.

six (siks), *a.* One more than five; — a cardinal number. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than five; six units or objects.

six'fold' (sīks'föld'), *a.* Six times as much or as many.

six'pence (-pēns), *n.; pl.* -PENCES (-sēz). The sum of six pence; an English silver coin of this value.

six'pen'ny (-pēn'ī), *a.* Of the value of, or costing, sixpence; of trifling worth; cheap; trashy.

six'teen' (sīks'tēn'; sīks'tēn'), *a.* Fifteen and one more; — a cardinal number. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than fifteen; sixteen units or objects.

six-teen'mo (sīks-tēn'mō), *n.; pl.* -MOS (-mōz). = SEXTODECIMO.

six'teenth' (sīks'tēnth'; sīks'tēnth'), *a.* Next in order after the fifteenth; being one of sixteen equal parts of a whole. — *n.* A sixteenth part, unit, or object; in music, an interval of two octaves and a second. — **sixteenth note**, a semi-quaver. It has one half the length of a crotchet or quarter note.

sixth (sīksth), *a.* Next in order after the fifth; being one of six equal parts of a whole. — *n.* A sixth part, unit, or object; in music, an interval of six diatonic degrees; a tone at this interval, or the sixth tone of a scale, counting upwards.

sixth'ly, *adv.* of SIXTH. See -LY.

six'ty (sīks'tī), *a.* Six times ten; three-score; — a cardinal number. — *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects. — **six'ti-eth** (-tī-ēth), *a. & n.*

siz'a-ble (sīz'ā-b'l), *a.* Of suitable size; usually, of considerable bulk.

siz'ar (sīz'ēr), *n.* In the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, a student, who, having passed a certain examination, is exempted from certain college fees and charges. He formerly waited on table.

size (sīz), *n.* A glutinous material for glazing paper, fiber, plaster, etc. — *v. t.* To cover or prepare with size.

size, *n.* Extent of surface or volume; relative proportions or magnitude; magnitude; a conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, etc. — **Syn.** Bulk, volume, area.

siz'ing (sīz'ing), *n.* Size (the glutinous material).

siz'zle (sīz'z'l), *v. i.; -ZLED* (-'ld); -ZLING (-ling). To hiss; shrivel up with a hissing sound. — *n.* A hissing sound, as of something frying. *Both Dial. Eng., Colloq., or U. S.*

skald. Var. of 1st SCALD.

skat (skāt), *n.* A three-handed card game played with 32 cards.

skate (skāt), *n.* Any of numerous rays (fishes).

skate (skāt), *n.* A metallic runner with a frame fitting the sole of a shoe, for gliding on ice; a roller skate. — *v. i.* To glide on skates. — **skat'er** (skāt'ēr), *n.*

skean (skēn), *n.* A dagger; dirk.

ske-dad'dle (skē-dād'l), *v. i.* To flee as in panic; run away. *Colloq.*

skee (skē), *n.* Var. of SKI.

skeg (skēg), *n.* The after part of the keel of a vessel, or a part in extension of the keel, upon which the rudder rests.

skain (skān), *n.* A quantity of yarn, thread, silk, etc., put up after it is taken from the reel, usually in a sort of knot.

skel'e-ton (skēl'ē-tān), *n.* The bones collectively; bony or more or less rigid framework of an animal body; framework or outline of anything. — *a.* Consisting of or resembling a skeleton. — **skel'e-tal** (-tāl), *a.*

skeleton key. A key with much of the part that enters the lock fled away so as to avoid the wards, and thus enable it to open a number of locks as a master key.

skep'tic (skēp'tīk), *n.* One whose attitude is critically inquiring or is characterized by doubt; one who believes in or practices skepticism. — **Syn.** Unbeliever, doubter.

skep'tic (skēp'tīk), **skep'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a skeptic or skepticism.

skep'ti-cism (-tī-sīz'm), *n.* A doubting state of mind; the doctrine that all knowledge is uncertain; the method of suspended judgment, destructive criticism, or systematic doubt; doubt of Christianity.

sker'ry (skēr'ī), *n.; pl.* -RIES (-īz). A rocky isle; a reef. *Scot.*

sketch (skēch), *n.* An outline; rough draft; a simply constructed literary composition. — *v. t.* To outline; make a rough draft of. — *v. i.* To make a sketch or sketches. — **sketch'er**, *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

sketch'y (-ī), *a.* Like a sketch; roughly outlined. — **sketch'i-ly** (skéch'ī-lī), *adv.* — **sketch'i-ness**, *n.*
skew (skū), *a.* Turned to one side (chiefly technical); not symmetrical. — *n.* A twist; turn; distortion. — *v. i.* To walk or move obliquely; go sidling; look obliquely; squint. — *v. t.* To cause to take an oblique position or direction; distort; form in an oblique way.
skew'bald' (-böld'), *a.* Of horses, etc., marked with spots and patches of white and some other color.
skew'er (skū'ēr), *n.* A pin for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form. — *v. t.* To fasten with or as with skewers.
ski (skē), *n.; pl.* SKI (skē) or SKIS (skēz). One of a pair of long strips of hard wood bound one on each foot and used for gliding over snow. — *v. i.* To use ski.
ski'a-graph (ski'ā-gráf), *n.* A shadow-like image or picture made on a sensitive surface, esp. by Röntgen rays.
ski-ag'ra-phy (ski-äg'rā-flī), *n.* The art of projecting or delineating shadows or of making skiagraphs.
skid (skid), *n.* A shoe or clog placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a hill; a bar, rail, etc., used in pairs or sets to form a way on which something may be slid or rolled; usually in *pl.*, a wooden fender hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling cargo, etc.; act of skidding. — *v. t.* To check, drag, etc., with or on a skid or skids. — *v. i.* To slide without rotating (of a wheel); slip sideways on the road (esp. of an automobile).
skiff (skif), *n.* A light rowboat.
skil'ful, skil'ful-ly, etc. Vars. of SKILLFUL, SKILLFULLY, etc.
skill (skil), *n.* Knowledge of, and expertness in, execution or performance; practical ability in art, science, etc.; expertness; aptitude; dexterity.
skilled (skild), *a.* Having skill.
skil'let (skil'ēt), *n.* A kind of small metal vessel with a handle; a stewpan, or, *U. S.*, a frying pan.
skill'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Having or displaying skill; expert. — **Syn.** Dexterous, adroit, deft, clever, apt, proficient, skilled. — **skill'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **skill'ful-ness**, *n.*
skim (skīm), *a.* Skimmed; as, skim milk.
skim, *v. t.* To clear (a liquid) from scum or floating substance; take off by or as by skimming; pass swiftly or lightly over; read or examine superficially and rapidly; skip or ricochet. — *v. i.* To pass lightly or hastily; glide along; be-

come coated with a film or scum; skip or ricochet over a surface, as of water.
skim'mer (-ēr), *n.* One that skims; esp., a utensil for skimming liquids.

skimp (skimp), *v. t.* To slight; do carelessly; also, to scrimp. — *v. i.* To be parsimonious. — *a.* Scanty; meager. — **skimp'y** (skim'pī), *a.*; **skimp'i-er** (-pī-ēr); -I-EST. *All Dial. or Collog.*

skin (skin), *n.* The integument, or hide, of an animal; integument of an animal as separated from the body, specif. that of a small animal, as a calf or sheep, as distinguishing from the *hide* of a large animal; a vessel of skin to hold liquids; outermost layer of anything; rind, husk, peel, etc. — *v. t.* To strip the skin from; flay; peel; **Skang**, strip of money or property; fleece. — *v. i.* To become covered with skin.

skin'flint' (-flint'), *n.* A miser; niggard.
skink (skīnk), *n.* Any of a large group of lizards, mostly small, with stout scales.

skin'ny (skīn'ī), *a.*; -NI-ER (-ī-ēr); -NI-EST. Of the nature of or like skin; chiefly of skin; thin. — **skin'ni-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

skip (skip), *v. i.* To move with leaps and bounds; move with light dancing motion; caper; pass from point to point omitting the intervals, as in writing, speaking, etc.; pass without notice or attention (often with *over*); ricochet. — **Syn.** Trip, hop, jump, leap, bound. — *v. t.* To leap lightly over; pass over or by without notice; omit; miss; cause to ricochet. *Collog.*

skip (skip); *n.* A light leap or bound; esp., a gait made up of alternating hops and steps; a passing over; omission.

skip'jack' (skip'jāk'), *n.* Any of various fishes that jump above, or play at, the surface of the water, as the bonito, saury, bluefish, etc.

skip'per (skip'ēr), *n.* One that skips; the saury or other allied fish; a larva that infests cheese, ham, etc.; any of various small insects resembling butterflies, but in structure more like moths.

skip'per, *n.* The master of a fishing or small trading vessel; *Collog.*, the master of any vessel.

skir'mish (skūr'mish), *v. i.* To engage in a skirmish. — *n.* A slight fight in war, usually incidental to larger movements; slight contest; brisk preliminary conflict. — **skir'mish-er** (-ēr), *n.*

skirt (skūrt), *n.* The lower, hanging part of a coat, dress, etc.; a separate outer garment for women or girls covering the body from the waist down; a petti-

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

coat; border; margin. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with a skirt; surround; border. — *v. i.* To be on the border; move along the edge. — **skirt'er**, *n.*

skit (skít), *n.* A short literary composition, esp. one involving humor or satire; a sketch.

skit'tish (-ish), *a.* Easily frightened; shy; restive; capricious. — **skit'tish-ly**, *adv.* — **skit'tish-ness**, *n.*

skit'tles (-'tíz), *n. pl.* A game, resembling ninepins, played by throwing wooden disks at the pins.

skive (skív), *v. t.* To cut off, as leather, in thin pieces; pare.

skiv'er (skív'ër), *n.* A cheap, strong leather, made of the grain side of a split sheepskin, tanned in sumac.

sku'a (skú'á), *n.* A jaeger.

skulk (skülk), *v. i.* To hide, or get out of the way, sneakily. — *n.* One that skulks; an idle, good-for-nothing fellow. — **skulk'er**, *n.*

skull (skül), *n.* The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate; cranium and immovably united parts.

skull'cap (skül'káp'), *n.* A close-fitting cap; esp., a light brimless cap for indoor wear.

skunk (skünk), *n.* A common mammal of temperate North America, allied to the weasels. It can eject a secretion of a very offensive odor.

sky (skī), *n.; pl. SKIES* (skīz). The upper atmosphere; region of clouds, storms, etc.; the weather; heavens; firmament; heaven. — *v. t.*; **SKIED** (skid) or **SKYED**; **SKY'ING** (skī'ing). To hang (a picture on exhibition) in the top row, — an unfavorable place. *Colloq.*

sky'lark (skī'lärk'), *n.* The common Old World lark, noted for its song uttered in almost perpendicular flight.

sky'lark, *v. i.* To run about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolic boisterously.

sky'light (-lit'), *n.* A window in a roof, ceiling, etc.

sky'rock'et (skī'rök'ët), *n.* A rocket that explodes high in the air.

sky'sail (skī'sāl'; *naut.* skī's'l), *n.* The sail set next above the royal.

sky'scrap'er (-skrāp'ër), *n.* A very tall building; — used esp. of the high buildings characteristic of some American cities.

slab (sláb), *n.* A thick plate or slice of anything; outside piece sawed from a log; *Baseball Slang*, the pitcher's plate.

slab'ber (sláb'ër; slöb'-), *v. i. & t. & n.* Slobber.

slack (slák), *a.* Slow; sluggish; not using due care; remiss; inattentive; wanting in activity; dull; lax; not tense; weak;

unnerved; unstrung; underdone; insufficiently treated. — **Syn.** Loose, relaxed. — *n.* Part that hangs loose, without strain. — *adv.* Slackly.

slack (slák), *n.* Small coal; culm.

slack (slák), **slack'en** (-'n), *v. i. & t.* To slow down; loosen; retard; slack.

slack'ly, *adv.*, **slack'ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.

slag (slág), *n.* Dross or scoria of a metal; cinder; scoria of a volcano.

slag'gy (-l), *a.* Pert. to, like, or containing, slag.

slain (slän), *p. p.* of **SLAY**.

slake (slāk), *v. t. & i.* To slaken; retard; allay; quench; mix (lime) with water.

slam (slām), *v. t. & i.* To shut violently; bang; put in or on some place or strike forcibly and noisily. — *n.* Act of one that slams, or shock or noise so made.

slan'der (slän'dër), *n.* Defamation; a false defamatory oral report. — *v. t.* To utter slander against; defame. — **Syn.** Calumniate, vilify, malign, belie, reproach. — **slan'der-er** (-ër), *n.*

slan'der-ous (-üs), *a.* Given to or uttering slander; of the nature of slander; calumnious. — **slan'der-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **slan'der-ous-ness**, *n.*

slang (släng), *n.* Language consisting either of new words or phrases, often of the vagrant or illiterate classes, or of ordinary words or phrases in arbitrary senses, and having a conventional but vulgar or inelegant use; the jargon of a particular class. — **slang'i-ly** (-i-lī), *adv.* — **slang'i-ness**, *n.* — **slang'y** (släng'ī), *a.*; **SLANG'I-ER**; **-I-EST**.

slank (slänk), *pret. & p. p.* of **SLINK**.

slant (slánt), *v. i. & t.* To turn or incline from a right line or a level; slope. — *n.* A slanting direction or plane. — *a.* Oblique.

slant'ing, *p. a.* Oblique; sloping.

slap (sláp), *n.* A blow, esp. one from or as from the open hand; also, a rebuff; insult. — *v. t.* To subject to a slap; *Colloq.*, to slam. — *adv.* Suddenly; instantly. *Colloq.*

slap'dash' (-dāsh'), *a.* Carelessly violent or sudden; heedlessly impetuous. — **slap'dash'**, *adv. & n.*

slap'jack' (-jāk'), *n.* A griddlecake. *Dial. U. S.*

slash (slāsh), *v. t.* To cut by sweeping, esp. random, strokes; cut in long slits; gash. — *v. i.* To strike violently and at random, esp. with or as with an edged instrument; cut hastily and carelessly. — *n.* A slashing; gash; a cut. — **slash'er** (slāsh'ër), *n.*

slash'ing, *n.* Act of one that slashes;

äle, senâte, câre, âm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cönnect; üse, ûnite,

slash. — *a.* That cuts violently or at random; *Dial. or Slang*, huge.

slat (slăt), *n.* A thin, narrow bar of wood or metal; a lath.

slate (slăt), *v. t.* To censure. *Colloq.*

slate, *n.* A laminated rock produced by compression of clays, shales, etc.; dark bluish gray; a prepared piece of slate; *Polit. Cant.* *U. S.*, a list of candidates, officers, etc., devised beforehand. — *v. t.* To cover with slate; *Polit. Cant.* *U. S.*, register (as on a slate, subject to revision) for an appointment. — **slat'er**, *n.*

slat'ern (slăt'ēr), *n.* A slovenly woman. — **slat'ern-ly**, *a. & adv.*

slat'y (slăt'ī), *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, slate.

slaugh'ter (slō'tēr), *n.* Act of killing; wanton destruction of life; carnage; act of butchering cattle or other beasts for market. — **Syn.** Massacre, butchery, murder, havoc. — *v. t.* To kill, esp. violently and ruthlessly or in large numbers; butcher; kill for market. — **slaugh'ter-er**, *n.*

slaugh'ter-house' (-hous'), *n.* A building where beasts are butchered for market; an abattoir.

Slav (slāv; slāv), *n.* A person speaking a Slavic language as his native tongue. The Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Bulgarians, Servians, Wends, and others are Slavs.

slave (slāv), *n.* A person held in bondage; bondsman; one abandoned to vice, lust, etc.; a drudge. — **Syn.** Bondman, bondmaid, thrall, vassal. — *v. i.* To labor as a slave; drudge.

slav'er (slāv'ēr), *n.* A slave ship; a slave trader.

slav'er (slāv'ēr), *v. i.* To let spittle, etc., run from the mouth; sllobber. — *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth.

slav'er-y (slāv'ēr-ī), *n.* Condition of a slave; bondage; institution of slaveholding; drudgery. — **Syn.** Enthrallment, enslavement, captivity, vassalage.

slav'ey (-ī), *n.* A maid-servant. *Colloq.*

Slav'ic (slāv'īk; slāv'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Slavs or their languages. — *n.* The group of allied languages spoken by the Slavs.

slav'ish (slāv'īsh), *a.* Of, pert. to, or befitting, a slave; servile.

Sla-vo'ni-an (slā-vō'nī-ān), *a.* = SLAVONIC. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; loosely, a Slav.

Sla-von'ic (slā-vōn'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to Slavonia or its inhabitants, or the Slavs.

slaw (slō), *n.* Sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v. t.; pret.* SLEW (slōō); *p. p.* SLAIN (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLAY'ING. To put to death by violence; kill; destroy. — **Syn.** Murder, slaughter. — **slay'er** (-ēr), *n.*

slave (slēv), *n.* Knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk not yet twisted; floss.

slae'zy (slē'zī; slā'zī), *a.* Wanting firmness of texture or substance; flimsy.

sled (slēd), *n.* A vehicle on runners for conveying loads, esp. over snow or ice; sledge; a small vehicle with runners for sliding on snow or ice. — *v. t.* To convey or transport on a sled.

sledge (slēj), *n.* A strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at one end without runners, for transporting loads, esp. on snow or ice; a sled. — *v. i. & t.* To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges.

sledge, *n.* A large hammer, usually wielded with both hands.

sleek (slēk), *a.* Smooth; glossy. — *v. t.* To make smooth; smooth over; allay.

sleep (slēp), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SLEPT (slēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLEEP'ING. To be or pass time in the condition of repose called sleep; slumber; lie dormant; be dead. — *v. t.* To spend, use up, or get rid of, in or by sleep (with *away, off*). — *n.* A natural, temporary and periodical, diminution of sensation and thought, amounting in heavy slumber to an almost complete cessation of conscious life; rest or repose. — **Syn.** Slumber, nap, doze, drowse.

sleep'er, *n.* One who sleeps; a drone, or lazy person; *Colloq.*, a railroad sleeping car; any of the pieces, on or near the ground, to support a structure, keep rails in place, etc.; stringpiece.

sleep'i-ly (-ī-lī), *adv.*, **sleep'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; SLEEPY.

sleep'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of SLEEP.

sleeping car. A railroad car with compartments and berths for sleeping.

sleeping sickness. A generally fatal disease of parts of tropical Africa, characterized in its later stages by long periods of lethargy and great weakness.

sleep'less (slēp'lēs), *a.* Having no sleep or rest. — **sleep'less-ness**, *n.*

sleep'walk'er (-wōk'ēr), *n.* A somnambulist.

sleep'walk'ing, *n.* Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.

sleep'y (slēp'ī), *a.*; **SLEEP'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Drowsy; inclined to sleep; dull; lazy; sluggish; tending to induce sleep; soporific. — **Syn.** Slumberous, somnolent, lethargic.

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sleet (slēt), *n.* Fine, driving, icy particles, often with rain. — *v. i.* To shower sleet. — **sleet'y** (-ī), *a.*

sleeve (slēv), *n.* The part of a garment covering an arm only; in machinery, a tubular part designed to fit over another part. — *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves. — **sleeve'less**, *a.*

sleigh (slā), *n.* A vehicle on runners for use on snow or ice.

sleigh'ing, *n.* Act of riding in a sleigh; state of the snow or ice enabling the use of sleighs.

sleight (slīt), *n.* A sly artifice; a scheme; trick; dexterity; skill. — **sleight of hand**, a trick or tricks requiring skillful manipulation; legerdemain.

slen'der (slēn'dēr), *a.* Small or narrow in proportion to the length or height; slim; weak; feeble; slight; moderate; inconsiderable; small; spare; frugal.

slept (slēpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SLEEP.

sleuth (slōoth), *n.* A detective. *Colloq.*

sleuth'hound' (-hound'), *n.* A hound that tracks animals by the scent; bloodhound.

slew (slōō), *n.* A wet or marshy place; a river inlet.

slew, *pret.* of SLAY; also, var. of SLUE.

sley (slā), *n.* A weaver's reed.

slice (slis), *n.* A thin, broad piece, esp. one cut off. — *v. t.* To cut into slices; cut a slice from; cut into parts; divide; remove as a slice; cut off from something (usually with *off*).

slick (slik), *a.* Sleek. — *adv.* Smoothly; plausibly; smartly. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To make sleek; to sleek.

slid (slīd), *pret. & p. p.* of SLIDE.

slid'den (slīd'n), *p. p.* of SLIDE.

slide (slīd), *v. i.*; *pret.* SLID (slīd); *p. p.* SLID'DEN (slīd'n), **SLID**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLID'ING (slīd'ing). To move freely along a surface, as on snow or ice, with little friction; glide; to pass without observing or being observed or heeded; go easily, quietly, quickly, or secretly. — **Syn.** Slip, glide. — *v. t.* To cause to slide along a surface; pass or put quietly or imperceptibly; slip. — *n.* Act of sliding; that on which anything moves by sliding; that which operates by sliding, as a cover for an aperture; the descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow down a declivity; plate of glass on which is a picture to be projected by a stereopticon or the like.

slight (slīt), *a.* Slender; slim; frail; foolish; silly; unimportant; paltry; feeble; scant. — *v. t.* To treat (a person) with intentional neglect; perform carelessly and inadequately. — *n.* An intentional

neglect of courtesy due; manifestation of moderate contempt. — **Syn.** Disregard, negligence, inattention, contempt, indignity.

slim (slīm), *a.* Frail; slight; unsubstantial; poor; slender; small in numbers, amount, etc.; sparse.

slime (slīm), *n.* Soft, moist earth or clay; viscous mud; any dirty substance that is moist, soft, and adhesive.

slim'y (slīm'ī), *a.*; **SLIM'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Of or pert. to, or like, slime. —

slim'i-ly (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **slim'i-ness**, *n.*

sling (slīng), *n.* A drink of spirit and water sweetened.

sling, *v. t.*; *pret.* SLUNG (slūng); *p. p.* SLUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLING'ING. To throw with a sling; throw; hurl; cast; place in a sling; move, hoist, etc., by slings; suspend by a sling. — *n.* A well-known instrument for throwing stones, etc., by centrifugal force; a throw; a stroke; a loop of cloth, etc., hanging from the neck to support the arm or hand; a loop, as of rope or chain, etc., to suspend something; (usually in *pl.*) a chain or rope to support a yard or to lower or hoist a boat.

slink (slīnk), *v. t.* To cast prematurely; — of beasts. — *a.* Produced prematurely, as a calf. — *n.* The prematurely born young (esp. a calf) of a beast.

slink (slīnk), *v. i.*; *pret.* SLUNK (slūnk); *p. p.* SLUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLINK'ING. To steal off or away; sneak.

slip (slīp), *v. i.* To slide; glide; lose one's footing or one's hold by reason of sliding; err; fall into error; move or start out of place with a sliding motion; move in a quiet, furtive manner; pass away or escape without notice. — *v. t.* To cause to slip; slide; put, pass, or the like, quickly, quietly, or secretly; omit to seize or utilize; pass over; cause to slip or slide off or out of place; let loose. — *n.* Act of slipping; fig., a sudden mishap; an inadvertent fault; error; blunder; a slight transgression or offense; a cutting or scion; a strip; a slender or slim person; a leash for a dog; an under-waist or dress lining; a child's pinafore or frock; a case for a pillow, etc.; a space for vessels to lie in between wharves or in a dock.

slip'knot' (slīp'nōt'), *n.*, or **slip knot**. A knot which slips along the rope, line, or the like around which it is made.

slip'per (-ēr), *n.* One that slips; a kind of light shoe, easily slipped on or off.

slip'per-y (-ēr-ī), *a.* Allowing or causing anything to slip; smooth; untrustworthy; tricky; sly; unstable; uncertain;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

liable or apt to slip away. — **slip'per-i-ness**, *n.*

slippery elm. An American elm with mucilaginous inner bark; also, the bark, used as a demulcent.

slip'shod' (-shód'), *a.* Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel; careless in dress, manners, etc.; slovenly.

slit (slít), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* SLIT or SLIT'-TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SLIT'-TING. To cut lengthwise; cut into long strips; to make a slit or long fissure in or on. — *n.* A long cut; narrow opening.

sliv'er (slív'ér), *v. t.* To cut into long, thin pieces or very small pieces; slit. — *v. i.* To split; have slivers split off. — *n.* A sharp, slender fragment; splinter; a strand.

slob'ber (slób'ér), *v. i.* To let saliva or liquid dribble from the mouth; slaver; drool. — *v. t.* To wet and foul by slobbering. — *n.* Saliva or liquid dribbling from the mouth.

sloe (slō), *n.* The astringent fruit of the blackthorn; also, the tree; any of various American wild plums.

slo'gan (slō'gán), *n.* The war cry, or gathering word, of a Scottish Highland clan; any rallying cry or battle cry.

sloop (slōöp), *n.* A kind of vessel having one mast and a fore-and-aft rig.

slop (slōp), *n.* Liquid spilled or thrown about; a spot soiled or wet with spilled liquid; mean, esp. weak, drink or liquid food (usually in *pl.*); *pl.*, dirty refuse water. — *v. t. & i.*; SLOPPED (slōpt); SLOP'ING. To spill or be spilled, as a liquid; to soil with a liquid spilled.

slope (slōp), *n.* An oblique direction; a sloping line or direction; slant; incline; the part of a continent descending toward a particular ocean. — *v. t. & i.* To incline, esp. from the horizontal; slant. — **slop'ing** (slōp'ing), *a.*

slop'py (slōp'ī), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ī-ēr); -PI-EST. Wet so as to spatter easily; wet as if spattered; *Collog.*, slovenly or careless.

slops (slōps), *n. pl.* Cheap ready-made clothes; among seamen, clothing, bedding, etc.

slop'shop' (slōp'shōp'), *n.* A shop where slops (cheap clothes) are sold.

slop'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing; also, such clothing; slovenly work.

slot (slót), *n.* The track of a deer; any track or trail.

slot, *n.* An aperture, as for a key or a coin to pass through, etc. — *v. t.* To cut a slot in.

sloth (slōth; slōth), *n.* Laziness; indo-

lence; any of several slow-moving arboreal toothless mammals of South and Central America.

sloth'ful (-fōól), *a.* Addicted to sloth; lazy; indolent. — **sloth'ful-ly**, *adv.*

slounch (slouch), *n.* A hanging of the head; drooping attitude; ungainly gait; an awkward, clownish fellow; drooping, as of a hat brim; lazy indifference. — *v. i.* To droop, as the head; walk, stand, or sit in a careless, ungainly manner. — *v. t.* To cause to droop.

slough (slŭf), *n.* The skin, esp. the cast-off skin, of a serpent, etc.; the dead mass separating from gangrenous tissue. — *v. i.* To separate as dead matter from living tissues; be shed or cast off, as the skin; of an animal, to shed or cast its skin. — *v. t.* To cast off; discard.

slough (slou), *n.* A place of deep mud or mire; (*pron.* slōō) a marshy place or an inlet from a river. *Local.*

Slo-vak' (slō-vák'; slō'vák), *n.* One of a Slavic people of northwestern Hungary; also, the language of the Slovaks.

slov'en (slŭv'n), *n.* One habitually negligent, esp. in dress; one lazy and slipshod.

slov'en-ly, *a.* Characteristic of a sloven; slipshod. — **Syn.** Untidy, disorderly, slatternly, dowdy, frowzy, blowzy. — **slov'en-li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

slow (slō), *a.* Moving at a low speed; not happening in a short time; lingering; gradual; not prompt or quick; sluggish; deliberate; behind in time, as a watch; stupid; dull; such as to hinder rapid progress, etc. — **Syn.** Slow, late, tardy, dilatory. — *adv.* Slowly. — *v. t.* To render slow; retard; delay. — *v. i.* To go slower (often with *up* or *down*).

slow'worm' (slō'wŭrm'), *n.* The blind-worm.

sloyd (sloid), *n.* A system (**sloyd system**) of training in the use of tools and materials.

sludge (slŭj), *n.* Mud; mire; slush; sleet; something resembling mud or slush; small floating pieces of ice.

slue (slōō), *v. t. & i.* To turn about a fixed point; twist.

slug (slŭg), *n.* Any of numerous terrestrial gastropods related to ordinary land snails; any smooth, soft larva of a sawfly or moth; a rough piece of metal, esp. one used as a missile; a small bullet for air guns, etc. — *v. t.* To strike heavily, esp. with the fist. *Cant or Slang.*

slug'gard (slŭg'árd), *n.* One habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone. — *a.* Sluggish; lazy.

slug'gish (slŭg'ish), *a.* Idle and lazy;

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

slothful; dull; slow; inert. — **Syn.** Indolent, drowsy, drowsy, inactive.

sluice (slōōs), *n.* An artificial passage for water, fitted with a gate to regulate the flow; a water gate or floodgate; a channel through which anything flows; the water flowing through or pent up behind a floodgate; a long, inclined trough, or flume, for washing auriferous earth, floating down logs, etc. — *v. t.* To draw off by or as by a sluice; let water upon through a sluice; wet copiously. — *v. i.* To pour, as from a sluice.

slum (slūm), *n.* A foul street of a city, esp. one with a slovenly, often vicious, population (usually in *pl.*). — *v. i.* To visit or frequent slums. *Colloq.*

slumber (slūm'bēr), *v. i.* To sleep; doze; drowse; be in a state of inactivity. — *n.* Sleep, esp. light sleep; doze.

slumber-ous (-ūs), *a.* Soporific; sleepy; drowsy.

slump (slūmp), *n.* A falling or declining, esp. suddenly and markedly; *Colloq.*, a falling off. — *v. i.* To fall or sink suddenly; *Colloq.*, undergo a slump, or sudden decline.

slung (slūng), *pret. & p. p.* of SLING.

slunk (slūnk), *pret. & p. p.* of SLINK.

slur (slūr), *v. t.* To disparage; asperse; pass over with little notice; slight; make obscure or indefinite by slight treatment; pronounce indistinctly; perform (two or more successive tones of different pitch) in a legato manner; mark with a slur. — *n.* A mark or stain; a slight reproach or disgrace; stigma; a slighting intimation; innuendo; a curved line connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable or performed without a break; the combination of two or more slurred tones.

slush (slūsh), *n.* A mixture of snow and water; half-melted snow. — **slush'y**, *a.*

slut (slūt), *n.* Untidy woman; slattern. — **slut'tish** (-ish), *a.*

sly (slī), *a.*; **slī'er** (slī'ēr) or **slī'er**; **slī'est** or **slī'est**. Artful; crafty; done with, or marked by, artful secrecy; subtle; mischievous; roguish. — **Syn.** Wily, cunning.

sly'ly, **slī'ly** (slī'ly), *adv.*, **sly'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

smack (smāk), *n.* A sailing vessel, esp. a sloop or cutter, used chiefly in coasting and fishing.

smack, *n.* Taste or flavor, esp. a slight one; savor; a small quantity; smattering; a loud kiss; a quick, sharp noise; a quick, smart blow; a slap. — *v. i.* To have a savor of anything; suggest by its quality (usually with *of*); kiss with a

sharp noise; make a noise by separation of the lips. — *v. t.* To kiss with a sharp noise; make a smack (of the lips); strike so as to make a sharp noise.

small (smōl), *a.* Relatively little in size; little in number, duration, value, etc.; trivial; insignificant; gentle; soft; diluted or weak; thin; petty; mean. — **Syn.** Little, diminutive, miniature. — *adv.* Into small pieces; faintly; timidly. — *n.* The small or slender part of a thing.

small pica. A size (eleven point) of printer's type.

small'pox (smōl'pōks'), *n.* A contagious febrile disease, with a peculiar pustular eruption.

small talk. Light or trifling conversation.

smalt (smōlt), *n.* A deep blue pigment.

smart (smärt), *v. i.* To feel or cause a pungent local pain; suffer. — *v. t.* To cause to smart. — *n.* A quick, pungent pain; sharp pain of mind; poignant grief. — *a.* Causing a smart; stinging; keen; severe; poignant; vigorous; sharp; brisk; fresh; witty; now, esp., somewhat cheaply witty; active; capable; clever; shrewd; of articles of dress, etc., rich or showy; elegantly or showily dressed; *Colloq.*, fashionable.

smart'en (smärt't'n), *v. t.* To make smart or spruce; — usually with *up*. *Colloq.*

smart money. Exemplary damages; money allowed to English soldiers or sailors for wounds and injuries received.

smash (smāsh), *v. t.* To dash to pieces; crush; shatter. — *v. i.* To go to pieces suddenly; move violently against something. — *n.* A smashing; *Colloq.*, a severe collision; *Colloq.*, ruin; wreck. — **smash'er**, *n.*

smat'ter (smät'tēr), *v. i.* To have a slight, superficial knowledge (usually with *of*). — *v. t.* To talk superficially about. — *n.* Superficial knowledge; smattering.

smat'ter-ing, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

smear (smēr), *n.* A blot or blotch; daub; stain. — *v. t.* To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; daub; soil; contaminate.

smell (smēl), *v. t.* Perceive by the olfactory nerves, or organs of smell; get the scent of; detect, perceive, or investigate; scent out. — *v. i.* To have an odor or scent; have a particular odor (often with *of*); savor or smack; exercise the sense of smell. — *n.* The sense by which certain qualities of substances are perceived through the olfactory nerves; any sensation of odor, scent, perfume, etc.;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

the quality of a thing which affects the olfactory organs; an act or instance of smelling; a subtle suggestion. — **Syn.** Odor, scent, fragrance, perfume, aroma.

smell'y (směl'ī), *a.* Odorous.

smelt (smělt), *n.* Any of certain small food fishes resembling the trout in form.

smelt, *v. t.* To melt or fuse, as ore; reduce; refine.

smelt'er (směl'těr), *n.* One that smelts; a smelting furnace or establishment.

smew (smū), *n.* A merganser of northern Europe.

smi'lax (smī'lāks), *n.* Any of various plants, the greenbriers (genus *Smilax*), usually woody vines; a delicate greenhouse twining plant.

smile (smīl), *v. i.* To have or produce a smile; look joyous; be propitious; favor.

— *v. t.* To express by a smile; affect in a certain way by smiling. — *n.* A facial expression marked esp. by an upward curving of the corners of the mouth; favor; propitiousness; gay or joyous appearance.

smirch (smŭrch), *v. t.* To smear with that which stains or makes dirty; soil; sully. — *n.* A smutch; smear; stain.

smirk (smŭrk), *v. i.* To smile in an affected or conceited manner; simper. — *n.* An affected smile; simper.

smite (smīt), *v. t.; pret.* SMOTE (smōt); *p. p.* SMIT'TEN (smīt'n), SMIT; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SMIT'ING (smīt'ing). To strike, esp. heavily; cause to strike; blast, as by a stroke; afflict; chasten; affect with passion or emotion; bring distress or grief to; trouble. — *v. i.* To strike, esp. heavily. *Archaic.*

smith (smīth), *n.* One who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals.

smith'er-eens' (smīth'ēr-ēnz'), *n. pl.* Fragments; atoms; flinders. *Collog.*

smith'y (smīth'ī), *n.; pl. -IES (-iz).* The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith.

smit'ten (smīt'n), *p. p. & p. a. of* SMITE.

smock (smōk), *n.* A woman's chemise; shift; a smock frock. — *v. t.* To clothe in a smock.

smock frock. A coarse frock, or long shirt, worn over the other dress.

smoke (smōk), *n.* The visible fumes of burning materials; visible fumes from anything, as aqueous vapor, etc.; anything unsubstantial or ephemeral, as idle talk; act or fact of smoking, esp. tobacco. — **Syn.** Fume, reek, vapor, smother. — *v. i.* To emit or exhale smoke; reek; burn; be kindled; rage; smoke a pipe, cigar, cigarette, etc. — *v. t.* To apply smoke to; to disinfect,

cure, etc., by smoke; scent with smoke; subject to the action of smoke, as for driving out, stupefying, etc. (with *out*); hunt out; detect; suspect; use or burn in smoking.

smoke'less, *a.* Making or having little or no smoke.

smok'er (smōk'ēr), *n.* One that smokes; *Collog.*, a smoking car or compartment; *Collog.*, a gathering for smoking and social intercourse.

smoke'stack' (smōk'stāk'), *n.* A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as of a locomotive.

smok'y (smōk'ī), *a.; SMOK'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST.* Emitting smoke; like, or of the color of, smoke; filled with smoke; thick; hazy. — **smok'i-ly** (smōk'ī-lī), *adv.* — **smok'i-ness**, *n.*

smol'der (smōl'dēr), *v. i.* To burn and smoke without flame; waste away by slow combustion; to exist in suppressed or smothered activity.

smooth (smōōth), *a.* Not rough; even; sleek; with perfect blending of the elements; without hair; shaven; gently flowing; unruffled; calm; fluent; bland; mild; soothing; not harsh or acrid to the taste; flattering; without jarring, jolting, etc. — *adv.* Smoothly. — *n.* Act of making smooth; a stroke which smooths; that which is smooth; smooth part. — *v. t.* To make smooth or even; make easy; free from harshness; make flowing; palliate; gloze; quiet; soften; make agreeable or bland; remove or reduce (an obstruction), as to *smooth* away difficulties.

smote (smōt), *pret. of* SMITE.

smoth'er (smūth'ēr), *n.* That which smothers or stifles, as smoke, fog, etc.; a state of smoldering or of suppression.

— *v. t.* To deprive of the air necessary for life; suffocate; stifle; check, as a fire, by a covering of ashes, etc.; suppress; conceal; cook in a covered dish, or cover thickly with something. — *v. i.* To be suffocated or stifled; smolder; be suppressed or deprived of vent, as wrath.

smoul'der (smōl'dēr). Var. of SMOLDER.

smudge (smŭj), *n.* A thick or suffocating smoke; a smutch; smear. — *v. t.* To smoke with a smudge; smutch; smear.

smug (smŭg), *a.* Primly or affectedly neat, nice, or proper.

smug'gle (smŭg'ī) *v. t. & i.* To import or export secretly and contrary to law or without paying duties imposed by law; convey or introduce clandestinely.

smut (smūt), *n.* Foul matter, like soot; a spot made by such matter; a fungous

disease of various plants; any fungus producing it; obscene language; ribaldry; obscenity. — *v. t.* To stain or taint with smut. — *v. i.* To gather, or be affected by, smut; give off smut; crock.

smutch (smŭch), *n.* A dark or dirty spot; smudge. — *v. t.* To blacken, as with smoke, soot, etc.

smut'ty (smŭt'ī), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ī-ēr); -TI-EST. Soiled or tainted with smut; obscene; indecent. — **smut'ti-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **smut'ti-ness**, *n.*

snack (snāk), *n.* Share; part; a slight hasty repast. *All Colloq.*

snaf'le (snäf'lī), *n.* A kind of jointed bridle bit without curb. — *v. t.* To put a snaffle in the mouth of.

snag (snäg), *n.* A stump of a branch lopped off; protuberance; a rough branch broken off; a broken or decayed tooth; a tree or branch fixed in the bottom of navigable water and dangerous to boats. — *v. t.* To run upon, or entangle with, a snag; clear (a river) of snags. — **snag'ged** (-ēd), *a.* — **snag'gy** (snäg'ī), *a.*

snail (snāl), *n.* Any of numerous gastropods, esp. a terrestrial one with a spiral shell; a slug-gard.

snake (snāk), *n.* Any of numerous limbless reptiles having a very slender body; serpent. — *v. t.* To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole; to jerk (often with *out*). *Colloq. or Slang, U. S.*

snak'y (snāk'ī), *a.*; SNAK'I-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Pert. to, or characteristic of, a snake or snakes; like a snake; sly; cunning; deceitful; abounding in snakes.

snap (snäp), *v. t.* To snatch, or seize suddenly, esp. with the teeth; bite; break short; attack with sharp, angry words (usually with *up*); crack; cause (as a whip) to make a cracking noise; shut with a sharp sound; project with a jerky motion; take a snapshot of. — *v. i.* To grasp sharply or snatch (at anything) as with the teeth; break short or suddenly; give forth a sharp, cracking noise; crack; utter sharp, angry words; miss fire; of the eyes, to flash, as in anger. — *n.* Act of snatching, or seizing suddenly; a sudden breaking of something brittle or tense; the sharp sound of such breaking; a sudden, sharp blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb; a sharp, abrupt sound; a small catch held by a spring; *Colloq.*, briskness or energy; severe spell of (cold) weather; thin, crisp cake. — *a.* Done or made without deliberation; as, a snap judgment. *Colloq.*

snap'drag'on (snäp'dräg'än), *n.* Any of several garden plants having showy flowers; a game in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy.

snap'per (snäp'ēr), *n.* One that snaps; any of numerous active carnivorous fishes of warm seas.

snap'pish (-ish), *a.* Apt to snap; apt to speak sharply or testily; tart; peevish.

snap'py (-ī), *a.*; -PI-ER (-ī-ēr); -PI-EST. Snappish; lively and brisk. *Colloq.*

snap'shot' (-shôt'), *n.* An instantaneous photograph made without posing of the subject. — *v. t. & i.* To photograph by a snapshot.

snare (snâr), *n.* A contrivance, often consisting of a noose, for catching birds, etc.; a trap; anything by which one is entangled; a gut string of a snare drum. — *v. t.* To catch with a snare; insnare; entangle.

snare drum. A small drum, which has catgut strings (snares) stretched across its lower head.

snarl (snärl), *v. t. & i.* To involve in knots; entangle, or become entangled; complicate; embarrass. — *n.* A knot of hair, thread, or the like, difficult to disentangle.

snarl, *v. i.* To growl, as a dog; grumble; talk in rude, surly terms. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a snarl or by snarling. — *n.* Act of snarling; a surly or peevish expression; angry contention.

snatch (snäch), *v. t.* To seize abruptly, or without ceremony. — **Syn.** Twitch, pluck, grab, catch, grasp, gripe. — *v. i.* To try to seize something suddenly (often with *at*). — *n.* A hasty catching or seizing; a grab; a short period of vigorous action; a small piece or fragment; a broken part; a scrap.

snatch'y (snäch'ī), *a.* Interrupted; spasmodic.

sneak (snēk), *v. i.* To creep or steal (away or about) furtively; act furtively and cowardly. — *n.* A sneaking fellow; act of sneaking.

sneak'y (snēk'ī), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a sneak.

sneer (snēr), *v. i.* To show contempt by curling the lip, etc.; speak contemptuously or derisively. — **Syn.** Gibe, jeer, leer, scoff. — *v. t.* To utter with a sneer; affect or effect by sneering. — *n.* Act of sneering; a change of countenance indicative of contempt; a verbal insinuation of contempt.

sneeze (snēz), *v. i.* To make a sudden, violent, spasmodic, and audible expiration of breath, chiefly or wholly through the nose. — *n.* Act or fact of sneezing.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ăm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ăla, ăbey, őr, ődđ, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

snell (snĕl), *n.* A short line, as of horse-hair, gut, etc., joining a fishhook to a fishline.

snick'er (snĭk'ĕr), *v. i.* To laugh in a partly suppressed manner; giggle. — *n.* A half-suppressed, broken laugh; giggle.

sniff (snĭf), *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose; snuff, as in contempt. — *v. t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose; scent; smell. — *n.* Act or sound of sniffing; that which is sniffed.

snig'ger (snĭg'ġr), *v. i. & t.* Snicker. — **snig'ger-er**, *n.*

snip (snĭp), *v. t.* To cut off at one stroke, as with shears; nip; snatch; flch. — *n.* A single cut, as with shears; a clip; a bit cut off; *Colloq.*, any small or insignificant object.

snipe (snĭp), *n. sing. & pl.* Any of certain shore birds related to the woodcocks.

snip'py (snĭp'ĭ), *a.*; **-PI-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-PI-EST**, *Frugmentary*; cut short.

sniv'el (snĭv'ĕl), *v. i.* To run at the nose; snuffle; cry or whine with snuffling; lament whiningly. — *n.* Mucus from the nose; act of crying, whining, etc., with sniveling. — **sniv'el-er**, **-el-ler**, *n.*

snob (snŏb), *n.* One who regulates his attitude toward persons or matters according to wealth, station, etc. — **snob'bish** (-ish), *a.* — **snob'bish-ly**, *adv.* — **snob'bish-ness**, *n.*

snob'ber-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Snobbish conduct; snobbishness.

snood (snŏd), *n.* A fillet worn round the hair by a young woman, formerly emblematic of maidenhood.

snooze (snŏz), *n.* A nap. — *v. i.* To doze; drowse. *Both Colloq.*

snore (snŏr), *v. i.* To breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse, vibratory noise. — *n.* Act or noise of snoring.

snort (snŏrt), *v. i.* To force air audibly through the nose; *Colloq.*, laugh loudly. — *n.* Act or sound of snorting.

snout (snout), *n.* The long, projecting nose of a beast; muzzle; nozzle.

snout beetle. Any of a group of beetles consisting of the curculios, or true weevils. The head is usually prolonged to form a snout or beak.

snow (snŏ), *n.* Ice in the form of white or transparent crystals or flakes congealed in the air from particles of water, and falling or fallen to the earth. — *v. i.* To fall in or as snow (used impersonally). — *v. t.* To shower down like snow; cover, or shut in, with snow (with *in*, *up*, etc.).

snow'ball (-bŏl'), *n.* A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together; any of certain cultivated white-flowered vi-

burnums. — *v. t.* To pelt with snow-balls. — *v. i.* To throw snowballs.

snow'bird' (-bŭrd'), *n.* A kind of finch which appears in flocks during snow-storms; also, a junco.

snow'-bound, *a.* Shut in by snow.

snow'drift' (snŏ'drift'), *n.* Drifted snow.

snow'drop' (-drŏp'), *n.* A bulbous plant bearing nodding white flowers.

snow'fall' (-fŏl'), *n.* A fall of snow; amount of snow that falls in a single storm or in a given period.

snow'shoe' (-shŏŏ'), *n.* A slight frame of wood, strung like a tennis racket, worn under the shoe to prevent sinking in soft snow.

snow'y (-ĭ), *a.*; **SNOW'-I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); **-I-EST**, *Abounding or covered with snow; white like snow; pure; spotless.* — **snow'ily** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **snow'i-ness**, *n.*

snub (snŭb), *v. t.* To check or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic remark; reprimand; treat with contempt or neglect; slight designedly; check the motion of suddenly by a tautened line. — *n.* A check or rebuke; an intended slight. — *a.* Short, somewhat flat, and turned up at the end (said of the nose). — **snub'-nosed**' (-nŏzd'), *a.*

snuff (snŭf), *n.* The charred part of a candle wick. — *v. t.* To crop the snuff of, as a candle.

snuff, *v. t.* To inhale forcibly through the nose; sniff; perceive by smelling; scent; smell; sniff in order to examine.

— *v. i.* To inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly; sniff or smell inquiringly. — *n.* Act of snuffing; pulverized tobacco to be taken into the nose; the amount taken at once; a pinch.

snuff'le (snŭf'ĭ), *v. i.* To breathe or inhale through the nose noisily; speak through the nose; speak nasally. — *n.* Act or fact or sound of snuffing; an affected nasal twang; cant; hypocrisy.

snuff'y (snŭf'ĭ), *a.* Like snuff; soiled with snuff.

snug (snŭg), *a.* Trim; tidy; sheltered or protected; cozy; close; concealed; fitting closely, but not too tight, as a coat. — *v. i.* To lie close; snuggle.

snug'ger-y (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* A snug, cozy place. *Colloq.*

snug'gle (-ĭ), *v. i.* To move one way and the other so as to get close; cuddle; nestle. — *v. t.* To draw close, as for comfort; cuddle.

so (sŏ), *adv.* In that manner, degree, or state; in like manner or degree; in such manner; to such degree (used esp. as correlative of *as* in negative assertions);

very; for that reason; thus; therefore; the fact being as stated; whereabouts; more or less. — *conj.* Provided or on condition that; if, in such a way that. — *interj.* Be as you are! stand still! that will do!

soak (sōk), *v. t.* To saturate in a fluid; steep; drench; draw in by pores or interstices; penetrate by percolation. — *v. i.* To become saturated; enter (into something) by pores or interstices; *Slang*, drink intemperately. — *n.* Act or process of soaking; state of being soaked; the liquid in which anything is soaked. — **soak'er** (-ēr), *n.*

soap (sōp), *n.* A cleansing agent made, usually, of sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids. — *v. t.* To rub or wash over with soap.

soap'stone, *n.* Steatite, a soft stone with a soapy feel.

soap'y (-ī), *a.*; **SOAP'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr), — **I-EST.** Like soap; soft and smooth; smeared with soap. — **soap'i-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

soar (sōr), *v. i.* To fly aloft, as a bird; mount on or as on wings; be exalted in thought, spirits, or imagination. — *n.* Act of soaring; upward flight.

sob (sōb), *v. i.* To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast; weep with a convulsive catching of the breath. — *v. t.* To utter with sobs. — *n.* Act or sound of sobbing.

so'ber (sō'bēr), *a.* Not intoxicated; temperate in the use of liquor; moderate in thought or action; self-controlled; calm; serious or subdued in demeanor, habit, appearance, color, etc.; solemn; grave; sedate. — **Syn.** Steady, cool, collected, unimpassioned, staid, somber, earnest. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become sober.

so-bri'e-ty (sō-brī'ē-tī), *n.* State or quality of being sober.

so'brī'quet (sō'brē'kā'; sō'brī-kā), *n.* [F.] An assumed name; nickname.

so'-called (sō'kōld'), *a.* Commonly named (but with doubtful propriety); thus termed.

so'cia-ble (-shā-b'l), *a.* Inclined to, or adapted for, society; companionable; social; marked by friendly and, esp., informal meeting and conversation. — **Syn.** Affable, communicative. — *n.* A gathering; informal reception. *Colloq.* — **so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ī-tī), *n.* — **so'cia-bly**, *adv.*

so'cial (sō'shāl), *a.* Of or pert. to companionship; companionable; sociable; of or pert. to society, esp. human society, or a social organism; naturally growing in groups or masses (of certain plants);

living in more or less organized communities, as certain ants, bees, etc. — **Syn.** Sociable, convivial.

so'cial-ism (-iz'm), *n.* A political and economic theory of social reorganization involving governmental control of economic activities, to the end that competition shall give way to cooperation and that the opportunities of life and the rewards of labor shall be equitably apportioned; the ideal state or system resulting from the practice of socialistic principles; disposition to seek social reform through political agencies.

so'cial-ist, *n.* An advocate or practitioner of socialism.

so'cial-ist (-ist), **so'cial-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to socialism or socialists.

so'ci-al'i-ty (sō'shī-āl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality, state, or fact of being social; sociability; the social instinct or impulse.

so'cial-ize (sō'shāl-īz), *v. t.* To render social or socialistic.

so-ci'e-ty (sō-sī'ē-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). The relationship of men associated in any way; companionship; fellowship; a group of individuals united by common interest and having some organization; a number or body of persons associated for mutual or joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; an association; the more cultivated portion of any community; people of social standing collectively.

so-ci-ol'o-gy (sō'shī-ol'ō-jī), *n.* Science of the constitution, phenomena, and development of society. — **-ol'o-gist** (-jīst), *n.*

sock (sōk), *n.* The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome; — used as a symbol of comedy; a stocking with a short leg.

sock'et (sōk'ēt), *n.* An opening into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

So-crat'ic (sō-krāt'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage, or his philosophy or method.

sod (sōd), *n.* That stratum of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf; sward; a piece of turf cut or pulled off; a turf. — *v. t.* To cover with sod.

so'da (sō'dā), *n.* Sodium carbonate (called *washing soda*, *sal soda*); sodium bicarbonate (called *baking soda*, *cooking soda*); sodium hydroxide (called *caustic soda*); sodium (in *soda* salts, etc.); *soda* water.

so-dal'i-ty (sō-dāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). A fraternity; a brotherhood.

soda ash. Commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

soda water. A beverage of water highly charged with carbon dioxide and flavored. It was originally made by using sodium bicarbonate.

sod'den (sōd'n), *a.* Boiled; seethed; soaked; saturated; heavy, as bread; showing effects of habitual intemperance. — *v. i. & t.* To become (or make) sodden.

so'dic (sō'dīk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sodium.

so'di-um (sō'di-ūm), *n.* A waxy, silver-white metal of the alkali group (Symbol, *Na*, for *Natrium*).

so'fa (sō'fā), *n.* A kind of long seat, usually upholstered and having a back and arms.

sof'fit (sōf'it), *n.* The under side of a staircase, archway, cornice, etc.

soft (sōft), *a.* Easily impressed, molded, or cut; malleable; susceptible; gentle; kind; tender; smooth; delicate; courteous; of the weather, damp; wet; mild; warm; quiet; peaceful; weak; impressible; effeminate. *Colloq.*, simple or foolish; of beverages, not alcoholic; lathering well with soap (said of water); of consonants, sibilant or spirant, as *g* in *gem*, *c* in *cent*; sonant, or voiced, as *b*, *d*, *g* (Cf. *HARD*). — *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly. — *interj.* Be quiet! hold! stop!

sof'ten (sōf'tn), *v. t. & i.* To make or become soft or softer.

sog'gy (sōg'i), *a.*; **soG'GI-ER** (-i-ēr); -*GI-EST.* Heavy and wet; sodden; soaked.

soi'-di'sant' (swā'dē/zān'), *a.* [F.] Self-named; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

soil (soil), *v. t.* To feed, as stock, with fresh grass or green food cut for them; fatten; purge by feeding on green food.

soil, *n.* The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow; firm land; earth; land; country; dung; manure. — *v. t.* To enrich with soil or muck.

soil, *v. t.* To foul; dirty; defile; stain or mar, as with disgrace; sully. — **Syn.** Besmear, daub, tarnish, defile, pollute. — *v. i.* To become soiled or dirty. — *n.* That which soils; a soiled place; stain.

soi'rée' (swā'rā'; swō-rā'), *n.* [F.] An evening party.

so'journ (sō'jūrn; sō-jūrn'), *v. i.* To dwell temporarily; tarry. — *n.* A temporary residence; a delay; stay. — **so'-journ-er**, *n.*

sol (sōl), *n.* The sun.

sol (sōl), *n.* The fifth of the syllables in solmization.

sol'ace (sōl'ās), *n.* Comfort in grief; relief. — **Syn.** Consolation. — *v. t.* To cheer in grief or calamity; console; allay; soothe; divert; cheer.

so'lan goose (sō'lān). The gannet.

so'lar (sō'lār), *a.* Of, pert. to, or from, the sun; measured by the sun.

so-la'ri-um (sō-lā'ri-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -*RIA* (-ā). An apartment exposed to the sun, as for convalescents.

solar plexus. A nervous plexus behind the stomach.

solar system. The sun with the celestial bodies revolving round it.

sold (sōld), *pret. & p. p.* of **SELL**.

sol'der (sōd'ēr), *n.* A metal or alloy used in a melted state to join metallic surfaces. — *v. t.* To join with solder; mend; patch up.

sol'dier (sōl'jēr), *n.* One engaged in military service; an enlisted man, as disting. from a commissioned officer; a private; a man of military experience and skill. — *v. i.* To serve as a soldier; *Colloq.*, make a pretense of working.

sol'dier-ly (sōl'jēr-lī), *a.* Like or befitting a soldier; brave.

sole (sōl), *n.* Any of certain flatfishes with small mouth, and small close-set eyes.

sole, *n.* The under surface of the foot; the bottom of a shoe, boot, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish with a sole.

sole, *a.* Single; individual; only; *Archaic*, alone or solitary.

sol'e-cism (sōl'ē-sīz'm; sō'lē-), *n.* A deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax; also, loosely, any minor blunder in speech; any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness.

sole'ly (sōl'lī), *adv.* Singly; alone.

sol'emn (sōl'ēm), *a.* Marked with religious rites and pomps; sacred; stately; ceremonious; important; serious; grave; sad; mournful. — **Syn.** Formal, ceremonial, reverential, devotional, earnest.

so-lem'ni-ty (sō-lēm'nī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -*TIES* (-tīz). A religious or ritual ceremony; any ceremony; seriousness; formal dignity; gravity; awe or reverence.

sol'em-ni-za'tion (sōl'ēm-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā'-), *n.* A solemnizing; celebration.

sol'em-nize (sōl'ēm-nīz), *v. t.* To perform with solemn ceremonies or legal formality; celebrate. — **sol'em-niz'er**, *n.*

sol'-fa' (sōl'fā'), *v. i.* To sing the notes of the gamut. — *v. t.* To sing to solmization syllables. — *n.* The syllables used in sol-fa'ing; solmization; the gamut.

so-lie'it (sō-līs'it), *v. t.* To ask earnestly; petition; seek; plead for. — **Syn.** Beseech, request, crave, supplicate, entreat, beg, implore, importune. — *v. i.* To make solicitation.

so-lie'i-ta'tion (-i-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of soliciting; importunity.

ūr̃n, ūp, circz̃s, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

so-lic'i-tor (sô-lis'i-tēr), *n.* One who solicits; in England, one admitted to practice law (but not to plead) in any court; the law officer of a city, government, etc. — **so-lic'i-tor-ship**, *n.*

so-lic'it-ous (-i-tūs), *a.* Eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid something evil; anxious; careful; apprehensive.

so-lic'i-tude (-i-tūd), *n.* State of being solicitous; anxiety.

sol'id (sôl'id), *a.* Capable of resisting, up to a certain limit, forces tending to deform; rigid (opp. to *gaseous* and *liquid*); not hollow; full of matter; dense; cubic (as, a *solid* foot); compact; hard; firm; stable; entirely of one substance, formation, kind, etc.; sound; strong; trustworthy; reliable; substantial; weighty; real; genuine; *Collog.*, complete, entire or unbroken. — *n.* A solid substance or body; a magnitude having three dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness).

sol'i-dar'i-ty (-i-dâr'i-tî), *n.* An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; community.

so-lid'i-fy (sô-lid'i-fi), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make or become solid or compact. — **so-lid'i-fi-ca'tion** (sô-lid'i-fi-kâ'shūn), *n.*

so-lid'i-ty (-tî), *n.* State or quality of being solid; hardness; massiveness; moral firmness; validity; truth.

so-lil'o-quize (sô-llô'ô-kwîz), *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self.

so-lil'o-quy (-kwî), *n.*; *pl.* -QUIES (-kwîz). Act of talking to one's self; monologue.

sol'i-taire (sôl'i-târ'), *n.* A recluse; hermit; a single diamond or other gem set alone; a game (as at cards) which one person can play alone.

sol'i-ta-ry (sôl'i-târ-i), *a.* Living or being by one's self; performed, passed, or endured alone; not frequented; remote; retired; not inhabited; desolate; deserted; single; sole. — *Syn.* Alone, lone, lonely, lonesome, desolate. — *n.* A recluse; hermit. — **sol'i-ta-ri-ly** (-ri-lî), *adv.* — **sol'i-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

sol'i-tude (sôl'i-tūd), *n.* State of being alone, or remote from society; loneliness; isolation; seclusion; a solitary or lonely place.

sol-mi-zä'tion (sôl'mî-zä'shūn), *n.* *Mus.* Act, practice, or system of using a set of syllables to denote the tones of a scale, sol-fa notation.

so'lo (sô'lô), *n.*; *pl.* *El.* -LOS (-lôz), *It.* -LI (-lê). An air, strain, or a whole piece, played or sung by one person, with or without accompaniment; any of several

card games, in which one person plays alone against the others. — **so'lo-ist**, *n.*

Sol'o-mon's seal (-mūnz). A mystic symbol consisting of two interlaced triangles, symbolic of the union of soul and body; (*preferably* **Sol'o-mon's-seal**) any of several plants allied to the asparagus.

sol'stice (sôl'stîs), *n.* The point in the ecliptic, or the time (about June 21 and December 21), at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south; furthest or highest point. — **sol-sti'tial** (sôl-stîsh'îl), *a.*

sol'u-ble (sôl'û-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; solvable. —

sol'u-bil'i-ty (-bil'i-tî), *n.*

so-lu'tion (sô-lū'shūn), *n.* Separation of the parts of any body; disruption; breach; disintegration; act or process of solving a problem, etc.; explanation; act or process by which a substance is absorbed into a liquid substance; the resulting liquid.

solv'a-ble (sôl'vâ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of solution; capable of being paid and discharged, as debts. — **solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tî), *n.*

solve (sôlv), *v. t.* To clear up (what is obscure or difficult); explain; resolve; settle. — *Syn.* Explain, unfold.

sol'ven-cy (sôl'vên-sî), *n.* Quality or state of being solvent.

sol'vent (-vênt), *a.* Able to dissolve; dissolving; able to pay all just debts. — *n.* A substance (usually liquid) capable of, or used in, dissolving something; that which resolves or explains.

so'ma-tol'o-gy (sô mā-tôl'ô-jî), *n.* Science of the general properties of material substances; the comparative study of the structure, functions, and development of the human body. — **so'ma-tol'o-gist** (-tôl'ô-jîst), *n.*

som'ber, **som'bre** (sôm'bêr), *a.* Dull; gloomy; melancholy; grave; depressing. **som-bre'ro** (-brâ'rô), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS. A kind of broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt.

som'brous (sôm'brūs), *a.* Somber.

-some (-sūm). An adjective suffix meaning *like* or *same*, and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality indicated in the first part of the compound; as in mettlesome, gladsome, winsome, blithesome, etc.

some (sūm), *a.* A certain; one; being a certain (indefinite) portion or number; more or less; constituting one portion or group (correlative to *other* or *others*); about; more or less (used adverbially before a numeral, as, *some* eighty houses). — *pron.* A certain (indefinite)

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, đccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ūse, ūnite,

quantity, portion, or number, as distinguished from the rest.

some'bod-y (sŭm'bŏd-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). A person unknown or not certainly known; some person; a person of importance.

some'how' (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another; by some means.

some'er-sault (sŭm'ēr-sŏlt), *n.* Also **som'er-set** (-sĕt). A leap or fling in which a person turns heels over head.

some'thing (sŭm'thing), *n.* Some thing; a certain indefinite thing; an indefinite quantity or degree; a thing, or a person, of importance. — *adv.* In some degree; somewhat; to some extent.

some'time' (-tim'), *adv.* At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly; once in a while; sometimes; at one time or other hereafter. — *a.* Having been formerly; former; late.

some'times' (-timz'), *adv.* At times; now and then; occasionally.

some'what' (-hwŏt'), *n.* A certain indeterminate quantity or degree; a part, more or less; something. — *adv.* In some degree or measure; a little.

some'where' (-hwār'), *adv.* In or to some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

som-nam'bu-late (sŏm-nām'bŭ-lāt), *v. i. & t.* To walk while asleep. —

som-nam'bu-la'tion (-lā'shŏn), *n.*

som-nam'bu-lism (-bŭ-lĭz'm), *n.* A state in which one asleep performs actions appropriate to the waking state. — **som-nam'bu-list** (-list), *n.*

som-nif'er-ous (-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* Soporific; inducing sleep.

som-nific (-ĭk), *a.* Somniferous.

som'no-lence (sŏm'nŏ-lĕns), **som'no-len-cy** (-lĕn-sĭ), *n.* Sleepiness; drowsiness.

som'no-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* Sleepy, drowsy. — **som'no-lent-ly**, *adv.*

son (sŭn), *n.* A human male considered with reference to his parents or either of them; a male descendant; a man of a (specified) country, faith, etc.; a son-in-law; [*cap.*] commonly in **the Son**, Jesus Christ, called the *Son* of God, and the *Son* of man.

so'nance (sŏ'nāns), **so'nan-cy** (-nān-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being sonant.

so'nant (sŏ'nānt), *a.* Of or pertaining to sound; sounding; uttered with voice or vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound; voiced; vocal. — *n.* A sonant sound or its symbol.

so-na'ta (sŏ-nā'tā), *n.* A kind of extended musical composition for one or two instruments.

song (sŏng), *n.* That which is sung by a human being, a bird, insect, etc.; singing, vocal music; a lyrical poem adapted to vocal music; a ballad; poem; poetical composition; poetry; verse; a musical setting for a lyric poem or ballad; a trifle. — **Syn.** Sonnet, canticle, carol, ditty, catch, round, hymn, lay.

song'ster (sŏng'stēr), *n.* One skilled in singing; — chiefly of birds; a book of popular songs.

song'stress (-strĕs), *n.* A female singer. **so-nif'er-ous** (sŏ-nĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* Sounding; producing or conveying sound.

son'-in-law', *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. The husband of one's daughter.

son'net (sŏn'ĕt), *n.* A certain verse form consisting of 14 lines, typically five-foot iambics, running according to a prescribed scheme; a poem in this form. — **son'net-eer'** (-ĕr'), *n.*

so-nor'i-ty (sŏ-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sonorous quality or state.

so-no'rous (sŏ-nŏ-rŭs), *a.* Resonant; loud or full in sound; high-sounding.

son'ship (sŭn'ship), *n.* See -SHIP.

soon (sŏon), *adv.* In a short time; before long; early; promptly; quickly; readily.

soot (sŏot; sŏŏt), *n.* A black substance adhering to chimneys or pipes conveying smoke; the fine powder, chiefly carbon, which colors smoke. — *v. t.* To cover with soot.

sooth (sŏoth), *n.* Truth; reality. *Archaic.*

soothe (sŏoth), *v. t.* To quiet; calm; comfort; soften; mollify; assuage; allay. — **Syn.** Compose, tranquilize, pacify, mitigate.

sooth'fast' (sŏoth'fāst'), *a.* True; faithful; honest. *Archaic.*

sooth'say' (-sā'), *v. i.* To foretell; predict. — **sooth'say'er** (-sā'ēr), *n.* —

sooth'say'ing, *n.*

soot'y (sŏŏt'ĭ; sŏŏt'ĭ), *a.*; **soot'y-er** (-ĭ-ēr); -*EST*. Pert. to or producing soot; soiled with soot; dark brown or black like soot. — **soot'i-ness** (-ĭ-nĕs), *n.*

sop (sŏp), *n.* Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid; anything given to pacify. — *v. t.* To steep or dip in a liquid; to soak up (usually with *up*).

soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* An argument intended to deceive; an argument embodying a subtle fallacy.

Soph'ist, *n.* One of a class of teachers in ancient Greece who became masters of adroit and specious reasoning; [*l. c.*] a captious or fallacious reasoner.

so-phis'tic (sŏ-fis'tĭk), **so-phis'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sophist or sophistry; fallaciously subtle.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menti; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

so-phis'ti-cate (sō-flis'ti-kāt), *v. t.* To render sophistical; quibble about; refine over-much; make artificial; make worldly-wise; mislead by sophistry; delude; adulterate; falsify. — **so-phis'ti-ca-tion** (-kā'shūn), *n.*

soph'ist-ry (sōf'is-trī), *n.; pl. -TRIES* (-trīz). The arts or methods of the Sophists; hence, specious but fallacious reasoning or argument.

soph'o-more (-ō-mōr), *n.* A student in the second year of a four year college course; one next above a freshman. *Now U. S.*

sop'or (sō'pōr), *n.* Profound or lethargic sleep.

sop'o-ri-f'er-ous (sōp'ō-rīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* Soporific.

sop'po-rif'ic (sōp'pō-rīf'ik; sōp'ō-), *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, sleep; somniferous. — *n.* A thing that is soporific; a narcotic.

sop'py (sōp'i), *a.* Soaked or saturated; very wet or sloppy.

so-pra'no (sō-prā'nō), *n.; pl. E. -NOS* (-nōz), *It. -NI* (-nē). The treble; the highest quality of voice; a part for such a voice; a singer, esp. a woman, with a treble voice.

sorb (sōrb), *n.* Any of various trees of the apple family, esp. the service or the rowan tree, or their fruit.

sor'cer-er (sōr'sēr-ēr), *n.* A practitioner of sorcery; magician; wizard. — **sor'cer-ess**, *n. fem.*

sor'cer-y (-ī), *n.; pl. -CERIES* (-īz). The use of power gained from the help of evil spirits, esp. for divining; necromancy; witchcraft.

sor'did (-dīd), *a.* Filthy; dirty; vile; base; gross; mean or low; ignoble; despicable; meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

sore (sōr), *a.* Sensitive to pain from pressure; tender; sensitive to mental pain, vexation, etc.; distressed mentally; grieving; irritated; vexed; distressing; grievous; vexatious; severe; violent; extreme. — *n.* A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised so as to be tender or painful; a source of pain or vexation. — *adv.* Sorely.

sore'head (sōr'hēd'), *n.* A disgruntled person. *Slang.*

sore'ly (sōr'li), *adv.* **sore'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

sor'ghum (sōr'gām), *n.* A cereal grass cultivated as a fodder or grain plant or for making molasses.

so-ror'i-ty (sō-rōr'i-ti), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). A society or club of girls or women.

so-ro'sis (sō-rō'sis), *n.* A woman's club.

sor'rel (sōr'ēl), *a.* Yellowish or reddish brown. — *n.* A sorrel color; a sorrel animal.

sor'rel, *n.* Any of various plants with sour juice; as: the common sorrel, belonging to the same genus (*Rumex*) as the docks; the wood sorrel, of another genus (*Oxalis*), etc.

sor'ri-ly (sōr'i-lī), *adv.* **sor'ri-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; SORRY.

sor'row (sōr'ō), *n.* Uneasiness or pain of mind due to loss or disappointment; unhappiness; contrition; penitence; a cause of grief or sadness; trouble. — **Syn.** Grief, woe, affliction, tribulation. — *v. i.* To feel sorrow; grieve.

sor'row-ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of, expressive of, characterized by, or inducing, sorrow. — **Syn.** Sad, mournful, dismal, disconsolate, grievous, lamentable, doleful, distressing. — **sor'row-ful-ly**, *adv.*

sor'ry (-ī), *a.; -RI-ER* (-ī-ēr); **-RI-EST**. Painful; grievous; feeling sorrow; penitent; melancholy; dismal; mournful; poor; pitiful; contemptible; mean.

sort (sōrt), *n.* A group having similar characteristics; a kind, class, order, or species; way; manner; character; quality; nature. — **out of sorts**, **out of order**; ill; vexed; disturbed. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To place, rank, separate, or select according to sort, kind, class, etc. — *v. i.* To consort; suit; fit; harmonize.

sor'tie (sōr'tē), *n.* A sally of troops from a besieged place against the besiegers.

sor'ti-lege (sōr'ti-lēj), *n.* Divination by lots; sorcery.

so'so', **so'-so'** (sō'sō'), *a.* Middling; passable; tolerable. — *adv.* Tolerably; passably. *Both Chiefly Colloq.*

sot (sōt), *n.* A habitual drunkard.

sot'tish (sōt'ish), *a.* Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken.

sot'to vo'ce (sōt'tō vō'chā). [It.] Under the voice; in an undertone; aside.

sou (sōō), *n.; pl. SOUS* (sōōz; *F.* sōō). The French bronze 5-centime piece, worth about a cent.

sou-brette' (sōō-brēt'), *n.* Orig., in comedies, an intriguing lady's maid; hence, a frivolous young woman; an actress who plays such a part.

souf'flé' (sōō'flā'; sōō'flā), *a.* [*F.*] *Cookery.* Filled with air by beating, and baked. — *n.* A delicate, spongy dish of eggs, milk, flour, etc.

sough (sūf; sou), *n.* A hollow moaning, as of the wind; sigh; sob. — *v. i.* To make a sigh; sigh, as the wind; breathe heavily, as in sleep.

soul (sōl), *n.* That which is conceived to

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, connect; ūse, ūnite,

be the essence of individual; esp. psychical, life; man's moral and emotional nature; effective expression of emotion and sentiment; the leader; inspirer; moving spirit; courage; spirit; fervor; affection; moral nature; a person; a disembodied spirit.

soul'ful (sōl'fōol), *a.* Full of deep feeling or sentiment.

soul'less (-lēś), *a.* Having no soul, or no nobleness of mind or feeling.

sound (sound), *a.* Free from flaw, defect, or decay; healthy; not diseased; firm; strong; safe; secure; trustworthy; founded in truth or right; right; morally good or honorable; orthodox; thorough; not broken or troubled (of sleep); legal; valid.

sound, *n.* A fish's air bladder.

sound, *n.* A long passage (larger than a strait) of water connecting two larger bodies.

sound, *v. t.* To measure the depth of; fathom; find or seek the thoughts, motives, etc., of; examine; try; probe. — *v. i.* To sound water. — *n.* Any elongated instrument or probe for exploring cavities of the body.

sound, *n.* Sensation having as its source a body set in vibration, so that waves from it stimulate the auditory nerve; tone; noise; report; vibrational energy of a sort that stimulates the auditory nerve; a particular tone or noise; distance within which a certain noise may be heard. — **Syn.** Sound, noise. — *v. i.* To make a noise or sound; be spread or published; a certain impression when heard; seem; appear. — *v. t.* To cause to sound; cause to exist as a sound; indicate by a sound (as, to *sound* a retreat); to celebrate by or as by sounds.

sound'ing, *n.* Act of one that sounds; measurement by sounding, or the depth so ascertained; *pl.*, any part of a body of water where a hand sounding line will reach bottom.

sound'less, *a.* Silent; noiseless.

sound'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sound; integrity. — **Syn.** Strength, solidity; healthiness, sanity; truth.

soup (sōop), *n.* A liquid food usually made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both, in water; broth.

sour (sour), *a.* Acid; tart; changed so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned; distasteful; unpleasant; cross; morose; afflictive; painful. — **Syn.** Tart, acid, acidulous, acrid, astringent, bitter. — *n.* A sour substance. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become sour. — **sour'ness**, *n.*

source (sōrs), *n.* The beginning of a stream of water or the like; spring; fountain; origin; first cause.

souse (sous), *n.* Act of sousing; pickle made with salt; something steeped in pickle, as fish. — *v. t.* To pickle; plunge or immerse in any liquid; drench.

sou'tache' (sōō'tāsh'), *n.* [F.] A kind of trimming or embroidery braid.

south (south), *n.* The cardinal point directly opposite the north; a region relatively farther south than another; [*cap.*] that part of the United States south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River, corresponding in general to the former slaveholding States. — *a.* Situated at the south; proceeding toward the south, or coming from the south; southern. — *adv.* Toward, or in, the south; of the wind, from the south. — *v. i.* To turn or move toward the south.

south'east' (south'ēst', *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* Point or direction halfway between south and east.

south'east'er (-ēs'tēr), *n.* Storm or wind from the southeast.

south'er (south'ēr), *n.* A wind, gale, or storm from the south.

south'er-ly (sūth'ēr-lī), *a.* Of or pert. to the south; southern. — *adv.* From the south.

south'ern (sūth'ēr'n), *a.* Of or pert. to the south; proceeding from or toward the south; [*cap.*] of or pert. to the South.

south'ern-er (-ēr-nēr), *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. [*cap.*] of the southern United States.

south'ing (south'ing), *n.* Tendency, progress, or distance southward.

south'ron (sūth'rūn), *a.* Southern. — *n.* A southerner.

south'ward (south'wērd), *adv. & a.* Toward the south.

south'wards (-wērdz), *adv.* Southward.

south'west' (south'wēst', *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* Point or direction halfway between south and west.

south'west'er (-wēs'tēr), *n.* Often, esp. in nautical use, **sou'-west'er**. A storm or gale from the southwest; a sailor's waterproof storm hat.

sou've-nir' (sōō'vē-nēr'; sōō'vē-nēr), *n.* That which serves as a reminder; memento; keepsake.

sov'er-eign (sōv'ēr-īn; sūv'-), *a.* Supreme; paramount; chief; princely; royal; absolute in authority; excellent; effectual (as a remedy). — *n.* A person, body of men, or state sovereign in authority; a British gold coin worth one pound sterling (\$4.8665). — **Syn.** King, prince, monarch, potentate, emperor.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sov'er-eign-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being sovereign; the power, authority, or status of a sovereign; dominion; supremacy.

sow (sou), *n.* The adult female of swine.

sow (sō), *v. t.*; *pret.* SOWED (sōd); *p. p.* SOWN (sōn) OR SOWED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SOWING. To scatter, as seed, on the earth for growth; plant by strewing; scatter seed on, in, or over; disseminate. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth. — **sow'er** (sō'ēr), *n.*

soy (soi), *n.* A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made of fermented beans; the **soy bean**, an Asiatic herb, or its white seed.

spa (spā), *n.* A mineral spring; a locality or resort containing mineral springs.

space (spās), *n.* That which is characterized by dimension (esp. three mutually perpendicular dimensions); distance; interval; quantity of time; interval; duration; time; opportunity; chance; in printing, a small piece of metal used to separate words or letters. — *v. t.* To place at intervals; arrange with spaces between.

spa'cious (spā'shūs), *a.* Vast in extent; of great space; roomy; large or magnificent in scale; comprehensive; expansive.

spade (spād), *n.* A digging implement heavier than a shovel and adapted for being pushed into the ground with the foot. — *v. t.* To dig with a spade.

spade (spād), *n.* One of a certain suit of playing cards; the figure on this suit, or, usually in *pl.*, the suit.

spa'dix (spā'diks), *n.*; *L. pl.* SPADICES (spā-di'sez). A spike with a fleshy axis, usually inclosed in a spathe.

spa-ghet'ti (spā-gēt'tī), *n.* A variety of macaroni made in cords. Cf. MACARONI.

spake (spāk), *n.* Archaic *pret.* of SPEAK.

spall (spōl), *n.* A chip or fragment, esp. of stone. — *v. t.* To break up or reduce by chipping.

spal-peen' (spāl-pēn'; spāl'pēn), *n.* A scamp; rascal; — often used playfully. *Irish.*

span (spān), *n.* The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended, reckoned as 9 inches; a limited or brief space of time; spread or extent between abutments or supports; also, the portion of anything thus extended; a pair of animals driven together. — *v. t.* To measure by the hand with fingers and thumb extended, or by encompassing with the fingers and thumb; stretch or extend over or across, as an arch.

span'drel (spān'drēl), *n.* An irregularly

triangular space, as that between the exterior curve of an arch on either side and the inclosing right angle.

span'gle (spān'g'l), *n.* A small plate or boss, as of shining metal, for ornamentation; any sparkling bit. — *v. t.* To set or sprinkle with spangles.

Span'iard (spān'yārd), *n.* A native or citizen of Spain.

span'iel (spān'yēl), *n.* Any of numerous breeds of small or medium-sized long-haired dogs; a cringing, fawning person.

Span'ish (-ish), *a.* Of or pert. to Spain, the Spaniards, or their language. — *n.* The language or people of Spain.

Spanish fly. A brilliant green beetle of southern Europe, from which cantharides are prepared.

Spanish Main. The mainland of the northern coast of South America.

spank (spānk), *v. t.* To strike, or to strike the buttocks of, as with the open hand. — *n.* A slap, esp. on the buttocks.

spank'er (spānk'ēr), *n.* One that spans; the fore-and-aft sail on the after mast of a square-rigged vessel.

spank'ing, *p. a.* Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing; lively.

spar (spār), *n.* Any of various nonmetallic minerals, usually lustrous.

spar, *n.* A mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like. — *v. t.* To equip with spars.

spar, *v. i.* To box with the fists, esp. scientifically. — *n.* A movement of offense or defense in boxing; a contest at sparring; a boxing match.

spare (spār), *v. t.* To refrain from; forbear; use frugally or stintingly; do without; dispense with; part with; forbear to destroy, punish, or injure; show mercy to. — *v. i.* To be frugal or parsimonious; refrain from inflicting harm. — *a.* Scanty; sparing; parsimonious; chary; wanting flesh or fat; lean; gaunt; thin; superfluous; held in reserve.

spar'rib' (spār'rib'), *n.* A cut of pork, consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat.

spar'ing (spār'ing), *p. a.* Saving; frugal; merciful.

spark (spärk), *n.* Small particle of fire emitted by a burning body; a feeble germ; an elementary principle; light accompanying a sudden electrical discharge, as across an air space. — *v. i.* To produce sparks. — *n.* A brisk, showy, gay man; a lover; beau. — *v. i. & t.* To play the spark, or beau; court. *Colloq.*

spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* A little spark; a scintillation; quality of sparkling. —

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăre; ăce, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cōnnect; ăse, ănite,

v. i. & t. To emit or cause (sparks); throw off in sparks; scintillate; twinkle; effervesce. — **Syn.** Coruscate, glitter, flash.

spark'ling (-klĭng), *p. a.* Emitting sparks; flashing; lively; effervescing or effervescent. — **Syn.** Brilliant, shining.

spark plug. In most internal-combustion engines with electric ignition, a plug, screwed into the cylinder head, arranged so that a current makes a spark inside the cylinder.

spar'row (spär'ō), *n.* Any of numerous small finches; esp., the common house sparrow, called English sparrow in the United States.

spare (spärs), *a.* Of few and scattered elements; scanty; thinly scattered. — **sparse'ly**, *adv.* — **sparse'ness**, *n.*

Spar'tan (spär'tăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Sparta, esp. ancient Sparta, in Greece, or the Spartans; hardy; undaunted. — *n.* A citizen of Sparta; a person of great fortitude.

spasm (späzm), *n.* An involuntary and unnatural muscular contraction; a sudden, violent, and temporary effort, emotion, etc.

spas-mod'ic (späz-möd'ik), *a.* Acting fitfully; jerky; intermittent.

spat (spät), *n.* A light blow; slap; a petty quarrel, esp. a verbal one. — *v. t. & i.* To dispute; quarrel. *All Colloq.*

spat, *n.* A young oyster or other bivalve mollusk; such young collectively.

spat, *pret.* of SPIT.

spat, *n.* A kind of short leather gaiter; — chiefly in *pl.*

spate (spät), *n.* *British.* A freshet; flood; a sudden, heavy storm of rain; waterspout.

spathe (späth), *n.* The large sheathing bract or pair of bracts inclosing an inflorescence.

spa'tial (spä'shăl), *a.* Of or pert. to space.

spat'ter (spät'ēr), *v. t.* To splash with liquid; soil by splashing; scatter by splashing; sprinkle around. — *n.* Act or noise of spattering, or state of being spattered; a splashing; a drop or splash on something; a spot or stain due to spattering.

spat'ter-dash' (-däsh'), *n.* A legging or gaiter extending to the knee; — chiefly in *pl.*

spat'u-la (spät'ŭ-lá), *n.* A flexible knife-like implement for spreading paints, drugs, etc.

spat'u-late (-lăt), *a.* Shaped like a spatula; spoon-shaped.

spav'in (späv'in), *n.* A disease of the

hock of horses, marked by a bony enlargement. — **spav'ined** (-ĭnd), *a.*

spawn (spôn), *v. t. & i.* To produce or deposit (spawn); bring forth; generate or be generated (in contempt). — *n.* The eggs of fishes, oysters, etc.; any product or offspring (in contempt).

spay (spä), *v. t.* To remove the ovaries of (a female animal).

speak (spēk), *v. i.; pret.* SPOKE (spōk), *Archaic* SPAKE (spāk); *p. p.* SPO'KEN (spō'k'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPEAK'ING. To utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary voice; talk; utter a discourse; make mention; convey ideas, etc., as if by utterance. — **Syn.** Say, tell, discourse, articulate, pronounce. — *v. t.* To utter by speaking; express orally; tell or express in words; express or declare in any way; use, or be able to use, in talk or conversation (as, to *speak* French); address; accost; hail.

speak'er (-ēr), *n.* One who gives a discourse or address; a presiding officer; a chairman; a book of selections for declamation. — **speak'er-ship**, *n.*

speak'ing, *p. a.* Uttering speech; seeming capable of speech; lifelike; expressive. — *n.* Act of uttering words; public declamation.

spear (spēr), *n.* A weapon with long shaft and sharp head or blade for thrusting or throwing; lance; a spearman; a sharp-pointed, barbed instrument for stabbing fish; a shoot, as of grass. — *v. t.* To pierce or strike with a spear. — *v. i.* To shoot forth into a long stem, as a plant.

spear grass. Any of numerous grasses having spear-shaped inflorescences or stiff, pointed leaves.

spear'man (-măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). One, esp. a soldier, armed with a spear. **spear'mint'** (-mĭnt'), *n.* The common garden mint, yielding an aromatic oil.

spe'cial (spĕsh'ĭl), *a.* Of or pert. to a species; pert. or confined to a single thing or class of things; individual; particular; limited; of an unusual quality; extraordinary. — **Syn.** Particular, specific, individual, concrete. — *n.* One appointed or used for a special service or occasion.

spe'cial-ist (-ĭst), *n.* One who devotes himself to some special branch of learning or art or business.

spe'ci-al'i-ty (spĕsh'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz). Specialty.

spe'cial-ize (spĕsh'ĭl-ĭz), *v. t.* To apply to a specific use. — *v. i.* To pursue a special mode of action or development. — **spe'cial-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-ză'shŭn; -i-), *n.*

ŭn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thiŭ; nature, verdure; Ꝛ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

spe'cial-ly, *adv.* of SPECIAL, *a.* See -LY.
spe'cial-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). State of being special; possession of peculiar or particular characteristics; a particular or distinctive characteristic; an object having some special characteristic; an article to which special attention is devoted; a branch of learning, art, or business to which one especially devotes one's self.
spe'cie (spē'shī), *n.* Coin; hard money.
spe'cies (spē'shēz; -shī-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* A form; aspect; appearance; a category of classification lower than a genus and above a variety; a distinct kind or sort of animal or plant; a sort; kind; variety.
spe-cif'ic (spē-sif'ik), *a.* Of, or pert. to, a species; precisely formulated or restricted; definite; explicit; preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation; of a disease, due to a particular micro-organism or virus. — *n.* Anything peculiarly adapted to its purpose; a specific remedy. — **spe-cif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
spe-c'i-fi-ca'tion (spēs'fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of specifying; a designation or statement of particulars; particular mention; a single article, item, or particular.
specific gravity. The ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of some other substance (usually water for solids and liquids, and air for gases).
spe-c'i-fy (spēs'fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To mention or name in a specific or explicit manner.
spe-c'i-men (-mén), *n.* A part, or one of a number, intended to show the kind and quality of the whole; a sample.
spe-ci-os'i-ty (spē'shī-ōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being specious; that which is specious.
spe'cious (spē'shūs), *a.* Apparently right; superficially, but not actually, fair, just, or correct. — **Syn.** Plausible, colorable, ostensible.
speck (spēk), *n.* A small discoloration; a spot; stain; blemish; small piece or object. — *v. t.* To produce specks on or in.
speck'le (spēk'ī), *n.* A little speck or spot. — *v. t.* To mark with speckles; speck; spot.
speck'ta-cle (spēk'tā-k'l), *n.* Something exhibited to view; a noteworthy sight; *pl.*, a device to aid vision or protect the eyes, consisting usually of two lenses supported by a frame with a bridge over the nose and bows passing over the ears. — **Syn.** Show, exhibition, pageant.
speck-tac'u-lar (spēk-tāk'ū-lār), *a.* Of or

pert. to a spectacle, or show; adapted to excite wonder by unusual display.
speck'ta'tor (spēk-tā'tēr), *n.* One who looks on or beholds; a beholder.
speck'ter (spēk'tēr), *n.* A visible disembodied spirit; apparition; ghost.
speck'tra (spēk'trā), *n.*; *L. pl.* of SPECTRUM.
speck'tral (-trāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a specter; ghostly; of, pert. to, or made by, a spectrum.
speck'tre. Var. of SPECTER.
speck'tro-scope (-trō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument for forming and examining spectra. — **speck'tro-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), **speck'tro-scop'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **speck'tro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
speck'tros'co-py (spēk-trōs'kō-pī; spēk'trō-skō'pī), *n.* Study of spectra; use of the spectroscope.
speck'trum (spēk'trūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -TRA (-trā). An image formed when a beam of light is dispersed so that its rays are arranged in the order of their wave lengths, as in the rainbow.
speck'u-late (-ū-lāt), *v. i.* To ponder a subject; meditate; theorize; enter into a business venture from which the profits are conjectural; engage in hazardous business transactions for the chance of unusually large profit.
speck'u-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* Faculty, act, process, or product of speculating; act or fact of speculating in business.
speck'u-la-tive (spēk'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Of or pert. to, given to, involving, formed by, or engaged in, speculation. — **Syn.** Contemplative, theoretical.
speck'u-la-tor (-lā tēr), *n.* One who speculates.
sped (spēd), *pret. & p. p.* of SPEED.
speech (spēch), *n.* Faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; power of speaking; act or manner of expressing thoughts in spoken words; oral utterance; that which is spoken; talk; a formal public discourse; a particular language; tongue; dialect. — **Syn.** Address, oration, harangue.
speech'less, *a.* Destitute or deprived of speech; silent; dumb; not conveyed by words; wanting oral expression.
speed (spēd), *n.* Prosperity in an undertaking (*Archaic*); swiftness; rapidity; rate of motion; velocity. — **Syn.** Celerity, quickness, expedition, hurry, haste. — *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SPED (spēd), **SPEED'ED**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SPEED'ING**. To experience any fortune, good or ill; also, succeed or prosper (*Archaic*); hasten; move with celerity. — *v. t.* To promote; further; aid; favor; wish Godspeed to;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

dispatch with celerity; hasten; hurry. —

Syn. Expedite, accelerate.

speed-om'e-ter (spēd-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for indicating speed or velocity.

speed'way' (spēd'wā'), *n.* A course on which fast driving, as of horses or motor cars, is allowed.

speed'y (-ī), *a.*; **SPEED'Y-ER**; **-I-EST.** Marked by speed. — **speed'i-ly**, *adv.* — **speed'i-ness**, *n.*

spell (spēl), *v. t.* To take the turn of, at work; relieve. *Cant.* — *n.* The relief of one person by another in any work or duty; a period of work, duty, etc.; a turn; a rest from work; any relatively short period; *Colloq.*, a fit, as of illness.

spell (spēl), *n.* A spoken formula of words supposed to have magic power; an incantation; charm. — *v. t.*; **SPELLED** (spēld) or **SPELT** (spēlt); **SPELL'ING.** To put under a spell; charm; bewitch; name, write, or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters; constitute; to signify; import; read with difficulty. — *v. i.* To form words with letters, esp. the proper letters.

spell'bind' (spēl'bind'), *v. t.* To bind or hold by or as by a spell or charm; fascinate; charm. — **spell'bind'er**, *n.*

spell'bound' (-bound'), *a.* Bound by or as by a spell; fascinated.

spell'er (-ēr), *n.* One who spells; a spelling book.

spell'ing, *n.* Act of one who spells; orthography.

spelt (spēlt), *pret. & p. p.* of **SPELL.**

spelt, *n.* A kind of wheat.

spel'ter (spēl'tēr), *n.* Zinc; — so called esp. in commerce.

spen'cer (spēn'sēr), *n.* A short jacket or outer coat.

spen'cer, *n.* A trysail abaft the foremast or mainmast.

spend (spēnd), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **SPENT** (spēnt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **SPEND'ING.** To consume by using; lay out; expend; bestow; confer; consume wastefully; squander; pass, as time. — *v. i.* To expend, consume, use, or waste something; waste or wear away; lose force or strength.

spend'thrift' (spēnd'thrift'), *n.* One who spends money profusely or improvidently. — *a.* Prodigal; wasteful.

spent (spēnt), *p. a.* Exhausted; worn out.

sperm (spûrm), *n.* The semen.

sperm, *n.* Spermaceti; sperm oil.

-sperm. A combining form denoting seed, germ.

sper-ma-ce'ti (spûr'mà-sē'ti; -sēt'i), *n.*

A yellowish or white waxy solid which separates from sperm oil, and is used in making candles, cosmetics, etc.

sper-mat'ic (spēr-mât'ik), *a.* Pert. to sperm or semen.

sper'ma-to-phyte' (spûr'mà-tō-fit'), *n.* A seed plant, or flowering plant.

sper'ma-to-zo'on (-zō'ōn), *n.*; *pl.* **-ZOAS** (-ā). A male sexual cell of an animal, the function of which is the fertilization of the egg.

sperm whale. A large whale of the warmer parts of all oceans; the cachalot. Its head has a large closed cavity, or case, containing fluid spermaceti and sperm oil.

spew (spū), *v. t. & i.* To vomit; eject.

sphal'er-ite (sfāl'ēr-it), *n.* A widely distributed ore of zinc, essentially zinc sulphide. Called also *blende* or *zinc blende*.

sph'e'noid (sfē'noid), *a.* Wedge-shaped.

spher'al (sfēr'āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a sphere; symmetrical; harmonious.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* A body or space bounded by one surface all points of which are equally distant from a point within called its *center*; any globe or globular body, esp. a celestial one; an orb; the apparent surface of the heavens; circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; rank; social position.

spher'i-cal (sfēr'ī-kāl), *a.* Like a sphere; globular; of or pert. to a sphere. —

spher'ic'i-ty (sfē-ris'ī-ti), *n.*

spher'ics (sfēr'iks), *n.* Spherical geometry and trigonometry.

sph'e'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* A figure having nearly the form of a sphere; a figure made by revolving an ellipse about one of its axes. — **sph'e-roi'dal**, *a.*

sph'e-rom'e-ter (sfē-rōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the curvature of spherical and other surfaces.

spher'ule (sfēr'ool), *n.* A little sphere.

sphinc'ter (sfīnk'tēr), *n.* A ringlike muscle able to contract or close an opening or passage.

sphinx (sfīnks), *n.*; *pl.* **E. SPHINXES** (sfīnk'sēz), **L. SPHINGES** (sfīn'jēz). (1) In Greek mythology, a monster having (typically) a lion's body, wings, and the head and bust of a woman. The Sphinx of Thebes proposed a riddle to all passers, and on their failure to guess it destroyed them. (2) A person of enigmatical or inscrutable character. (3) *Egyptian Art.* An image of a recumbent lion with the head of a man, ram, or hawk.

sphyg'mo-graph (sfīg'mō-grāf), *n.* An instrument for showing graphically the movement of the pulse.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

spi'cate (spi'kāt), *a.* Having the form or arrangement of a spike; spurred.

spice (spīs), *n.* Any of certain aromatic or pungent vegetable condiments, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, etc.; a pungent odor; that which gives zest or pungency. — *v. t.* To season with spices; make spicy.

spic'i-ly (-i-lī), *adv.*, **spic'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.* See -LY, -NESS; SPICY.

spick'-and-span' (spik'ānd-spān'), or **spick'-and-span'-new'**, *a.* New and fresh; brand-new.

spic'u-lar (spik'ū-lār), *a.* Dartlike.

spic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Like or having spicules or spikelets.

spic'ule (spik'ūl), *n.* A minute, slender, pointed body.

spic'y (spīs'ī), *a.*; **SPIC'I-ER** (spīs'ī-ēr); -I-EST. Flavored with or containing spice; fragrant; aromatic; producing, or abounding with, spices; piquant; pungent; keen. — **Syn.** Balsamic, smart, racy.

spid'er (spi'dēr), *n.* An arachnid having four pairs of walking legs and a body with but two main parts. It spins threads of silk. Also, any of various things suggestive of a spider, as a kind of frying pan (orig. with long legs), a trivet, etc.

spied (spīd), *pret. & p. p. of* SPY.

spie-gel-ei-sen (spē'gēl-ī-zēn; *G.* shpē'-), *n.* A crystalline white cast iron containing carbon and manganese.

spig'ot (spig'ūt), *n.* A pin or peg used to stop the vent in a cask; the plug of a faucet or cock; a faucet or cock.

spike (spīk), *n.* An ear of corn or grain; a form of raceme in which the flowers are sessile along the axis.

spike, *n.* Any of various pointed, usually slender, objects or projections; a kind of very large nail. — *v. t.* To fasten or furnish with spikes; disable (a cannon) temporarily by plugging the vent; pierce, impale, etc., with or on a spike.

spike'let (spīk'lēt), *n.* In plants, a small or secondary spike.

spike lavender. A mint closely related to the true lavender.

spike'nard (-nārd), *n.* A fragrant ointment of the ancients; an East Indian aromatic plant, of the valerian family, supposed to yield this ointment.

spik'y (spīk'ī), *a.* Spikelike; furnished with spikes.

spile (spīl), *n.* A small plug to stop a vent; a spout inserted in a tree to conduct sap; a large stake; a pile.

spil'-kin (spīl'ī-kin), *n.* One of a number of small pieces or pegs used in play-

ing some games; *pl.*, a game played with such pieces.

spill (spīl), *n.* A peg for plugging a hole; a metallic rod or pin; a small roll of paper, or slip of wood, for lighting lamps, etc.

spill (spīl), *v. t.*; **SPILLED** (spīld) or **SPILT** (spīlt); **SPILL'ING.** To cause or allow to fall, flow, or run, out, esp. so as to be wasted; to lose, or suffer to be scattered; shed (blood); relieve (a sail) from pressure of the wind. — *v. i.* To fall or run out or over and thus, usually, be lost or wasted. — *n.* Act of spilling; state of being spilled; that which is spilled.

spin (spīn), *v. t.*; *pret.* SPUN (spūn); *p. p.* SPUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPIN'NING. To draw out and twist into threads; form, as a thread of silk or a web, by extrusion of a viscous fluid; produce by a slow process (usually with *out*); turn round rapidly; whirl; twirl. — *v. i.* To make yarn or thread from fiber; form a thread, as a spider; whirl; *Colloq.*, move swiftly. — *n.* Act of spinning.

spin'ach (spīn'āj; -ēch), *n.* Also **spin'-age** (-āj). An esculent plant of the goosefoot family.

spī'nal (spī'nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the backbone; pert. to a spine or spines.

spin'dle (spīn'd'l), *n.* In hand spinning, a round stick, tapering towards each end, used to twist and hold the yarn; the corresponding part of a spinning wheel; a fusiform piece or figure; a pin or rod that turns, or on which something turns. — *v. i.* To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body.

spin'dling (-dling), *a.* Disproportionately tall and slender.

spine (spīn), *n.* A stiff, sharp process on a plant or animal; the backbone; a ridge.

spin'el (spīn'ēl; spī-nēl'), *n.* A very hard mineral, the red variety being the gem called **spinel ruby**.

spine'less (spīn'lēs), *a.* Having no spine; invertebrate; without backbone or courage; without spines.

spin'et (spīn'ēt; spī-nēt'), *n.* An obsolete keyed instrument resembling a harpsichord, but smaller.

spin'na-ker (spīn'-ā-kēr), *n.* A large triangular sail used when running before the wind.

spin'ner-et (spīn'-ēr-ēt), *n.* *Zoöl.* An organ for producing a thread of silk from the secretion of the silk glands.

spinning jenny. A machine for spinning wool or cotton, with many spindles.

spinning wheel. A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft. cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

spi'nose (spī'nōs; spī-nōs'), *a.* Full of, or armed with, spines.

spin'ster (spin'stēr), *n.* A woman who spins; an unmarried woman; old maid.

spin'y (spin'ī), *a.*; **SPIN'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **SPIN'Y-EST**. Having spines; thorny.

spir'a-cle (spir'ā-k'l; spi'rā-), *n.* A breathing orifice, as the blowhole of a cetacean.

spi-ræ'a (spi-rē'ā), *n.* Any of several rosaceous shrubs.

spi'ral (spi'rāl), *a.* Winding round a center and gradually receding from it; helical. — *n.* A curve of spiral form; a helix; anything spiral. — **spi'ral-ly**, *adv.*

spi'rant (spi'rānt), *n.* A fricative consonant.

spire (spīr), *n.* A spiral; curl.

spire, *n.* Slender blade or stalk, as of grass; a tapering body; a steep tapering roof surmounting a tower; loosely, a steeple. — *v. i.* To shoot out or up in a spire.

spir'it (spīr'it), *n.* The breath of life; life, or the life principle; the soul; [often *cap.*] life or consciousness; [*cap.*] a part of the divine nature, the Holy Spirit; any supernatural being; apparition; specter; ghost; a sprite; fairy; elf; an individual; person; temper; disposition; mood (often in *pl.*, as, to be in good *spirits*); liveliness, energy, vivacity, courage, etc.; animating or controlling principle or idea; intent; real meaning; any strong distilled alcoholic liquor (often in *pl.*); a solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. — **Syn.** Ardor, fire, animation, cheerfulness, vivacity. — *v. i.* To animate with vigor; encourage; inspirit; convey rapidly and secretly (often with *away*).

spir'it-ed, *a.* Animated; full of vigor; lively. — **Syn.** Mettlesome, fiery.

spir'it-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Spiritualism.

spir'it-less, *a.* Destitute of spirit.

spir'it-u-al (-it-ū-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to spirit or the spirit; incorporeal; of or like the soul or its affections; pure; holy; of or pert. to sacred things or the church.

spir'it-u-al-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that all that exists is spirit; idealism; a belief or doctrine that departed spirits hold intercourse with mortals, esp. through a medium; also, the practices based on this belief. — **spir'it-u-al-ist**, *n.* — **-u-al-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

spir'it-u-al'i-ty (spīr'it-ū-āl'ī-tī), *n.*; **pl.** -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being spiritual; incorporeality; that which belongs to the church, to ecclesiastics, or to religion.

spir'it-u-al-ize (spīr'it-ū-āl-iz), *v. t.* To render spiritual. — **spir'it-u-al-i-za-tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), *n.*

spir'it-u-al-ly, *adv.* of SPIRITUAL. See -LY.

spir'it-u-al-ty (-tī), *n.* The clergy; spiritual possessions or doctrine.

spi'ri/tu'el' (spē'rē'tū'ēl'), *a. masc.*, **spi'ri/tu'elle'** (-ēl'), *a. fem.* [F.] Like a spirit; refined; ethereal; sprightly; bright; witty.

spir'it-u-ous (spīr'it-ū-ūs), *a.* Of the nature of alcoholic spirit.

spi'ro-graph (spi'rō-gráf), *n.* An instrument for drawing spirals.

spi-rom'e-ter (spi-róm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the breathing capacity of the lungs.

spit (spīt), *n.* A slender, pointed rod to hold roasting meat; a narrow point of land running out into a body of water. — *v. t.* To thrust a spit through; fix upon a spit; impale.

spit, *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* SPIT, *Archaic* SPAT (spāt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPIT'TING. To eject from the mouth; eject; throw out; belch. — *v. i.* To eject saliva; *Colloq.*, to rain or snow slightly. — *n.* Spittle; saliva; act of spitting.

spite (spīt), *n.* Ill will with a disposition to annoy; petty malice; grudge; rancor. — **Syn.** Spitefulness, pique, malevolence. — **in spite of**, or **spite of**, in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding. — *v. t.* To do despite to; treat maliciously; shame; mortify.

spite'ful (spīt'fōōl), *a.* Filled with or showing spite; malicious. — **spite'ful-ly**, *adv.*

spit'fire' (spīt'fir'), *n.* A violent, irascible person. *Colloq.*

spit'le (-l), *n.* Saliva.

spit-toon' (spi-tōōn'), *n.* A cuspidor.

spitz dog (spits). One of a breed of dogs with long silky hair, bushy tail, and sharp muzzle and ears.

splash (splāsh), *v. t.* To strike and dash about (water, mud, etc.); spatter water, mud, etc., upon; bespatter. — *v. i.* To dash about water, mud, etc.; fall or strike with a splash. — *n.* Liquid splashed; a spot or daub; a noise made in splashing.

splat'ter (splāt'ēr), *v. i.* & *t.* To spatter; splash.

splay (splā), *v. t.* To dislocate; slope or slant, as the side of a window, etc. — *n.* Spread; expansion; a slope or bevel. — *a.* Spread out; broad and flat; clumsy; ungainly.

spleen (splēn), *n.* A highly vascular, glandlike, ductless organ in the abdo-

urn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

men, formerly believed to be the seat of the emotions or passions; anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice; melancholy; hypochondria. — **spleen'y**, *a.*

splen'dent (splēn'dēnt), *a.* Shining; glossy; beaming; illustrious.

splen'did (-dīd), *a.* Shining; brilliant; showy; magnificent; gorgeous; illustrious; glorious; *Colloq.*, excellent.

splen'dor (-dēr), *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy; magnificence; pomp; glory. — **Syn.** Luster, gorgeousness, display, showiness, parade, grandeur.

sple-net'ic (splē-nēt'ik; splēn'ē-tīk), *a.* Splenic; spiteful; peevish. — **Syn.** Morose, gloomy, fretful.

splen'ic (splēn'ik; splē'nīk), *a.* Of or pert. to the spleen.

splen'i-tive (splēn'ī-tīv), *a.* Fiery; passionate.

splice (splis), *v. t.* To unite, as two ropes, by interweaving the strands; unite, as spars, timbers, etc., by a lap joint; *Slang*, to unite in marriage. — *n.* A junction made by splicing.

splint (splint), *n.* A piece split off; splinter; an appliance, as of wood, to hold or protect an injured part; a splint bone; a thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, or the like.

splint bone. One of the rudimentary bones on either side of the cannon bone in the legs of the horse and allied animals.

splint'er (splīn'tēr), *v. t.* To split into long, thin pieces. — *v. i.* To become split into long pieces; shiver. — *n.* A thin piece split off lengthwise.

split (split), *v. t. & i.*; **SPLIT**; **SPLITTING**. To divide lengthwise; burst; rend; tear asunder; divide into parts or factions, as a political party; split one's votes or vote; *Slang*, to betray confidence. — **to split hairs**, to make overnice distinctions. — **to s. one's votes or vote or ticket**, to vote for candidates of different parties. — *n.* A crack, rent, or fissure; a breach or separation; a splinter; fragment. — *a.* Divided; cleft; fractured.

split infinitive. A simple infinitive with *to*, having a modifier between the verb and the *to* (as, *to largely decrease*).

splotch (splōch), *n. & v. t.* Spot; blotch.

splurge (splūrg), *n.* An ostentatious demonstration or display. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To make a splurge. *Colloq.*

splut'ter (splūt'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To sputter; utter hastily and confusedly. — *n.* A confused noise, as of hasty speaking; confusion. *Both Colloq.*

spoil (spoil), *v. t.*; **SPOILED** (spoild) or **SPOILT** (spoilt); **SPOILING**. To plunder; rob; impair; vitiate; destroy; ruin; impair the disposition of (a person). — *v. i.* To become corrupted; decay. — *n.* That which is taken by violence or after a contest; booty; loot; public offices regarded as belonging to a successful party or faction (commonly in *pl.*); an object for plundering; prey.

spoils'man (spoizl'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). *Politics.* One who serves in order to get a share of the spoils.

spoke (spōk), *pret.* of **SPEAK**.

spoke (spōk), *n.* Radius or ray of a wheel; rung of a ladder; a bar to prevent a wheel from turning. — *v. t.* To furnish with spokes, as a wheel.

spo'ken (spō'k'n), *p. p.* of **SPEAK**. *Specif.:* *p. a.* Uttered; oral; speaking (in composition; as, soft-spoken).

spoke'shawe' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A tool, with a blade like that of a plane and handles on each side, for dressing sharply curved work, as spokes.

spokes'man (spōks'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A speaker for another or others.

spo'li-ate (spō'li-āt), *v. t. & i.* To plunder; pillage; despoil; rob.

spo'li-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* A plundering; robbery.

spon-da'ic (spōn-dā'ik), *a.* Pert. to a spondee.

spon'dee (spōn'dē), *n.* In prosody, a foot of two long syllables.

sponge (spūnj), *n.* The mass of horny fibers forming the internal skeleton of certain fixed marine animals; the animal producing it; one that absorbs freely; one who lives on others; parasite; any spongelike substance; a long-handled swab, for cleaning the bore of a cannon. — *v. t.* To cleanse, wipe, wet, or absorb with a sponge; erase with a sponge; efface; get by imposition or mean arts without cost. — *v. i.* To absorb, as a sponge; get a living, a meal, etc., meanly at the expense of another; gather, or fish for, sponges.

spon'gy (spūn'jī), *a.*; -GI-ER (-jī-ēr); -GI-EST. Soft and full of cavities; absorbent; moist and soft. — **spon'gi-ness** (-jī-nēs), *n.*

spon'sion (spōn'shūn), *n.* Act of becoming surety.

spon'son (-sūn), *n.* A projection from a ship's side, to act as a bearing or protection for some part.

spon'sor (-sēr), *n.* One who binds himself to answer for another's default; a godparent. — **spon-so'ri-al** (spōn-sō'rī-āl), *a.* — **spon'sor-ship**, *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

spōn'ta-ne'i-ty (spōn'tā-nē'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -**TIES** (-tiz). Quality or state of being spontaneous.

spōn'ta-ne-ous (spōn-tā-nē-ūs), *a.* Proceeding from natural feeling, disposition, or tendency, or from internal impulse or natural law; voluntary.

spook (spōōk), *n.* A ghost; apparition. *Humorous.* — **spook'ish**, **spook'y**, *a.*

spool (spōōl), *n.* A cylinder with a rim or ridge at each end, to wind thread, yarn, wire, etc. on. — *v. t.* To wind on a spool.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* A utensil having a small shallow bowl, with a handle, used in cooking or eating; something resembling this implement. — *v. t.* To take up in or as in a spoon.

spoon, *n.* A silly lover. *Slang.* — *v. i.* To act in a spoony fashion. *Slang.*

spoon'bill (spōōn'bil'), *n.* Any of several wading birds having the bill greatly expanded.

spoon'ful (-fōōl), *n.*; *pl.* -**FULS** (-fōōlz). As much as a spoon can contain; teaspoonful.

spoon'y (spōōn'ī), *a.* Silly; soft; foolishly or demonstratively fond. *Slang.*

spoor (spōōr), *n.* The track or trail of a wild animal.

spo-rad'ic (spō-rād'ik), *a.* Occurring singly or in scattered instances; separate; single. — **spo-rad'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* **spo-ran'gi-um** (spō-rān'ji-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -**GI** (-ā). *Bot.* A case or sac containing spores.

spore (spōr), *n.* Any of various primitive reproductive bodies, typically unicellular, produced by plants and some protozoans.

spo-ro-phyte (spō-rō-fīt), *n. Bot.* In plants exhibiting alternation of generations, the generation which bears asexual spores.

-sporous. A suffix used to signify *having spores*.

spor'an (spōr'ān), *n.* A large pouch of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress.

sport (spōrt), *n.* Pastime; amusement; an athletic game; pleasantry; raillery; mockery; derision; a butt for mirth or derision; *Colloq.*, one interested in sports; also, a gambler or a flashy, cheap person; in biology, a sudden spontaneous deviation or variation from type; a mutation. — *v. t.* To show, use, or wear, esp. in public. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To play; frolic; wanton; engage in sports; bet habitually; trifle. — **sport'ful**, *a.* **spor'tive** (spōr'tiv), *a.* Tending to or engaged in sport; gay; frolicsome; play-

ful; merry; relating to sports. — **spor'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **spor'tive-ness**, *n.*

sports'man (spōrts'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -**MEN** (-mēn). One who pursues sports. — **sports'man-ship**, *n.*

sport'y (spōr'tī), *a.*; **SPORT'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Characteristic of a sport or a sporting man; flashy. *Colloq.*

spor'ule (spōr'ool), *n.* A small spore.

spot (spōt), *n.* A mark made by foreign matter; blot; a stain on character or reputation; fault; blemish; a small extent of space; a place. — *v. t.* To mark in or with spots; stain; blemish; taint; disgrace; *Cant*, to recognize or detect; place on a spot. — *v. i.* To become stained with spots. — *a.* On hand for immediate delivery after sale (as, *spot wheat*); paid or ready for payment on delivery (as, *spot cash*).

spot'less, *a.* Without a spot; unspotted. — **Syn.** Blameless, unblemished, immaculate, irreproachable.

spot'ter (-ēr), *n.* One that spots.

spot'ty (-ī), *a.*; **-TI-ER**; **-TI-EST**. Full of, or marked with, spots.

spous'al (spouz'āl), *n.* Marriage; nuptials (usually in *pl.*).

spouse (spouz), *n.* Either one of a married couple.

spout (spout), *v. t.* To throw out forcibly and abundantly, as liquids, esp. in a jet or stream; utter magniloquently; *Slang*, pawn. — *v. i.* To issue with violence, as in a jet; eject material in a jet; utter a speech, esp. pompously. — *n.* That through which anything spouts; a jet; a waterspout.

sprain (sprān), *v. t.* To weaken by sudden and excessive exertion or strain. — *n.* Act of spraining; condition caused by spraining.

sprang (sprāng), *pret.* of **SPRING**.

sprat (sprāt), *n.* Any of several small herrings.

sprawl (sprōl), *v. i.* To move awkwardly, while lying down; spread the limbs carelessly, while recumbent. — *v. t.* To cause to sprawl. — *n.* Act or posture of sprawling.

spray (sprā), *n.* A branch with small branches bearing foliage or flowers.

spray, *n.* Liquid flying in small drops or particles; an instrument for producing such an effect. — *v. t.* & *i.* To scatter in spray; disseminate spray; throw spray on. — **spray'er** (sprā'ēr), *n.*

spread (sprēd), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **SPREAD**; *p. pr.* & *vb.* **SPREAD'ING**. To scatter; strew; expand; stretch forth; extend; divulge; disseminate; cover or overlay; recount; record; push or force apart. —

ārn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then; thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Syn. Propagate, disperse, publish, circulate. — *v. i.* To become spread. — *n.* Extension; diffusion; extent; compass; expanse; a cloth to cover a table or a bed; *Colloq.*, a meal, feast, or banquet.

spread'-eagle, *a.* Pretentious; boastful; bombastic. *Colloq.*

spree (sprē), *n.* A frolic; a drunken carousal; a debauch. — *v. i.* To carouse.

sprig (sprig), *n.* A small shoot, twig, or the like; a scion; youth; lad; a brad or nail with no head. — *v. t.* To mark or adorn with sprigs.

spright'ly (sprit'li), *a.*; — **-li-er** (-li-ēr); — **-li-est**. Having animation; lively; brisk; airy; gay. — **spright'li-ness**, *n.*

spring (spring), *v. i.*; *pret.* SPRANG (sprāng) or SPRUNG (sprūng); *p. p.* SPRUNG; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SPRING'ING. To leap; bound; start or rise suddenly; recoil; bend; warp; emerge; arise; tower; rise. — *v. t.* To cause to spring; produce or disclose suddenly; crack; split; bend or strain; explode; leap over. — *n.* Act of springing; season of the year when plants begin to vegetate, usually March, April, and May in the north temperate zone; an issue of water from the earth; an elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted; cause; origin; motive; elastic power or force; crack or permanent deformation.

spring'bok (-bōk'), *n.* A South African gazelle.

springe (sprinj), *n.* A noose fastened to a spring to catch small game; snare.

spring'er (spring'ēr), *n.* One that springs; the bottom stone of one end of an arch.

spring'i-ness (-i-nēs), *n.* See **-NESS**.

spring'tide (spring'tid'), **spring'time** (-tim'), *n.* Season of spring.

spring'y (spring'), *a.*; **spring'i-er** (-i-ēr); — **-i-est**. Like a spring; elastic; abounding with springs; wet; spongy.

sprin'kle (sprin'kl), *v. t.* To scatter in drops or particles; scatter on; besprinkle. — *v. i.* To sprinkle something; be sprinkled; rain lightly in scattered drops. — *n.* A sprinkling; esp., a slight rain.

sprint (sprint), *v. i.* To run at top speed. — *n.* A short run at top speed. —

sprint'er (sprint'ēr), *n.*

sprit (sprit), *n.* A small spar which crosses a fore-and-aft sail diagonally.

sprite (sprit), *n.* A shade; ghost; spirit; apparition; elf; fairy; goblin.

sprock'et (sprōk'ēt), *n.* A tooth, as on a wheel (**sprocket wheel**) shaped so as to engage with a chain; a sprocket wheel.

sprout (sprout), *v. i.* To germinate, as a seed; form new shoots. — *v. t.* To cause to sprout. — *n.* The shoot of a plant.

spruce (sprōos), *n.* A kind of evergreen tree or its wood. — *a.* Neat and dapper; smart; trim; overnice; affectedly fastidious. — *v. t. & i.* To dress smartly; give or restore a look of neatness to (often with *up*). *Colloq.* — **spruce'ly**, *adv.* —

spruce'ness, *n.*

sprung (sprūng), *pret. & p. p.* of **SPRING**.

spry (spri), *a.* Nimble; active. *Colloq.*

spud (spūd), *n.* A sharp, narrow spade;

Dial. or Colloq., a potato.

spume (spūm), *n.* Froth; foam; scum.

— *v. i.* To froth; foam. — **spum'y** (spūm'i), *a.*

spun (spūn), *pret. & p. p.* of **SPIN**.

spunk (spūnk), *n.* Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; punk; a spark or gleam; a little fire; *Colloq.*, spirit or mettle, also anger or passion.

spunk'y (spūnk'i), *a.*; **SPUNK'I-ER** (-i-ēr); — **-i-est**. Full of spunk; mettlesome; touchy. *Colloq.*

spur (spūr), *n.* A pointed implement secured to a rider's heel to urge the horse; a goad to action; an incitement; a projecting root or short branch of a tree; a hollow spurlike part of a corolla or calyx; any stiff, sharp spine; a ridge or lesser elevation that extends laterally from a mountain. — *v. t.* To prick with spurs; incite; stimulate; instigate; put spurs on. — *v. i.* To spur on one's horse; hasten.

surge (spūrj), *n.* Any of numerous plants yielding bitter, milky juice.

spu'ri-ous (spū'ri-ūs), *a.* Bastard; not genuine; counterfeit; false. — **Syn.** Adulterate, supposititious, fictitious.

spurn (spūrn), *v. t.* To kick; drive back as with the foot; reject with disdain; treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To manifest disdain in rejecting anything. — *n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

spur'ri-er (spūr'i-ēr), *n.* One who makes spurs.

spurt (spūrt), *v. i.* To gush out; spout forth; jet. — *v. t.* To expel, as a liquid, in a jet; squirt. — *n.* A sudden gushing forth; a jet.

spurt, *n.* Increased exertion for a short time. — *v. i.* To make a spurt.

spur wheel. A toothed wheel having teeth parallel to the axis.

sput'ter (spūt'ēr), *v. i.* To spit small, scattered particles; splutter; utter words hastily and indistinctly; eject, as jets of steam, with a noise as of one sputtering. — *v. t.* To eject rapidly and

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

in particles, with a spluttering sound; utter spasmodically and confusedly.
— *n.* Act of sputtering; moist matter thrown out in small particles; confused and excited speech; fuss; ado.

spu'tum (spū'tūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* SPUTA (-tā). Spittle.

spy (spī), *v. t.*; **SPIED** (spīd); **SPY'ING**. To discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; espy; see; discover by close search; explore; inspect secretly (usually with *out*). — *v. i.* To scrutinize. To watch secretly. — *n.*; *pl.* SPIES (spīz). One who watches, esp. furtively, the conduct of others; one who clandestinely seeks information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with intent to communicate it to the enemy.

spy'glass (-glās'), *n.* A small telescope.
squab (skwōb), *a.* Fat; short and thick; unfledged; recently hatched. — *n.* A nestling of a pigeon or similar bird; a short, fat person; a cushion; a sofa.

squab'ble (skwōb'l), *v. i.* To quarrel noisily; wrangle. — *n.* A noisy dispute.

squad (skwōd), *n.* A small party of men grouped for drill, inspection, etc.; any similar small group.

squad'ron (skwōd'rŏn), *n.* Any body of men in regular formation; a division of a cavalry regiment, commanded by a major; a division of a fleet, in the U. S. navy eight vessels.

squal'id (skwōl'id), *a.* Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

squall (skwōl), *n.* A sudden violent gust of wind, often with rain or snow. — *v. i.* To blow a squall.

squall, *v. i. & t.* To cry out or scream violently. — *n.* A harsh, piercing cry.

squall'y (skwōl'ī), *a.*; **SQUALL'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Abounding with or threatening squalls.

squal'or (skwōl'ŏr), *n.* Miserable and unkempt condition.

squan'der (skwōn'dēr), *v. t. & i.* To spend lavishly, profusely, or wastefully; dissipate. — **Syn.** Waste, scatter.

square (skwâr), *n.* A parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles; anything of similar form; a quadrilateral area bounded by streets, or the distance along one side of it; an open place, as at the meeting of streets; an instrument used to lay out or test square work; a body of troops in square formation; the product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. — *v. t.* To form with four equal sides and four right angles; form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; bring approximately to a right angle; compare

with any given standard; adjust; make even; balance; settle; multiply (a number or a quantity) by itself; *Slang*, win over by a gift or a bargain, esp. a corrupt one; bribe. — *v. i.* To accord, conform, or agree (usually followed by *with*); take a boxing attitude. — *a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; converted from a linear unit into a square unit of area having the side of the same length (as, a square foot); just; exact; honest; even; leaving no balance; *Colloq.*, of a meal, or the like, satisfying; unequivocal. — **square'ly**, *adv.* — **square'ness**, *n.*

square dance. A dance consisting of a set figure, or of set figures, performed by an even number of couples.

square-rigged (skwâr'rigd'), *a.* Having the principal sails extended on yards suspended horizontally at the middle.

squash (skwōsh), *n.* The fruit of any of several vines of the cucumber family; also, the vine.

squash, *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; crush. *Colloq.* — *v. i.* To fall heavily and helplessly; make a splashing or squeelching sound. *Colloq.* — *n.* Something soft and easily crushed; a sudden fall or shock of a heavy, soft body; a crushed mass.

squash'y (skwōsh'ī), *a.* Easily squashed; soft; soft and wet.

squat (skwōt), *v. i.*; **SQUAT'TED** or **SQUAT**; **SQUAT'TING**. To sit down upon the hams or heels; sit or keep close to the ground; settle on land without right or title or on public land with a view to acquiring title. — *a.* Squatting; crouching; short and thick. — *n.* The posture of one that squats. — **squat'ter** (skwōt'-ēr), *n.*

squat'ty (skwōt'ī), *a.* Squat; thickset.

squaw (skwō), *n.* A female; a woman; — used of North American Indians.

squawk (skwōk), *v. i.* To utter a harsh, abrupt scream, as a fowl. — *n.* Act or noise of squawking.

squeak (skwēk), *v. i.* To utter or make a squeak. — *v. t.* To cause to squeak; utter with a squeak. — *n.* A sharp, shrill, usually short cry or sound. — **squeak'y** (-ī), *a.*

squeal (skwēl), *v. i.* To utter a squeal; *Slang*, turn informer or betray a secret. — *n.* A shrill, sharp, somewhat prolonged cry.

squeam'ish (skwēm'ish), *a.* Inclined to be sick at the stomach; qualmish; fastidious; easily disgusted.

squeeze (skwēz), *v. t.* To compress; force or procure by pressure; make a

squeeze of. — **Syn.** Constrict, hug, pinch, gripe. — *v. i.* To press; crowd. — *n.* Act of squeezing; pressure; a facsimile made by squeezing an object into a plastic substance.

squelch (skwěłch), *v. t.* To quell or crush; discomfit; disconcert. *Colloq.*

squib (skwīb), *n.* A paper tube or ball filled with gunpowder; a brief witty or sarcastic writing or speech; lampoon. — *v. i.* To explode with a slight, sharp crack.

squid (skwīd), *n.* Any of numerous ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body.

squill (skwīl), *n.* A plant, of the lily family, the bulb of which is expectorant, diuretic, emetic, and purgative; also, the bulb.

squint (skwīnt), *a.* Looking obliquely or askance; cross-eyed. — *v. i.* To see or look obliquely or askance; look with eyes partly closed; be cross-eyed; deviate from a true line. — *v. t.* To cause to squint; direct obliquely; *Colloq.*, close (the eyes or an eye) partly. — *n.* A squinting; strabismus.

squire (skwīr), *n.* A shield bearer or armor-bearer of a knight; in England, a title of dignity next below *knight*; a title of office and courtesy often given to justices of the peace; *Colloq.*, a gallant devoted to a lady. — *v. i.*; **SQUIRE** (skwīrd); **SQUIRING** (skwīr'ing). To attend as a squire; *Colloq.*, attend as a beau, or gallant; escort.

squirm (skwūrm), *v. i.* To twist about; wriggle; writhe.

squir'el (skwūr'ēl; skwīr'-), *n.* Any of various small or medium-sized rodents, esp. any of the arboreal forms with a long bushy tail.

squirt (skwūrt), *v. t. & i.* To eject, or come forth, as water, in a stream out of a narrow orifice. — *n.* Act of squirting; instrument for squirting a liquid; a jet.

stab (stāb), *v. t.* To pierce with a pointed weapon; thrust or drive (a pointed weapon, etc.). — *v. i.* To thrust or give a wound with a pointed weapon. — *n.* A thrust of, or a wound made by, a pointed weapon.

sta-bil'i-ty (stā-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being stable; steadiness; firmness; fixedness; steadiness or firmness of character or purpose; constancy. — **Syn.** Steadfastness, stableness.

stab'i-lize (stāb'ī-līz), *v. t.* To make stable; *Aeronautics*, to maintain the equilibrium of (a flying machine, etc.) by means of fixed surfaces.

sta'ble (stā'b'l), *n.* A building for beasts

to lodge and feed in. — *v. t. & i.* To lodge in a stable.

sta'ble, *a.* Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed; steady in purpose; constant; abiding.

stac-ca'to (stā-kā'tō; *It.* stāk-kā'tō), *a.* In music, disconnected; cut short or apart by gaps of silence.

stack (stāk), *n.* A large pile of hay, grain, or the like; a more or less orderly pile or heap; any chimney or conduit for smoke; a fixed rack or set of fixed racks with shelves for books; *Colloq.*, a large quantity or number. — *v. t.* To pile up.

sta'di-um (stā'dī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DIA (-ā). An old Greek measure of length, about 607 feet; in Greek antiquity, a course for foot races, with tiers of seats for spectators; a similar modern structure, with its inclosure, for athletic games, etc.

staff (stāf), *n.* A plaster combined with fibrous materials, used for temporary ornamental buildings.

staff, *n.*; *pl.* STAVES (stāvz) or STAFFS (stāfs). A stick carried in the hand for support; a support; a cudgel or club; a stick or wand as an ensign of authority; a flagpole; the five horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written; an establishment of military officers having administrative and executive duties; a body of assistants to a superintendent or manager.

stag (stāg), *n.* The adult male of the European red deer, or of certain other large deers; *Colloq.*, a man at a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman; also, a social gathering of men only.

stage (stāj), *n.* An elevated platform; raised flooring in a theater on which plays are enacted; a scaffold; staging; the theater; the drama; the theatrical profession; scene of any noted action, event, or career; a place of rest on a road; a stagecoach; the distance between two places of rest on a road; a degree of advance in any pursuit, process, etc. — *v. t.* To exhibit on or as on a stage; put (a play) on the stage.

stage'coach (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations, to convey passengers.

stag'er (stāj'ēr), *n.* A person of long experience; *Colloq.*, a horse used in drawing a stagecoach.

stag'ger (stāg'ēr), *v. t.* To reel as if about to fall; sway; totter; waver in purpose or action; hesitate. — *v. i.* To cause to reel or totter; cause to doubt, waver, or hesitate; shock. — *n.* A reeling or tottering movement of the body

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

in trying to walk or stand; *pl.*, a disease of horses and other animals, attended by reeling or sudden falling.

stag'ing (stāj'ing), *n.* An elevated platform for building; a scaffold; business of running stagecoaches; act of journeying in stagecoaches; act or art of putting a play on the stage.

stag'nant (stāg'nānt), *a.* Not flowing; foul from want of motion, as a pool; not active or brisk; dull. — **stag'nan-cy** (-nān-sī), *n.*

stag'nate (-nāt), *v. i.* To be or become stagnant. — **stag-na'tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

stag'y (stāj'ī), *a.* Having characteristics of the stage; theatrical; — used depreciatively.

staid (stād), *pret. & p. p.* of STAY. Also *a.* Sober; grave; steady; sedate.

stain (stān), *v. t.* To discolor with foreign matter; make foul; spot; tinge with a color; dye; spot with guilt or infamy; soil; tarnish. — **Syn.** Sully, discolor, disgrace, taint, dishonor. — *v. i.* To give or receive a stain. — *n.* A discoloration by foreign matter; a spot; a dye, pigment, etc., used in staining; taint of guilt; cause of reproach; shame. — **Syn.** Blot, pollution, disgrace, infamy. — **stain'er**, *n.* — **stain'less**, *a.*

stair (stār), *n.* Any step of a series; a series of steps from one level to another (commonly in *pl.*).

stair'case (stār'kāś'), *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, etc.

stair'way (stār'wā'), *n.* A flight of stairs; staircase.

stake (stāk), *n.* A pointed piece, as of wood driven into the ground; a post to which a person is bound who is to be burned alive; death by such burning; something wagered or risked; the prize set in any contest (often in *pl.*); a property or interest involved. — **at stake**, involved; implicated; in jeopardy. — *v. t.* To pierce; impale; fasten or support with stakes; mark the limits of by stakes; wager; venture; bet.

stake'hold'er (stāk'hōl'dēr), *n.* The holder of a stake, or wager.

sta-lac'tite (stā-lāk'tīt), *n.* A pendent deposit of calcium carbonate, resembling an icicle, in a cavern.

sta-lag'mite (stā-lāg'mīt), *n.* A deposit like an inverted stalactite, formed by calcareous water dropping on the floor of a cavern.

stale (stāl), *a.* Vapid or tasteless from age; not new or fresh; trite; commonplace; impaired in vigor or energy by prolonged activity. — *v. t.* To make stale; render

common; cheapen. — *v. i.* To become or grow stale; wear out. — **stale'ness**, *n.* **stale'mate** (stāl'māt'), *n.* In chess, the position of the king when, though not in check, he cannot move without being put in check and no other piece can be moved. — *v. t.* To subject to a stalemate; bring to a standstill.

stalk (stōk), *n.* The stem, or main axis, of a plant; any supporting organ, as a petiole, peduncle, etc.

stalk, *v. i.* To approach game stealthily or under cover; walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing. — *v. t.* To approach, as game, under cover or by stealth. — *n.* A stately or haughty step or walk; act or process of stalking game. — **stalk'er**, *n.*

stalk'ing-horse', *n.* A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game; a mask; pretense.

stall (stōl), *n.* A place where horses or cattle are kept; a stable; a compartment for one horse, ox, or the like; a small apartment or booth in which business is conducted; a bench, table, etc., on which articles are exposed, as for sale; a seat in the choir of a church; in a theater, one of the seats in the forward part of the orchestra. — *v. t.* To put or keep in a stall or stable; stop or check contrary to desire. — *v. i.* To stick fast, as in mire; stop contrary to desire.

stal'lion (stāl'yūn), *n.* A male horse not castrated.

stal'wart (stōl'wērt; stōl'-), *a.* Stout; strong; sturdy; brave; valiant. — *n.* A stalwart person; esp., an unwavering partisan in politics.

sta'men (stā'mēn), *n.* In seed plants, that organ of the flower which gives rise to the male fertilizing cell.

stam'i-na (stām'ī-nā), *n.* Chief strength or support; power of endurance; backbone.

stam'i-nal (-nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a stamen; of or pert. to or exhibiting stamina.

stam'i-nate (-nāt), *a.* Having or producing stamens; esp., having stamens but no pistils.

stam'mer (-ēr), *v. i. & t.* To speak with involuntary stops or hesitations. — **Syn.** Stutter. — *n.* Act of stammering; defective utterance.

stamp (stāmp), *v. t.* To crush; pulverize; strike forcibly with the bottom of the foot; bring down (the foot) forcibly and noisily; impress or imprint with a mark; fix deeply or indelibly; cut out, bend, or indent with a stamp, die, or the like; mark; distinguish; put a stamp on. — *v. i.*

ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menūi, fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. īpk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

To strike the foot forcibly and noisily downward. — *n.* Act of stamping; an instrument for making imprints, as a die; a heavy pestle for crushing ores; the mark, impression, etc., made by stamping; a stamped or printed device or slip of paper issued by the government at a fixed price, and required to be put upon certain papers or things as evidence that the government dues are paid (as, a postage *stamp*); distinctive nature or sign; value or authority, as if given by an official stamp; make; cast; form; character; *Slang, pl.*, money, esp. paper money.

stam-pede' (stām-pēd'), *n.* A wild, headlong running away of a number of animals; a sudden flight, as of an army in a panic; a sudden unconcerted acting together of a number of persons. — *v. i.* To run away in a panic; act together suddenly and unconcertedly. — *v. t.* To cause to stampede.

stanch (stānch; stānch), *v. t.* To stop or check the flow of; stop the flow of blood from. — *v. i.* To cease, as the flowing of blood. — *a.* Watertight; sound; firm; strong; loyal; steadfast. — **Syn.** Resolute, unwavering, unswerving, steady.

stan'chion (stān'shūn), *n.* An upright bar, post, prop, or support.

stand (stānd), *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* STOOD (stōod); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* STAND'ING. To take, or be at rest in, an upright position; be situated or located; pause; stop; remain unchanged or unimpaired; endure; abide; last; assume and maintain a particular position, as with reference to a course of action; be fixed or steadfast; act in opposition or resistance; have or maintain a relative position, order, or rank; hesitate; scruple; be in some particular state; be; be consistent; agree; be a candidate; hold a course at sea; sail; measure when erect on the feet. — *v. t.* To set upright; cause to stand; endure; sustain; tolerate; bear; withstand; submit to; suffer; abide; *Colloq.*, pay for (as, to *stand* treat); — *n.* Act of standing; a halt or stop, esp. for defense or resistance; a place or post where one stands; station; the place where a witness stands to testify; a raised platform whence a race or other outdoor spectacle may be viewed; a stall or booth for business; any business location; a small table; something on or in which anything may be placed for support; the relative number of plants growing on a given area.

stand'ard (stān'dārd), *n.* An emblematic figure; a banner; that which is

established by authority as a rule for measuring; that which is established as a model or example by authority, custom, or general consent; criterion; test; an upright support. — *a.* Being, or according with, a standard for comparison; having a recognized value.

stand'ard-ize (stān'dār-dīz), *v. t.* To reduce to, or compare with, a standard.

stand'-by', *n.* One to be relied upon.

Colloq.

stand'ing, *p. a.* Upright or erect; not flowing; stagnant; established by law, custom, or the like; settled; not movable; fixed; done from a standing position. — *n.* Act of one that stands; place to stand in; station; condition in society; relative position; reputation; maintenance of position or condition; duration.

stand'pipe' (stānd'pīp'), *n.* A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water.

stand'point' (-pōint'), *n.* A fixed point or station; position from which objects or principles are viewed and judged.

stand'still' (-stīl'), *n.* Stop; state of rest.

stan'hope (stān'hōp; -ōp), *n.* A style of buggy with high seat.

stank (stānk), *pret.* of STINK.

stan'na-ry (stān'ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A tin mine; tin works.

stan'nic (-īk), *a.* Of or pert. to tin, esp. in its valence of four. Cf. STANNOUS.

stan-nif'er-ous (stā-nīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* Containing or yielding tin.

stan'nous (stān'ūs), *a.* Of or pert. to tin, esp. in its valence of two. Cf. STANNIC.

stan'num (-ām), *n.* Tin.

stan'za (stān'zā), *n.*; *pl.* -ZAS (-zāz). A group of verses (metrical lines) forming one of the series of similar divisions of a song or poem.

sta'pes (stā'pēz), *n.* The innermost ossicle of the ear.

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* Place of supply; source; principal commodity of traffic; chief product; a chief constituent or item; unmanufactured or raw material; a lock of wool; the general fiber of wool, cotton, flax, etc., used as an index of quality; a loop of iron with two points to be driven into wood, etc. — *a.* Established in commerce; settled; regularly produced; principal; chief. — *v. t.* To secure by a staple; sort, as wool, according to its staple.

sta'pler (stā'plēr), *n.* One that staples; dealer in staple goods.

star (stār), *n.* Any of those heavenly bodies which are visible as apparently fixed points of light, or of those, specif. called *planets*, which periodically change their apparent position; in astrology, a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

star, esp. a planet, supposed to influence fortune; destiny; fortune; a conventional figure having five or more points; something likened to a star; an asterisk; a person of brilliant and attractive qualities; the principal member of a theatrical company. — *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars; mark with an asterisk. — *v. i.* To be brilliant or prominent; *Theat.*, to act as a star.

star'board (stär'börd; -bërd), *n.* That side of a vessel on the right of a person on board facing the bow. — *a. Naut.* Pert. to the starboard. — *v. t.* To put to the starboard side.

starch (stärch), *n.* A well-known white, odorless, tasteless, granular or powdery carbohydrate; a stiff, formal manner; stiffness. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.

Star Chamber. An ancient English high court exercising wide civil and criminal jurisdiction, which sat without the intervention of a jury.

starch'y (stär'ch'), *a.* Consisting of starch; stiff; precise.

stare (stär), *v. i.* To gaze fixedly, as through wonder, impudence, etc.; be conspicuous. — *v. t.* To gaze at. — *n.* Act of staring; a fixed look, as suggesting wonder, impudence, etc.

star'fish' (stär'fish'), *n.* (for plural see *fish*). Any of numerous marine animals having a body of radially disposed arms, usually five in number.

stark (stärk), *a.* Stiff; rigid; sheer; utter. — *adv.* Wholly; quite.

star'less (stär'lës), *a.* Without stars.

star'ling (-lîng), *n.* A sociable passerine bird of the Old World.

starred (stär'd), *p. a.* Adorned with stars; marked with an asterisk.

star'ry (stär'î), *a.* Of or pert. to the stars; abounding with stars; stellar; shining like stars; sparkling; stellate.

start (stärt), *v. i.* To move suddenly and quickly; dart; spring; give an involuntary twitch, as in sudden surprise, pain, etc.; set out; begin; become somewhat displaced or loosened. — *v. t.* To cause to start; rouse; set going; displace or loosen. — *n.* Act of starting; sudden involuntary motion; spasmodic and brief effort or action; a sudden, capricious impulse; sally; beginning; a lead at the beginning of a competition.

star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.* To move suddenly as in surprise, fear, alarm, etc. — *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, etc.; frighten suddenly. — *Syn.* Start, shock, alarm.

star-va'tion (stär-vā'shăn), *n.* Act of starving; state of being starved.

starve (stärv), *v. i.* To perish with hunger; suffer extreme hunger. — *v. t.* To kill with hunger; distress or subdue by famine; get rid of or destroy as by starving.

starve'ling (stärv'lîng), *n.* One that pines or is thin from lack of nutriment. — *a.* Hungry; lean.

state (stāt), *n.* Mode or condition of being; condition; standing; rank; status; condition of living; elaborate style; formal dignity, pomp, etc.; any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government; [often cap.] any of a number of bodies politic, constituting a sovereign state by federation, as in the United States; the territory or the government of a state. — *v. t.* To set; fix; express the particulars of; narrate. — *Syn.* Mode, circumstances, condition, case, plight, predicament, situation.

state'craft (stāt'kräft'), *n.* State management; statesmanship.

state'house' (-hous'), *n.*, or **state house.** The building in which a State legislature sits; a State capitol. *U. S.*

state'ly (-lî), *a.*; **-li-er** (-lî-ër); **-li-est.** Evincing state, or lofty dignity. — *Syn.* Majestic, grand, august, imposing. —

state'ly, adv. — **state'li-ness** (-nës), *n.*

state'ment (-mënt), *n.* Act of stating; that which is stated; report; abstract of an account.

sta'ter (stā'tēr), *n.* An ancient Greek coin. The Attic gold stater was worth about \$5.72.

state'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* An individual apartment on a vessel or a railroad car.

states'man (stāts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mën). A man versed in government; one who shows unusual wisdom in great public matters. — **-man-ship**, *n.*

stat'ic (stāt'îk), **stat'i-cal** (-î-kāl), *a.* Acting by mere weight without motion; pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; pert. to passive, as disting. from active, elements. — **stat'i-cal-ly, adv.**

stat'ics (stāt'îks), *n.* Mechanics treating of the equilibrium of forces.

sta'tion (stā'shăn), *n.* Place where anything stands; a regular stopping place, as on a railroad; post assigned; sphere of duty or occupation; situation; position; location; social standing; rank.  The use of *depot* as a synonym for *station* (of a railroad) is contrary to the best usage. — *v. t.* To appoint or assign; place; set.

sta'tion-a-ry (-ā-rî), *a.* Fixed in a certain place, course, or the like; not moving; stable; not changing condition.

örn, üp, circûs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; **κ=ch** in *G.* ich, ach; bon; yet; **zh=z** in *azure.*

sta'tion-er (stā'shān-ēr), *n.* One who sells articles used in writing.

sta'tion-er-y (-ēr-ī), *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers.

sta-tis'ti-cal (stā-tis'ti-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to statistics. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

stat'is-ti'cian (stāt'is-tish'ān), *n.* One versed in statistics.

sta-tis'tics (stā-tis'tiks), *n.* Systematic compilation of facts or instances for general inferences; (*pl.*) classified facts and figures respecting the condition of the people in a state.

sta'tor (stā'tōr; stāt'ēr), *n.* The stationary member of an electrical machine; the case inclosing a steam turbine wheel; the body of stationary blades or nozzles in a steam turbine. Cf. **ROTOR**.

stat'u-a-ry (stāt'ū-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* **-ARIES** (-rīz). One who makes statues; art of making statues; statues collectively.

stat'ue (stāt'ū), *n.* The sculptured or modeled likeness of a living being, in the full form, as in marble or bronze.

stat'u-esque (-ēsk'), *a.* Resembling a statue, as in massive or formal dignity.

stat'u-ette (-ēt'), *n.* A small statue.

stat'ure (stāt'ūr), *n.* Natural height of an animal, esp. man.

sta'tus (stā'tūs), *n.* State; condition.

stat'u-ta-ble (stāt'ū-tā-b'l), *a.* Made or imposed by statute; statutory; made in conformity to statute.

stat'ute (stāt'ūt), *n.* Something declared as fixed or established, esp. as a rule or law; a law enacted by, or by the authority of, a legislature; an act.

stat'u-to-ry (stāt'ū-tō-rī), *a.* Enacted, constituted, or imposed, by statute.

stave (stāv), *n.* A stick; cudgel; staff; any of a number of strips forming the sides, covering, or lining of something, as of a cask; a metrical portion; stanza; a musical staff. — *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **STAVED** (stāvd) or **STOVE** (stōv); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **STAY'ING** (stāv'ing). To break in a stave or the staves of; break a hole in; furnish with staves; form into staves; keep at a distance (usually with *off*). — *v. i.* To break; be stove, as a ship.

staves (stāvz), *n., pl.* of **STAFF** (SCOUTAFF); *pl.* of **STAVE**.

stay (stā), *n.* A rope, now usually of wire, supporting a mast; a guy rope or the like.

stay (stā), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **STAYED** (stād) or **STAYD** (stād); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **STAY'ING**. To prop; support; satisfy for a time; sustain; endure; withstand; stop; check; hinder; detain; keep back; wait for; await; fasten with stays, as a mast. — *v. i.* To cease from action or

motion; delay; remain; stand still, *Colloq.*, hold out in a race. — **Syn.** Stay; stop. — *n.* A support; *pl.*, a corset; a hindrance; halt; stand; stop; sojourn.

stead (stéd), *n.* Advantage; service; avail; place or room which another had, has, or might have. — **in stead of**, or **in the s. of**, in place of.

stead'fast (stéd'fást), *a.* Firmly fixed or established; constant; unswerving.

stead'i-ly (-ī-lī), *adv.* of **STEADY**. See **-LY**.

stead'i-ness (-nès), *n.* Quality or state of being steady. — **Syn.** Constancy, resolution, unchangeableness.

stead'y (-ī), *a.*; **STEAD'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Firm in position; fixed; constant; not fickle or wavering; regular; uniform; *Colloq.*, sober and well-ordered. — **Syn.** Invariable, unremitting, stable. — *v. t.* & *i.*; **STEAD'IED** (-īd); **STEAD'Y-ING**. To make, or become, steady.

steak (stāk), *n.* A slice of meat, esp. of beef, for broiling, frying, etc.

steal (stēl), *v. t.*; *pret.* **STOLE** (stōl); *p. p.* **STO'LEN** (stō'l'n); *p. pr.* & *vb.* **n. **STEAL'ING**. To take feloniously; take without right and with intent to keep wrongfully; appropriate to one's self furtively; move stealthily; take possession of gradually and imperceptibly; accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner. — **Syn.** Pilfer, filch, purloin, embezzle. — *v. i.* To commit theft; move furtively. — *n.* An act of stealing.**

stealth (stēlth), *n.* Secret or clandestine procedure or action.

stealth'y (stēl'thī), *a.*; **STEALTH'I-ER** (-ēr); **STEALTH'I-EST**. Acting or done by stealth; furtive; sly. — **stealth'i-ly** (-thī-lī), *adv.* — **stealth'i-ness**, *n.*

steam (stēm), *n.* The invisible vapor of boiling water; the mist formed by condensation of water vapor; power; force. — *v. i.* To emit steam; rise or pass off as vapor; move by the agency of steam. — *v. t.* To expose to steam.

steam'er (stēm'ēr), *n.* Any of various machines driven by steam, as a steamboat; a vessel in which articles are subjected to steam.

steam'y (stēm'ī), *a.* Consisting of or resembling steam; full of steam; vaporous.

ste'a-rin (stē'ā-rin), *n.* A constituent of many animal and vegetable fats and oils. — **ste-ar'ic** (stē-ār'ik), *a.*

ste'a-tite (stē'ā-tīt), *n.* A massive variety of talc; — called also *soapstone*.

steed (stēd), *n.* A horse; esp., a spirited horse, for state occasions or for war. *Literary.*

steel (stēl), *n.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon, very tough and,

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

when tempered, hard and elastic; an instrument or implement of steel. — *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge, with steel; make hard or strong, insensible or obdurate.

steel'y (stēl'ī), *a.* Made of steel; resembling steel, as in hardness, firmness, color, etc.

steel'yard (-yārd; *colloq.* stīl'yērd), *n.* A balance for weighing a body suspended from the shorter arm, the longer arm being graduated for the counterpoise; — often in *pl.*

steep (stēp), *v. t.* To soak; extract the essence of by soaking; imbue with. — *v. i.* To be steeped. — *n.* State or process of steeping; the liquid used in steeping.

steep, *a.* Having a slope making a large angle with the horizontal; precipitous; *Slang*, excessive; as a *steep* price. — *n.* A precipitous place.

steep'le (stē'p'l), *n.* A tall structure, usually topped with a spire, surmounting a church roof.

steep'le-chase' (-chās'), *n.* A race across country between horsemen; a race over a prescribed course obstructed by hedges, walls, etc.

steer (stēr), *n.* A young castrated male of the ox kind; a bullock.

steer, *v. t.* To direct the course of; guide; direct. — *v. i.* To direct a vessel in its course; direct one's self or one's conduct; take a direction, or course; obey the helm.

steer'age (stēr'āj), *n.* Act of steering; effect of the helm on a ship; the part of a vessel occupied by passengers paying the smallest fare.

steer'age-way' (-wā'), *n.* A rate of motion sufficient to make a vessel answer the helm.

steers'man (stērz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (-mēn). One who steers; helmsman.

Steg'o-my'ia (stēg'ō-mī'yā), *n.* A genus of mosquitoes containing the species which transmits yellow fever.

stein (stīn; *G.* stīn), *n.* An earthen mug, esp. for beer.

stein'bok' (stīn'bōk'), *n.* Any of several small antelopes of South Africa.

ste'le (stē'lē), *n.*; *pl.* STELÆ (-lē), -LAI (lī). A slab or pillar of stone, used esp. by the ancient Greeks as a gravestone, sometimes sculptured or painted; also, a pillar bearing a notice, serving as a milepost, or the like.

stel'lar (stēl'ār), *a.* Of or pert. to a star or stars; astral.

stel'late (stēl'āt), *a.* Pointed or radiated like a star.

stem (stēm), *n.* The main axis or trunk of a tree or other plant; any part supporting leaves or flowers; stalk; stock; petiole, etc.; the stock, or a branch, of a family; something likened to the stem of a plant; the prow of a vessel; that part of an inflected word not changed by inflection. — *v. t.* To remove the stem or stems from; make stems for.

stem, *v. t.* To stop; dam up; make headway against.

stench (stēnch), *n.* A stink.

sten'cil (stēn'sil), *n.* A piece of thin sheet metal, or other material perforated with lettering or designs which are imprinted on the surface beneath by painting over the stencil. — *v. t.* To mark or paint by means of a stencil.

sten'o-graph (-ō-grāf), *n.* A production of stenography. — *v. t.* To write or report by stenography. — **ste-nog'ra-pher** (stē-nōg'rā-fēr), *n.*

ste-nog'ra-phy (stē-nōg'rā-fī), *n.* Art of writing in shorthand; shorthand. — **sten'o-graph'ic** (stēn'ō-grāf'ik), *a.*

sten-to'ri-an (stēn-tō'ri-ān), *a.* Extremely loud; as, a *stentorian* voice.

step (stēp), *v. i.* To move the feet as in walking; go on foot; walk. — *v. t.* To set or place, as the foot; fix the foot of in its step and so erect (a mast); measure by stepping; fashion in a series of steps. — *n.* A movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; *pl.*, progress by stepping; a stair; a round of a ladder; a degree or rank in a series or progression; space passed over by one advance of the foot in walking; a small space or distance; a footstep; footprint; gait; manner of walking; sound of a step; footfall; proceeding; measure; action; an act; a frame, block, etc., to hold and support the butt of an upright shaft, as a mast.

step'broth'er (stēp'brūth'ēr), *n.* Son of one's step-parent by a former marriage.

step'child' (-child'), *n.* Child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

step'daugh'ter (-dō'tēr), *n.* Daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

step'fa'ther (-fā'thēr), *n.* Husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage.

step'lad'der (-lād'ēr), *n.* A portable set of steps, usually with a hinged back frame.

step'moth'er (-mūth'ēr), *n.* The wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage.

step'-par'ent (-pār'ēt), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (stēp), *n.* One of the vast tracts in southeastern Europe or in Asia, in general level and without forests.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then. thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

step'sis'ter (stěp'sis'těr), *n.* A daughter of one's step-parent.

step'son' (-sūn'), *n.* A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

-ster (-stěr). A suffix denoting *agent*, esp. one who does something *with skill* or *as an occupation*; as in songster; — often, depreciatory, as in dabster, gamester.

stere (stěr), *n.* A cubic meter.

ster'e-o- (stěr'ě-ō; stě'rě-ō). Combining form meaning *solid*, *hard*, *firm*.

ster'e-og'ra-phy (stěr'ě-ōg'rá-fī; stě'rě-), *n.* Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane. — **ster'e-o-graph'ic** (-grăf'ik), *a.*

ster'e-om'e-try (-óm'ě-trī), *n.* Art of determining the volumes and other metrical elements of solid figures. — **ster'e-o-met'ric** (-ō-mět'rīk), *a.*

ster'e-op'ti-con (-ōp'tī-kōn), *n.* A lantern for projecting pictures, as photographs, upon a screen by means of an intense light.

ster'e-o-scope' (stěr'ě-ō-skōp'; stě'rě-), *n.* An optical instrument with two eyeglasses producing the effect of solidity or relief by combining the images of two pictures taken from points of view a little way apart. — **ster'e-o-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.*

ster'e-o-type' (-tīp'), *n.* A plate made by taking a mold of a printing surface and making from this a cast in type metal; stereotypy. — *v. t.* To make stereotype plates of, as a book; fix in lasting form; make permanent.

ster'e-o-typ'y (stěr'ě-ō-tīp'ī; stě'rě-; -ōt'ī-pī), *n.* Art or process of making stereotype plates.

ster'ile (stěr'il), *a.* Producing little or no crop; unfruitful; barren; incapable of reproduction; free from microorganisms.

ste-ri'l'i-ty (stě-rlī'ī-tī), *n.* Condition of being sterile.

ster'i-lize (stěr'ī-līz), *v. t.* To make sterile. — **ster'ī-lī-zā'tion** (stěr'ī-lī-zā'shūn; -lī-zā'shūn), *n.*

ster'ling (stūr'ling), *n.* Standard of fineness of lawful British coin. — *a.* Pert. to the standard British money; of full value; genuine.

stern (stŭrn), *a.* Having a certain hardness or severity of nature or aspect; severe; grim; austere; characteristic of such a nature or aspect; stout; resolute; firm; unyielding. — **Syn.** Forbidding, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless, relentless.

stern, *n.* The after end of a ship or boat.

ster'nal (stūr'nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sternum.

ster'num (stūr'nām), *n.*; *pl.* **L. -NA** (-nā), **E. -NUMS** (-nūmz). A bone or cartilage, or a series of bony or cartilaginous segments, connecting the ribs in front in most vertebrates above fishes; breastbone.

stern'way' (stŭrn'wā'), *n.* Movement of a vessel backward.

ster'to-rous (stŭr'tō-rūs), *a.* Characterized by a deep snoring, as in apoplexy; hoarsely breathing.

stet (stět), [**L.**] *Print.* Let it stand, — used to signify that something once erased, or marked for omission, is to remain. — *v. t.* To mark with the word *stet*, or with a series of dots below or beside.

steth'o-scope (stěth'ō-skōp), *n.* An instrument used in auscultation.

steth'o-scop'ic (-skōp'ik), **-scop'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or obtained or made by means of, a stethoscope.

ste've-dore' (stě'vě-dōr'), *n.* One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.

stew (stŭ), *v. t. & i.* To boil slowly; seethe; *Colloq.*, worry. — *n.* A brothel (usually in *pl.*); a dish prepared by stewing; *Colloq.*, worry.

stew'ard (stŭ'ərd), *n.* A man employed to manage domestic concerns, collect rents, etc.; one who directs affairs; manager; one who supervises the provision and distribution of food, as in a club; a waiter or a servant who cares for the staterooms on a ship; a fiscal agent. — **stew'ard-ess**, *n. fem.* — **-ship**, *n.*

stew'pan', *n.* A pan used for stewing.

stib'i-um (stīb'ī-ŭm), *n.* Antimony.

stick (stīk), *n.* A shoot taken from a tree or shrub; stem or branch of a tree taken for fuel or timber; any long and relatively slender piece of wood; specif., a rod; wand; staff; *Colloq.*, one who is inert or stupid; a stab; adhesive tendency; adhesion; an impediment; hesitation; delay; demur; *Colloq.*, a portion of liquor, as brandy, put into a drink. — *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **STUCK** (stŭk), *p. pr. & vb. n.* **STICK'ING**. To pierce with a pointed implement; stab; kill by piercing; cause to penetrate; push; thrust; poke; fasten by thrusting in; set with something pointed; fix on a pointed implement; impale; attach by causing to adhere; place; *Colloq.*, smear (with up); *Colloq.*, puzzle. — *v. i.* To adhere; hold fast; cling; be fixed by or as by piercing; be thrust or put; protrude; be prevented from going farther; be puzzled; hesitate; scruple (often with at).

stick'ī-ness (-ī-nēs), *n.* See **-NESS**.

stick'le (stīk'īl), *v. i.* To contend per-

āle, senāte, căre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

tinaciously on insufficient grounds; hesitate; scruple; demur.

stick'le-back' (-băk'), *n.* Any of numerous small, scaleless, fishes having two or more free dorsal spines.

stick'ler (-lēr), *n.* One who stickles.

stick'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Any of certain plants of the borage family;—so called in allusion to the bristly, adhesive fruit.

stick'y (-ī), *a.*; **stick'y-er** (-ī-ēr); **-EST.** Adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.

stiff (stif), *a.* Not easily bent; rigid; firm; not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; tense; taut; not limber; constrained; affected; of a breeze, current, or the like, having force not easily opposed; strong; stubborn; obstinate; pertinacious; strong (of a beverage); *Colloq.*, harsh or hard to bear; difficult. — **Syn.** Formal, starched.

stiff'en (stif'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become stiff or stiffer.

stiff-necked' (-nēkt'), *a.* Stubborn; contumacious.

stifle (stif'l), *v. t. & i.* To stop the breath of; choke; suffocate; stop; extinguish; quench; suppress.

stifle, *n.*, or **stifle joint**. The joint next above the hock in the hind leg of certain quadrupeds, esp. horses and dogs.

stig'ma (stig'mă), *n.*; *pl. E.* -MAS (-măz); *L.* -MATA (-mă-tă). A mark made with a burning iron; any mark of infamy or disgrace; stain or reproach; a mark or sign of defect, taint, etc.; that part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen grains; *pl. R. C. Ch.*, marks believed to have been supernaturally impressed on certain persons in imitation of the wounds of Christ. — **stig-mat'ic** (stig-măt'ik), *a.*

stig'ma-tize (stig'mă-tîz), *v. t.* To mark with a stigma; set a mark of disgrace on.

stile (stil), *n.* A step, or set of steps, for passing a fence or wall; a turnstile; one of the upright pieces in framing or paneling.

sti-let'to (stī-lēt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-ōz). A kind of slender dagger; an instrument for making eyelet holes, etc.

still (stil), *a.* Motionless; being at rest; quiet; calm; tranquil; silent; hushed; soft; gentle; low; not sparkling or effervescent (of wines). — *adv.* Always; constantly; to this or that time; in the future as now and before; after that; even more; notwithstanding; nevertheless. — *v. t.* To stop; appease; calm; quiet; allay; silence. — **Syn.** Lull, pacify, subdue, suppress, check, restrain.

still (stil), *n.* A vessel or apparatus for distilling liquids, esp. alcoholic liquors: a distillery. — *v. t.* To expel spirit from by heat; distill.

still'born' (-bōrn'), *a.* Dead when born.

still'ness (stil'nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being still; quiet; silence; taciturnity.

still'y (stil'ī), *a.* Still; calm.

stilt (stilt), *n.* One of two poles with a support to raise the foot above the ground in walking. — *v. t.* To raise on or as on stilts.

stilt'ed, *p. a.* Elevated as if on stilts; pompous; bombastic; stiffly formal.

Stil'ton cheese, or **Stil'ton** (stil'tŭn), *n.* An English cheese permeated when ripe with a blue-green mold.

stim'u-lant (stim'ŭ-lănt), *a.* Serving to stimulate; producing increased vital action. — *n.* That which stimulates; an agent that produces a temporary increase of vital activity; esp., an alcoholic beverage.

stim'u-late (stim'ŭ-lăt), *v. t.* To excite; rouse; spur on; excite the activity of (a nerve or muscle), as by electricity; arouse by an intoxicating, esp. an alcoholic, beverage. — **Syn.** Animate, incite, urge, instigate, irritate. — *v. i.* To act as a stimulant or stimulus.

stim'u-la'tion (-lă'shŭn), *n.* — **stim'u-la'tor** (-lă'tēr), *n.*

stim'u-la-tive (stim'ŭ-lă-tīv), *a.* Having power or tending to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates.

stim'u-lus (-lŭs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LI (-lī). A goad; something that rouses the mind or spirits; an incentive; anything capable of stimulating a nerve or muscle, or of producing an impression on a sensory organ.

sting (stīng), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* STUNG (stŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STING'ING (stīng'ing). To prick painfully; wound with a poisonous sting; affect with sharp quick pain or smart; cause to suffer acutely; incite as with a sting. — *v. i.* To use, or wound with, a sting; give a keen burning pain or smart. — *n.* Any of various sharp organs of offense and defense in animals, esp. when connected with a poison gland; a stinging hair, as of a nettle; a goad; incitement; stimulus; the point of an epigram or sarcasm; act of stinging; a wound or pain caused by a sting.

sting ray, or **sting'ray'**, *n.* Any of numerous rays (fishes) having sharp spines on the whiplike tail.

stin'gy (stīn'jī), *a.*; **-GI-ER** (-jī-ēr); **-GI-EST.** Meanly avaricious; miserly; scanty. — **stin'gi-ness** (-jī-nēs), *n.*

ŭrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

stink (stĭnk), *v. i.*; *pret.* STANK (stănk), STUNK (stŭnk); *p. p.* STUNK; *p. pr. & vb. n.* STINK'ING. To emit a disgusting odor; be in bad repute. — *v. t.* To cause to stink; affect by a stink (often with *up*). — *n.* A disgusting odor; stench.

stint (stĭnt), *v. t.* To restrain within certain limits; limit; restrict to a scant allowance; assign a certain task to. — *v. i.* To be sparing or frugal. — *n.* Restraint; limitation; limit; bound; quantity or task assigned.

stipe (stĭp), *n.* A short stalk or support of a plant, as a mushroom stem.

sti'pend (stĭ'pĕnd), *n.* Settled pay for services.

sti-pen'di-a-ry (stĭ-pĕn'di-ă-rĭ), *a.* Receiving pay. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). One who receives a stipend.

stip'ple (stĭp'l), *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots; render in paint, ink, etc., by small, short touches. — *n.* In the graphic arts, any mode of execution by which shading is produced by separate touches; the effect so produced.

stip'u-late (-ŭ-lăt), *a.* Furnished with stipules.

stip'u-late (-lăt), *v. i.* To agree to do or forbear anything; bargain; contract. — *v. t.* To arrange definitely; specify.

stip'u-la'tion (-lă'shŭn), *n.* A stipulating; an agreement; that which is stipulated. — **stip'u-la'tor** (-lă'tĕr), *n.*

stip'ule (-ŭl), *n.* One of the pair of appendages at the base of the leaf in many plants.

stir (stŭr), *v. t.* To change the place of; move; agitate, as a liquid, by moving something about in it; excite; inflame; stimulate; start up; to bring into notice. — *Syn.* Awaken, rouse, animate, provoke. — *v. i.* To move; be active or busy; be current. — *n.* Act or result of stirring; agitation; activity; movement. — *Syn.* Hurry, flurry, pother, to-do, stir, bustle, fuss, ado.

stir'ring (stŭr'ĭng), *p. a.* Active; lively; rousing; inspiring. — *Syn.* Animating, stimulating, exciting.

stir'rup (stŭr'ŭp; stŭr'ŭp), *n.* A kind of ring or loop attached to a saddle, to support a rider's foot.

stitch (stĭch), *n.* A local, sharp, and sudden pain, esp. in the back or side; in sewing, a single pass of a needle, or the loop so made; a single turn of the thread round the needle in knitting, crocheting, etc.; a link, or loop, of yarn; a particular arrangement of stitches or method of stitching. — *v. t.* To form stitches in; unite by stitches. — *v. i.* To practice stitching; sew.

stith'y (stĭth'ĭ; stĭth'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STITHIES (-ĭz). An anvil; a smithy; a forge.

sti'ver (stĭ'vĕr), *n.* A Dutch coin worth about 2 cents; a trifle.

stoat (stôt), *n.* The European ermine, esp. in its brown summer coat; any ermine or weasel.

stock (stôk), *n.* A wooden post; stump; block of wood; one who is dull, stupid, or lifeless; the chief supporting or holding part, as of a gun, a carpenter's plane, etc.; stalk or trunk of a plant; the stem or plant in which a graft is inserted; any plant from which cuttings are taken; original progenitor; line of descent; lineage; family; a strain, race, or group in a breed or species; *pl.*, a frame with holes for confining the feet, or the feet and hands, of offenders; *pl.*, the frame on which a ship rests while building; a debt or fund due to individuals for money loaned, or the securities representing such debt or fund; the capital of a company or corporation in transferable shares; the fund or capital employed in business; a merchant's or manufacturer's store of goods; store; supply; accumulation; raw material; a liquid or jelly containing the juices of meat, vegetables, etc., used in making soup, gravy, etc.; domestic animals collectively (called also *live stock*); a close-fitting wide band or cravat; — *v. t.* To punish by putting in the stocks; lay up; store; provide with stock; provide with requisites. — *v. i.* To put in stock, or supplies (often with *up*). — *a.* Used for constant service; kept in stock; standing.

stock-ade' (stôk-ăd'), *n.* A line of stout posts or timbers forming a barrier; an inclosure made with posts and stakes. — *v. t.* To surround, fortify, or protect, with a stockade.

stock'bro'ker (stôk'brô'kĕr), *n.* A broker who deals in stocks.

stock'fish' (-fĭsh'), *n.* Salted and dried fish; unsalted dried codfish.

stock'i-ness, *n.* See *-NESS*; *STOCKY*.

stock'i-net' (-ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* An elastic textile fabric imitating knitting.

stock'ing (stôk'ĭng), *n.* A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven.

stock'job'ber (-jôb'ĕr), *n.* One who deals in stocks. *Often Contemptuous.*

stock'job'bing (-jôb'ĭng), *n.* Act or practice of dealing in stocks.

stock'-still', *a.* Still as a post.

stock'y (-ĭ), *a.*; **STOCK'I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); *-I-EST*. Short and thick.

stodg'y (stôj'ĭ), *a.*; **STODG'I-ER** (-ĭ-ĕr); *-I-EST*. *Colloq.* Thick; heavy (of food);

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

miry; sticky; stuffed; crammed; thick-set; lumpy.

sto'gy (stō'gī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-gīz). A brogan; a cheap cigar in the form of a cylindrical roll.

Sto'ic (stō'īk), *n.* A member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C. The Stoics held that men should be free from passion and unsubdued by joy or grief. Hence [*l. c.*], one not easily excited; one apparently indifferent to pleasure or pain.

sto'ic (stō'īk), **sto'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or like, the Stoics [*cap.*]; not affected by passion; impassive. — **sto'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **sto'i-cism** (-sīz'm), *n.*

stoke (stōk), *v. t.* To poke, as a fire; tend, as a fire or furnace; supply with fuel. — *v. i.* To stoke a fire or furnace. — **stok'er** (stōk'ēr), *n.*

stole (stōl), *n.* A loose garment reaching to the feet; a long narrow band, esp. of silk, worn over the shoulders by bishops and priests.

stole, *pret.*, **sto'len** (stō'l'n), *p. p.*, of STEAL.

stol'id (stōl'id), *a.* Having or expressing little or no sensibility; impassive. — **sto-lid'i-ty** (stō-lid'ī-tī), *n.*

sto'lon (stō'lōn), *n.* A slender branch developing a bud and roots at the tip.

sto'ma (stō'mā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MATA (stō'mā-tā; stōm'ā-). Any of various small mouthlike openings, esp. in the lower animals.

stom'ach (stūm'āk), *n.* In man and most vertebrates, the dilated portion of the alimentary canal beyond the esophagus; appetite; desire; inclination; temper; spirit; anger; spleen; the belly; abdomen (an erroneous use). — *v. t.* To resent; bear without repugnance; brook.

stom'ach-er (-āk-ēr; -ā-chēr), *n.* An ornamental covering for the breast.

sto-mach'ic (stō-māk'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to the stomach; strengthening to the stomach; cordial. — *n.* A stomachic tonic or medicine.

sto'ma-ta (stō'mā-tā; stōm'ā-), *n.*, *L. pl.* of STOMA.

stone (stōn), *n.* Concreted earthy or mineral matter or a piece or mass of such matter; a gem; a calculous concretion, esp. one in the kidneys, bladder, or gall bladder; a testicle; the hard endocarp of a drupe; any hard, stonelike seed; a unit of weight, now legally 14 pounds in Great Britain. — *v. t.* To pelt or kill with stones; remove the stones or seeds of. — *a.* Made of stone or stoneware.

stone age. A period of prehistoric cul-

ture characterized by the use of stone implements.

stone'-blind, *a.* As blind as a stone.

stone'chat (-chāt'), *n.* A common European singing bird.

stone'crop (stōn'krōp'), *n.* A mosslike plant with pungent fleshy leaves and yellow flowers.

stone'cut'ter (stōn'kūt'ēr), *n.* One who cuts stone; a machine for dressing stone. — **stone'cut'ting**, *n.*

stone'ware (-wār'), *n.* A species of coarse potter's ware, glazed and baked.

ston'y (stōn'ī), *a.*; **STON'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **STON'I-EST**. Abounding in stone or stones; pert. to, or characteristic of, stone; inflexible; pitiless; obdurate; cold. — **ston'i-ly** (-ī-lī), *adv.* — **ston'i-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

stood (stōōd), *pret. & p. p.* of STAND.

stool (stōōl), *n.* A single seat without a back; a fecal evacuation.

stool pigeon. A pigeon used to decoy others into a net; hence, a person used as a decoy.

stoop (stōōp), *v. i.* To bend or lean forward and downward; condescend; descend; yield; submit; assume a position of humility or subjection; descend; pounce; swoop. — *v. t.* To bend forward and downward. — *n.* A stooping; habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders; descent; condescension; act or position of concession, humiliation, etc.; a swoop.

stoop (stōōp), *n.* Any porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda, at a house door.

stop (stōp), *v. t.* To close, as an aperture, by filling or obstructing; to stanch (a wound); obstruct; render impassable; as, to stop a passage; arrest or check the progress of; cause to cease; suppress. — **Syn.** Arrest, check. — *v. i.* To cease to go on; halt; *Colloq.*, stay or tarry. — *n.* Act of stopping; state of being stopped; that which stops; obstacle; obstruction; a contrivance for regulating the pitch of an instrument; a graduated set of organ pipes or reeds of like kind and tone quality; a mark of punctuation; any consonant formed with a complete momentary closure at some point in the voice passage, the nasal passage also being closed (as, *p, b, t, d, k, g*). — **Syn.** Cessation, check, interruption.

stop'cock (stōp'kōk'), *n.* A cock, tap, or faucet.

stop'-gap (stōp'gāp'), *n.* That which closes an opening; a temporary expedient.

stop'page (stōp'āj), *n.* Act of stopping,

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

or arresting motion, progress, or action; state of being stopped.

stop'per (-ēr), *n.* One that stops, closes, etc., as a cork. — *v. t.* To close with a stopper.

stop'ple (stōp'pl), *n.* & *v. t.* Stopper.

stor'age (stōr'āj), *n.* Act of storing; state of being stored; safe keeping of goods in a depository; space for the safe keeping of goods, or the price charged for it.

storage battery. A battery for generating electricity by the reversal of chemical reactions previously produced in it by an electric current.

sto'rax (stō'rāks), *n.* A fragrant balsam used in perfumery.

store (stōr), *n.* That which is accumulated; reserve fund; *pl.*, articles, esp. of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies; an abundance; great amount; a storehouse; warehouse; a place where goods are kept for sale; a shop. — *v. t.*; **STORED** (stōrd); **stor'ing.** To furnish; provide; supply; to collect a supply; lay away; to deposit, as in a storehouse, for preservation.

store'house (stōr'hous'), *n.* Building for storing goods.

store'room (-rōōm'), *n.* Room for storing things.

sto'ried (stō'rīd), *a.* Having (such or so many) stories; as, a two-storied house.

sto'ried, p. a. Told in a story; celebrated in history.

stork (stōrk), *n.* Any of various large wading birds, having a long, stout bill, allied to the ibises and herons. The stork is often alluded to as heralding a birth or bringing a baby. From an old German superstition that a stork passes over a house where a birth is about to occur.

storm (stōrm), *n.* A disturbance of the atmosphere attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning; a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail; a civil, political, or domestic commotion or tumult; a determined assault on a fortified place. — **Syn.** Tempest. — *v. i.* To blow with violence; rain, hail, snow, or the like, usually violently (used impersonally); rage. — *v. t.* To attack, and attempt to take, by sudden assault.

storm'y (stōr'ml), *a.*; **STORM'-ER** (-mī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Characterized by, or pert. to, a storm; subject to storms; tempestuous; turbulent; violent; passionate. — **storm'i-ly** (-mī-lī), *adv.* — **storm'i-ness** (-mī-nēs), *n.*

sto'ry (stō'ri), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-rīz). A set of rooms on one floor or level; a horizontal architectural division of a building.

sto'ry, n. A connected narration of past events; history; an account of some incident; a report; statement; anecdote; a narrative; a tale, esp. a fictitious one; the plot of a work of literature; *Colloq.*, a fib or falsehood (a euphemism). — *v. t.*; **-RIED** (-rīd); **-RY-ING.** To narrate or describe in story.

stoup (stōōp), *n.* A small vessel for liquids; a basin for holy water.

stout (stout), *a.* Brave; bold; firm; stubborn; physically strong; sturdy; firm; tough; bulky; stocky; corpulent. — **Syn.** Fat, fleshy, plump, rotund, thickset, portly, obese, burly. — *n.* A strong malt liquor; esp., porter.

stove (stōv), *pref. & p. p.* of STAVE.

stove (stōv), *n.* Any of various apparatus, commonly of iron, for heating and cooking.

stow (stō), *v. t.* To place or arrange compactly; pack; hide; lodge; arrange anything compactly in; hold; furnish room for. — **stow'age** (stō'āj), *n.*

stow'a-way' (stō'ā-wā'), *n.* One who hides on a vessel to obtain a free passage.

stra-bis'mus (strā-bīz'mūs), *n.* Eye affection in which the optic axes cannot be directed to the same object; cross-eye. — **stra-bis'mic** (-mīk), *a.*

strad'dle (strād'ld), *v. i.* To stand, sit, or walk with legs wide apart; sit astride. — *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of; *Stock Exchanges*, to be both long and short of (the market). — *n.* Act of straddling; distance between the feet or legs of one straddling; *Stock Exchanges*, an option giving the holder the right to demand of the seller of the option that he take or deliver certain securities at a certain time at a given price.

Stra'di-va'ri (strā'dē-vā'rē), **Strad'i-va'ri-us** (strād'i-vā'rī-ūs), *n.* A stringed instrument, esp. a violin, made by Antonio Stradivari (prob. 1644-1737) of Cremona, whose instruments are famed for beauty of tone and design.

strag'gle (strāg'gl), *v. i.* To wander from the direct course; stray; become separated from others of its kind; be, become, or occur as if, dispersed. — **strag'gler** (-lēr), *n.*

straight (strāt), *a.* Having an invariable direction (said of a line); not curved or crooked; conforming to justice and rectitude; upright; direct; unbroken; properly ordered or arranged. — *adv.* Directly; rightly; straightway.

straight'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* To make straight; put in order. — *v. i.* To become straight.

straight'for'ward (-fōr'wērd), *a.* Pro-

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; ēve, ēvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

ceeding in a straight course or manner; honest; frank.

straight'way' (-wā'), *adv.* Immediately.

strain (strān), *n.* Race; stock; descent; family; hereditary character; a trace; a streak; sort; kind; the tenor, burden, tone, manner, style, of a song, poem, speech, book, etc.; mood; temper; a sustained note or movement; a passage or flight, as of song or the imagination; a distinct portion of a poem; a melody, tune, or air; a song; a poem.

strain, *v. t.* To force; constrain; act upon so as to cause change of form or volume; exert to the utmost; injure by stretching or by exertion of force; injure by over-exertion or overuse; squeeze; hug; put through a strainer; filter. — **Syn.** Sprain. — *v. i.* To make violent efforts; strive; suffer a strain; be filtered; percolate. — *n.* Act of straining; state of being strained; excessive tension or exertion; a violent effort; hurt or injury from excessive tension; a sprain; wrench; distortion due to stress or force; stress, thrust, or force.

strain'er (-ēr), *n.* One that strains; a sieve or filter.

strait (strāt), *a.* Narrow; restricted; tight; close; strict; scrupulous; rigorous; distressful; difficult; straitened; hampered. — *n.* A passageway connecting two large bodies of water; perplexity, distress, or difficulty; need;—often in *pl.*

strait'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* To make strait; confine; afflict, as with difficulty; distress or embarrass.

strait'-jack'et, *n.* A strong, tight coat for restraining the violently insane or violent criminals, etc.

strait'-laced' (-lāst'), *a.* Laced tightly; wearing tight stays; strict in manners, morals, or opinion.

strake (strāk), *n.* The iron tire of a wheel; one breadth of planks or plates forming a continuous strip on the bottom or sides of a vessel.

stra-mo'ni-um (strā-mō'nī-ūm), *n.* The thorn apple; esp., the Jimson weed or its narcotic dried leaves.

strand (strānd), *n.* Any of the twists, or strings, of a rope; a single filament.

strand, *a.* A shore, esp. of the ocean.

Poetic. — *v. t. & i.* To run aground.

strange (strānj), *a.* Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; novel; extraordinary; queer; reserved; distant in deportment; shy, timid, or coy; unaccustomed; inexperienced. — **Syn.** Unusual, uncommon, unnatural, anomalous, irregular, unexampled, unprecedented, remarkable; whimsical, fantas-

tic, fantastical, droll, singular, peculiar, eccentric, erratic, odd, queer, quaint, outlandish. — **strange'ly**, *adv.* —

strange'ness, *n.*

stran'ger (strānj'jēr), *n.* A foreigner; a visitor or intruder; a person with whom one is unacquainted; one ignorant of a specified object.

stran'gle (strānj'g'l), *v. t.* To choke to death by compressing the throat; stifle, choke, or suffocate; suppress; repress. — *v. i.* To be strangled, or suffocated.

stran'gles (-g'lz), *n.* An infectious febrile disease of horses.

stran'gu-late (-gū-lāt), *v. t.* To compress, esp. so as to stop circulation; strangle. — **stran'gu-la'tion**, *n.*

stran'gu-ry (strānj'gū-rī), *n.* A painful discharge of urine; drop by drop.

strap (strāp), *n.* A narrow strip of flexible material, esp. of leather, for any of various uses, as for a fastening, a sharpening implement, etc.; a narrow strip, as of iron or brass. — *v. t.* To beat with a strap; secure with a strap; sharpen, as a razor, on a strap.

strap'per (strāp'ēr), *n.* One extraordinarily large of its kind. *Slang.*

strap'ping, *a.* Tall; strong; lusty; large. *Colloq.*

strass (strās), *n.* A brilliant lead glass used in manufacturing artificial gems; paste.

stra'ta (strā'tā), *n., L. pl.* of STRATUM.

strat'a-gem (strāt'ā-jēm), *n.* A trick in war for deceiving the enemy; artifice; deceptive device.

stra-te'gie (strā-tē'jīk; -tēj'īk), **stra-te'gi-cal** (-tē'jī-kāl; -tēj'ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to strategy.

strat'e-gist (strāt'ē-jīst), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

strat'e-gy (-jī), *n.* Science or art of projecting and directing great military movements; use of stratagem.

strat'i-fi-ca'tion (strāt'ī-fī-kā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of stratifying; state of being stratified.

strat'ī-fy (strāt'ī-fī), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To arrange or form in strata, or layers.

stra'tum (strā'tūm), *n.; pl. L. -TA* (-tā), *E. -TUMS* (-tūmz). A layer; a bed of sedimentary rock or earth; a layer of tissue.

stra'tus (strā'tūs), *n.* A cloud form characterized by horizontal extension and low altitude.

straw (strō), *n.* A stalk or stem of grain or pulse; stalks of grain after threshing; a thing of smallest worth; mere trifle.

straw'ber-ry (-bēr'ī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-īz).

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thīn; nature, verdure; ꝥ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

The fruit of any of various rosaceous stemless herbs; the plant that bears it.

straw'y (-ī), *a.* Of or pert. to straw.

stray (strā), *v. i.* To wander; deviate; rove at large; roam; go astray; err. — *a.* Gone astray; wandering; incidental; unrelated. — *n.* Any domestic animal wandering at large or lost; a person or thing that strays.

streak (strēk), *n.* A line or long mark; stripe; vein. — *v. t.* To form streaks in or on; stripe.

streak'y (strēk'ī), *a.* Marked with streaks.

stream (strēm), *n.* A current or course of water or other fluid; a steady flow, as of air; a beam or column of light; current; drift. — *v. i.* To issue or flow in a stream; pour out; issue, shoot, or pass swiftly, as light, a comet, etc.; stretch out as in a stream. — *v. t.* To cause to stream.

stream'er (-ēr), *n.* That which streams out, as a flag, esp. a long, narrow one, or a column of light, as in the aurora.

stream'let (-lēt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; rill.

stream'y (strēm'ī), *a.* Abounding with streams; like a stream; issuing in a stream.

street (strēt), *n.* A thoroughfare, esp. in a city or village.

street Arab. A homeless vagabond (esp. a child) in the streets of a city.

strength (strēngth), *n.* Quality or state of being strong; ability to do or to bear; force; power; solidity or toughness; impregnability; intensity; force; vehemence; vigor; force as measured in numbers; security; validity; legal or moral force; logical conclusiveness. — **Syn.** Energy, puissance, robustness, stoutness, lustiness, firmness.

strength'en (strēng'th'n), *v. t. & i.* To make, grow, or become, stronger. — **Syn.** Invigorate, confirm, fortify, encourage.

stren'u-ous (strēn'ū-ūs), *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; marked by zealous energy.

stress (strēs), *v. t.* To subject to mechanical stress; accent or emphasize. — *n.* Pressure; strain; urgency; importance; significance; force of utterance of words, syllables, etc.; accent.

-stress. A noun suffix denoting a *feminine agent*, now esp. *one who does something with skill or as an occupation*; as, seamstress, songstress.

stretch (strēch), *v. t.* To reach out; extend; draw out; expand; distend; make tense; strain; cause to reach or continue;

extend too far; exaggerate. — *v. i.* To spread; reach; extend or spread one's self or one's limbs; bear extension without breaking; *Colloq.*, exaggerate. — *n.* Act of stretching; state of being stretched; a continuous line, surface, or period; extent to which anything may be stretched.

stretch'er (strēch'ēr), *n.* One that stretches; a litter, usually of canvas stretched on a frame, for carrying the disabled or dead.

stretch'y (strēch'ī), *a.* *Colloq.* Apt to stretch, as a material; inclined to stretch one's self, as when just awakened.

strew (strōō), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* STREWED (strōōd); *p. p.* STREWN (strōōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STREW'ING. To scatter; cover by or as by scattering something over; to be dispersed over as if scattered; spread abroad; disseminate.

stri'a (strī'ā), *n.; L. pl.* STRIÆ (-ē). A minute groove; a narrow line or band, as of color.

stri'ate (strī'āt), **stri'at-ed** (-āt-ēd), *a.* Marked with parallel striæ.

strick'en (strīk'n), *p. p.* of STRIKE. Specifically: *p. a.* Smitten; wounded; worn out.

strict (strīkt), *a.* Drawn close; tight; tense; exact; precise; rigid in interpretation; rigorous. — **Syn.** Rigid, stringent, scrupulous, inflexible, inexorable, uncompromising; strait-laced, puritanical, severe, stern, austere, ascetic.

stric'ture (strīk'tūr), *n.* An adverse criticism; censure; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

stride (strīd), *v. i.; pret.* STRODE (strōd); *p. p.* STRID'DEN (strīd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRID'ING (strīd'ing). To walk or run with long steps. — *v. t.* To pass over at a step; bestride. — *n.* Act of striding; a long step.

stri'dent (strī'dēnt), *a.* Harsh-sounding; grating; shrill.

strīd'u-late (strīd'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To make a shrill, creaking or musical noise, as crickets, grasshoppers, and katydids. — **strīd'u-la'tion** (-lā'sh'n), *n.*

strīd'u-lous (-lūs), *a.* Making a shrill, creaking or musical sound.

strife (strīf), *n.* Exertion for superiority; emulation; contention; conflict; fight. — **Syn.** Contest, struggle, quarrel.

strig'il (strīj'īl), *n.* *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* An instrument for scraping the skin, as at the bath.

strike (strīk), *v. t.; pret.* STRUCK (strūk); *p. p.* STRUCK, or STRICK'EN (strīk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIK'ING (strīk'ing). To hit; smite; strike against; collide with;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

give or inflict, as a blow; impel; dash; cast; afflict; punish; cause or produce as by a stroke or blow; cause to ignite by friction; impress with a die or the like; mint; coin; thrust in; affect sensibly with a strong emotion or in a particular manner; cause to sound, esp. by strokes; indicate by sounding; make and ratify; lower, as a flag; efface, cancel, or the like (usually with *from*, *off*, or *out*); assume (a posture, etc.). — **Syn.** Hit, smite. — **to strike a balance**, to find out the difference between the debit and credit sides of an account. — **to s. up**, to begin, as a tune or a friendship. — *v. i.* To advance; proceed; dart; penetrate; come upon something suddenly; strand; give or aim a blow; attack; hit; collide; sound by percussion; lower a flag in token of respect or in surrender; quit work in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment. — **to strike up**, to begin to play, sing, etc. — *n.* Act of striking; the horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted rocks; a stopping of work by workmen to obtain more pay, shorter hours, etc.; a sudden finding of rich ore in mining; any sudden success, esp. financial. — **striker**, *n.*

striking (striking), *a.* Very noticeable; remarkable. — **strikingly**, *adv.*

string (string), *n.* A small cord or slender strip of leather or the like, used esp. for tying things; a thread or cord strung with a number of objects; a line or series of things arranged on or as on a thread; the cord of a musical instrument; a fiber, as of a plant. — *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUNG (strung); *p. p.* STRUNG, *Rare* STRINGED (stringd); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRING'ING (string'ing). To furnish with strings; adjust or tune the string or strings of, as of a violin, a bow, etc.; make tense; thread on a string; deprive of strings; tie, hang up, or the like, with a string; extend or stretch like a string. — *v. i.* To form into a string or strings; move or progress in a string, or series.

stringed (stringd), *a.* Having strings, as a musical instrument; also, produced by strings; tied with a string.

stringent (strin'jént), *a.* Restrictive; rigid; tight; having little available money; as, a *stringent* money market. —

stringency (-jén-sí), *n.*

string'er (string'ēr), *n.* One who strings; a long horizontal timber to connect uprights, support a floor, etc.

string'piece' (-pēs'), *n.* In architectural construction, a long, usually heavy and horizontal, timber.

string'y (-l), *a.* Consisting of strings; fibrous; filamentous; ropy; viscid. — **string'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.*

strip (strip), *v. t.* To deprive; divest; plunder; skin; peel; milk dry, as a cow; pull or tear off, as a covering; remove. — *v. i.* To take off clothes or covering; undress. — *n.* A narrow or relatively long piece.

stripe (strip), *n.* A line, or long narrow division of anything; a strip attached to something of a different color or material; a long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the blow of a lash or the like; such a blow; distinctive color; type; sort. — *v. t.*; **STRIPED** (stript); **STRIP'ING** (-ing). To make stripes upon.

striped (stript; strip'éd), *a.* Having stripes; streaked.

strip'ling (strip'ling), *n.* A youth; lad. **strive** (striv), *v. i.*; *pret.* STROVE (strōv); *p. p.* STRIV'EN (striv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* STRIV'ING (striv'ing). To make efforts; labor hard; contend; contest; battle.

strob'ile (strōb'il), *n.* A conelike aggregation of spore-bearing leaves; a cone; the pistillate inflorescence of the hop.

strode (strōd), *pret.* of STRIDE.

stroke (strōk), *n.* Act of striking; impact; blow; knock; effect of a striking; injury; hurt; any sudden attack of disease, as of paralysis; a vigorous effort to accomplish something, or the thing so accomplished; the sound of striking, esp. of a clock; a throb or beat, as of the heart; one of a series of beats or movements against a resisting medium to effect movement through or on it; the manner or character of the stroke of oars; the rower nearest the stern; a movement, as with an implement; a mark or dash made by such a stroke; the movement, in either direction, of a piston or other reciprocating part. — *v. t.*; **STROKED** (strōkt); **STROK'ING** (strōk'ing). To rub gently, esp. in one direction; row as stroke of (a crew or boat).

stroll (strōl), *v. i.* To wander on foot; rove; saunter. — *n.* A strolling; ramble. — **stroll'er** (-ēr), *n.*

strong (strōng), *a.* Having great power to act; vigorous; hale; robust; having great resources; of specified numerical strength or number; effective or efficient; forceful; cogent; intense in degree or quality; concentrated; violent; forcible; ardent; zealous; containing much alcohol; solid; tough; well established; *Colloq.*, offensive or too intense in odor or flavor; rank. — **Syn.** Powerful, firm, vehement, brawny, muscular, stout, robust, sturdy, stalwart. — **strong**, *adv.*

ŭrn, ŭp, circās, menü; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

strong'hold' (-hōld'), *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a place of security.

strong'ly, *adv.* In a strong manner.

stron'ti-a (strōn'shī-ā), *n.* Strontium oxide, a white solid resembling lime.

stron'ti-um (-ām), *n.* A bivalent silver-white metal of the calcium group.

strop (strōp), *n.* A strap; specifically, a strap for sharpening a razor. — *v. t.* To sharpen on a strop.

stro'phe (strō'fē), *n.*; *pl.* -PHES (-fēz). In the ancient Greek choral dance, the movement of the chorus while turning from right to left of the orchestra; the strain, or part of the choral ode, sung during the strophe; hence, a group of lines repeated as a verse unit in a poem; sometimes, a stanza. — **stroph'ic** (strōf'ik), *a.*

struck (strūk), *pret. & p. p.* of STRIKE.

struc'ture (strūk'tūr), *n.* Manner of building; form; make; construction; a building; edifice; arrangement of parts, organs, etc., in a substance or body. — **struc'tur-al** (-tūr-āl), *a.*

strug'gle (strūg'gl), *v. i.* To put forth great efforts; strive; contend; labor. — *n.* A violent effort or exertion; act of earnest striving; contest; strife. — **Syn.** Endeavor, labor.

strum (strūm), *v. t. & i.* To play on a stringed instrument of music unskillfully or carelessly. — *n.* Act of strumming.

stru'ma (strōō'mā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -MÆ (-mē). Scrofula; goiter. — **stru'mous** (strōō'mūs), *a.*

strum'pet (strūm'pēt), *n.* A prostitute.

strung (strūng), *pret. & p. p.* of STRING.

strut (strūt), *v. i.* To walk with a lofty, proud gait or with affected dignity. — **Syn.** Swagger. — *n.* A strutting; any bar or piece for resisting pressure endwise. — *v. t.* To provide with a strut or struts.

strych'nine (strīk'nīn; -nēn), *n.* A poisonous alkaloid got from various plants, as nux vomica, and used as a neurotic and cardiac stimulant.

stub (stüb), *n.* Tree stump; a short blunt remnant of something; in a check book, etc., a small part of each leaf fastened to the back for memorandums of the contents of the part torn away; something short, blunt, or the like, as a pen with a short, blunt nib. — *v. t.* To uproot; extirpate; remove stubs from; strike, as the toes, against a stone, etc.

stub'bed (stüb'ēd; stübd), *a.* Reduced to, or resembling, a stub; abounding in stumps; hardy; rugged. — **stub'bed-ness**, *n.*

stub'bi-ness (stüb'i-nēs), *n.* See -NESS.

stub'ble (-'l), *n.* The stumps of grain, left in the ground. — **stub'bly** (-li), *a.*

stub'born (-ērn), *a.* Resolute in mental attitude; inflexible; obstinate; performed persistently or obstinately; difficult to handle or treat; refractory. — **stub'born-ly**, *adv.* — **stub'born-ness**, *n.*

stub'by (stüb'by), *a.*; -BI-ER (-ī-ēr); -BI-EST. Abounding with stubs; short, thick, and stiff.

stub nail. An old horseshoe nail; a nail broken off; a short, thick nail.

stucc'co (stūk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -COES, -COS (-ōz). Plaster for coating walls. — *v. t.* To cover or decorate with stucco.

stuck (stūk), *pret. & p. p.* of STICK.

stuck-up, *a.* Self-important and supercilious; conceited; vain; arrogant. *Colloq.*

stud (stüd), *n.* A collection of horses for breeding, racing, riding, etc.; the place where a stud is kept, esp. for breeding; a studhorse.

stud, *n.* A small scantling; a kind of nail with a large head; ornamental knob; boss; a detachable buttonlike device, used as a fastener, etc.; a short projecting rod or pin. — *v. t.* To supply with studs, or props; adorn with or as with studs or knobs; set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

stud'book' (stüd'bōōk'), *n.* A genealogical register of particular breeds of animals, esp. horses.

stud'ding (-ing), *n.* Material for studs, or joists; studs, or joists, collectively.

stud'ding sail (sāl; *naut.* stün's'l). A light sail set at the side of a principal square sail in favorable winds.

stu'dent (stü'dēt), *n.* A person engaged in study; a learner; scholar; an attentive and systematic observer.

stud'horse' (stüd'hōrs'), *n.* A stallion, esp. one kept for breeding.

stud'ied (stüd'id), *a.* Made the subject of study; premeditated; designed. — **stud'ied-ly**, *adv.* — **stud'ied-ness**, *n.*

stu'di-o (stü'di-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -DIOS (-ōz). The workroom of an artist.

stu'di-ous (-ūs), *a.* Given to study; diligent in attention; carefully earnest.

stud'y (stüd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* STUDIES (-iz). Application of the mind to books, arts, or any subject, for acquiring knowledge; act or process of acquiring knowledge by one's own efforts; earnest and reasoned effort; mental absorption; meditation; a branch of learning that is studied; a preliminary sketch; a rendering of anything, made as the result of careful

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, fīnite.

investigation; a musical piece for special practice; a building or room devoted to study or literary work. — *v. i.*; **STUD'IED** (-id); **STUD'Y-ING**. To apply the mind to books or learning; ponder; meditate; be intelligently zealous. — *v. t.* To apply the mind to; make a study of.

stuff (stŭf), *n.* Material out of which anything is to be or may be made; elemental part; essence; goods; personal property; fabric; worsted fiber; a medicine; potion; refuse; nonsense; trash. — *v. t.* To fill by crowding; cram; fill the cavity of (as a bedtick, turkey, skin) with a particular material for some purpose; put fraudulent votes into (a ballot box); thrust or crowd in; press; pack; obstruct by filling up; choke up, as with a cold. — *v. i.* To feed gluttonously; cram.

stuff'y (stŭf'ī), *a.*; **STUFF'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Ill-ventilated; close. — **stuff'i-ness** (-ī-nēs), *n.*

stul'ti-fy (stŭl'tī-fi), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY-ING**. To make foolish; make a fool of. — **stul'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.*

stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To trip in walking, etc.; walk unsteadily; to act or perform blunderingly; fall into sin or error; err; come or happen without design (with *on, upon, or against*). — *v. t.* To cause to stumble or trip. — *n.* A trip in walking or running; a blunder; failure; slip.

stum'bling-block' (stŭm'bling-blŏk'), *n.* Any cause of stumbling, perplexity, or error.

stump (stŭmp), *n.* The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; remnant; stub; a platform for political speaking (often, in early days, a tree stump); hence public speaking, esp. political (*U. S.*); *Colloq.*, a dare or challenge. — *v. t.* To reduce to a stump; lop; *Colloq.*, stub, as the toes; *Colloq.*, nonplus; foil; hence, to challenge to do something difficult or daring; *Colloq.*, *U. S.*, travel over, delivering electioneering speeches. — *v. i.* To walk heavily and stiffly; make speeches on the stump.

stump'y (stŭm'pī), *a.*; **-PI-ER** (-pī-ēr); **-PI-EST**. Abounding in stumps; *Colloq.*, short and thick.

stun (stŭn), *v. t.* To make senseless or dizzy by a blow or other violence; to overpower or confound with noise or sudden emotion. — *n.* Condition of being stunned; that which stuns.

stung (stŭng), **stunk** (stŭŋk), *pret. & p. p.* of **STING**, **STINK**.

stun'ning (stŭn'ing), *p. a.* Overpowering

the senses, as by a blow; hence, *Slang*, striking or astounding, esp. on account of excellence.

stunt (stŭnt), *n.* A striking feat or performance. *Colloq.*

stunt, *v. t.* To hinder from normal growth. — *n.* A check in growth.

stupe (stŭp), *n.* Cloth or tow dipped in water or medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.

stu'pe-fa'cient (stŭ'pē-fā'shēnt), *a.* Stupefying. — **stu'pe-fac'tive** (-fāk'tiv), *a. & n.*

stu'pe-fac'tion (-fāk'shŭn), *n.* Act of stupefying; state of being stupefied.

stu'pe-fy (stŭ'pē-fi), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fid); **-FY-ING**. To make stupid, dull, or torpid. — **stu'pe-fi'er** (-fī'ēr), *n.*

stu-pen'dous (stŭ-pēn'dŭs), *a.* Wonderful; amazing.

stup'id (stŭ'pid), *a.* Very dull; stupefied; slow-witted; foolish; witless. —

Syn. Simple, sluggish, senseless, doltish, sottish, heavy. — **stup'id'i-ty** (stŭ'pid'ī-tī), *n.*

stup'or (stŭ'pŏr), *n.* Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; lethargy; intellectual or moral stupidity.

stur'dy (stŭr'dī), *a.*; **-DI-ER** (-dī-ēr); **-DI-EST**. Resolute; firm; unyielding; strong; robust; stout; firm. — **stur'di-ly** (-dī-lī), *adv.* — **stur'di-ness**, *n.*

stur'geon (-jŭn), *n.* Any of certain large, edible, ganoid fishes. The roe is made into caviar and the air bladder into isinglass.

stut'ter (stŭt'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To hesitate or stumble in uttering words; stammer. — *n.* Act of stuttering.

sty (stī), *n.*; *pl.* **STIES** (stīz). A pen for swine; a filthy, low, or vicious place. — *v. t. & i.*; **STIED** (stīd); **STY-ING** (stī'ing). To lodge or pen in or as in a sty.

sty, *n.*; *pl.* **STIES**. An inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid.

Styg'i-an (stīj'ī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Styx, in Greek mythology the principal river of Hades; hence, infernal.

style (stīl), *n.* An instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets; hence, anything resembling the ancient style in shape or use, as a pen or a graver; the pin, or gnomon, of a dial; mode of expressing thought in language; distinctive or characteristic mode of presentation, construction, or execution in any art, employment, or product; mode or manner in accord with a standard, esp. in social relations, demeanor, etc.; fashion; fashionable elegance; title; mode of address; a mode of reckoning time; a calendar; in botany, a filiform

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

prolongation of the ovary, commonly bearing the stigma. — *v. t.*; **STYLED** (stīld); **STYL'ING** (stīl'ing). To entitle; term, name, or call.

sty'let (stī'lēt), *n.* A slender, pointed instrument, as one used in surgery to examine or probe wounds, etc.

styl'ish (stīl'ish), *a.* Highly fashionable; modish.

styl'ist (-ist), *n.* One who is a master of style, esp. in writing or speaking.

sty-lis'tic (stī-lis'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to style in language.

sty'lo-graph (stī'lō-grāf), *n.* A stylographic pen.

sty'lo-graph'ic (-grāf'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to stylography.

stylographic pen. A pen having a conical point and a reservoir in the handle.

sty-log'ra-phy (stī-lōg'rā-fī), *n.* A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style, or similar instrument.

stym'ie (-mī), *n.* Position of two golf balls on the putting green when one ball lies directly between the other and the hole. — *v. t.* To impede by a stymie.

styp'tic (stīp'tik), *a.* Producing contraction; stopping bleeding; astringent. — *n.* A styptic medicine.

sua'sion (swā'shūn), *n.* Persuasion.

sua'sive (-siv), *a.* Persuasive.

suave (swāv; swāv), *a.* Blandly pleasing; gracious; unctuous; fulsome; smug.

suav'i-ty (swāv'i-tī; swā'vī-tī), *n.* Agreeableness; pleasant urbanity.

sub- (süb-; many compounds of sub-, esp. nouns, have variable accent, dependent upon position and emphasis). A prefix signifying: (1) In many words, *under, beneath, below, down, near or next (to)*. Examples: subscribe, to write under; sublingual, *under, or beneath*, the tongue.

(2) *In an inferior degree, less than usual or normal, somewhat, imperfectly*; hence, *almost, nearly*. Example: subacid, *slightly acid*.

(3) In nouns denoting rank, title, position, occupation, authority, classification, etc. (an individual, thing, or person that is) *subordinate, inferior, or lower than* (another in the general rank, class, or grade denoted by the added word). Hence *sub-* in various verbs, nouns of action, etc., implies action continued *so as to form subordinate parts or features*. Examples: subgenus, a *subordinate or inferior* genus; subclassify, to classify into *subordinate* classes.

(4) *Chem.* That the ingredient (of a compound) signified by the term to which *sub-* is prefixed is present in *only a small proportion, or less than the normal amount*;

as, subsulphide, suboxide, etc. Prefixed to the name of a salt it is equivalent to *basic*; as, subacetate, *basic acetate*.

sub (süb), *n.* A subordinate; subaltern; substitute. *Colloq.*

sub-ac'id (süb-äs'id), *a.* See SUB-, 2.

sub-al'tern (süb-öl'tēr; süb'äl-türn'), *a.* Ranked below; subordinate; being below the military rank of captain. — *n.* A subaltern person or officer.

sub'al-ter'nate (süb'äl-tür'nāt), *a.* Succeeding by turn; successive.

sub'-bass' (süb'bäs'), *n.* The deepest pedal stop, or the lowest tones, of an organ.

sub-con'scious (süb-kön'shūs), *a.* Of the nature of mental operation, but not present in consciousness; belonging to that portion of the conscious field which falls without the range of attention.

sub'di-vide' (-dī-vīd'), *v. t. & i.* To divide again.

sub'di-vi'sion (-dī-vīzh'ūn), *n.* Act of subdividing; a part of a thing made by subdividing.

sub-dom'i-nant (süb-döm'i-nānt), *n.* The fourth tone above, or fifth below, the tonic.

sub-due' (süb-dū'), *v. t.* To conquer; vanquish; overcome; destroy the force of; reduce; lower; tone down; soften; make mellow; break, as land.

sub'ge-nus (süb'jē'nūs), *n.* See SUB-, 3.

sub-ja'cent (-jā'sent), *a.* Lying under; being lower, though not directly under.

sub'ject (süb'jēkt), *a.* Under the power or dominion of another; owing allegiance; liable; prone; exposed (to); obedient; submissive. — **Syn.** Subordinate, inferior; obnoxious. — *n.* One under the authority, dominion, control, or influence of another or of something else; one subject to a monarch or ruler; one who owes allegiance as to a sovereign power or state; one subjected to an operation or process, as, in anatomy, a dead body for dissection; thing or person treated of; matter; theme; topic; the word or word group denoting that of which anything is affirmed; in philosophy, the mind reality which supports mental operations.

sub-ject' (süb-jēkt'), *v. t.* To bring under control or dominion; subdue; expose; make liable; submit; make accountable or subservient; cause to undergo (with *to*). — **sub-jec'tion** (süb-jēk'shūn), *n.*

sub-jec'tive (-tīv), *a.* Of or pert. to a subject; substantial; real; pert. to, or derived from, the mind or conscious-

äle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

ness; illusory; excessively or moodily introspective; modified by, or making prominent, the individuality of a writer or an artist. — **sub-jec'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sub-jec'tive-ness**, **sub-jec'tiv'i-ty**, *n.* **sub-join'** (süb-join'), *v. t.* To add after something; append.

sub'ju-gate (süb'jöö-gät), *v. t.* To conquer by force, and compel to submit to control; subdue; make subservient. — **sub'ju-ga'tion** (-gä'shän), *n.* — **sub'ju-ga'tor**, *n.*

sub-junc'tion (süb-jünk'shän), *n.* Act of subjoining; state of being-subjoined; something subjoined.

sub-junc'tive (-tív), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, that mood of a verb expressing the action or state not as a fact, but only as a contingent and dependent mental conception. — *n.* The subjunctive mood; a verb denoting it.

sub-let' (süb-lët'), *v. t. & i.*; -LET'; -LET'-TING. To lease to another (the one leasing being a tenant).

sub'lieu-ten'an-cy, *n.* See SUB-, 3; LIEUTENANCY.

sub'li-mate (süb'li-mät), *v. t.* To cause to sublime; refine and exalt; elevate. — *a.* Sublimated; refined; elevated. — (-mät), *n.* A chemical product obtained by subliming. — **ma'tion** (-mä'shän), *n.*

sub-lime' (süb-lím'), *a.*; -LIM'ER (-lím'-ër); -LIM'EST (-lím'èst). Exalted in character; producing a sense of elevated beauty, nobility, grandeur, etc. — *n.* That which is sublime; quality of sublimity. — *v. t.* To cause to sublime; purify; elevate; exalt; heighten; refine. — *v. i.* To pass from the solid to the gaseous state, and again condense to solid form, without apparently liquefying. — **sub-lime'ly**, *adv.*

sub-lim'i-nal (süb-lím'i-näl), *a.* Subconscious.

sub-lim'i-ty (süb-lím'i-tí), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tíz). Quality or state of being sublime; that which is sublime.

sub'ma-rine' (süb'mä-rën'), *a.* Being, acting, growing, or used, under water in the sea. — *n.* A submarine boat; esp., a submarine torpedo boat.

submarine armor. A diver's waterproof dress having a helmet into which air is pumped.

sub-merge' (süb-mürj'), *v. t.* To put under water; plunge; cover with water; inundate. — *v. i.* To become submerged. — **-mer'gence** (-mür'jéns), *n.*

sub-merse' (-mürs'), *v. t.* To submerge. — **sub-mer'sion** (-mür'shän), *n.*

sub-mis'sion (-mish'ün), *n.* Act of submitting; obedience; compliance.

sub-mis'sive (-müs'ív), *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; expressing submission; yielding; humble. — **Syn.** Obedient, compliant, subservient, passive. — **-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **-mis'sive-ness**, *n.*

sub-mit' (-mít'), *v. t.* To yield to power, will, or authority; commit to the discretion or judgment of another; offer as an opinion, or affirm. — *v. i.* To yield; surrender; be subject or submissive.

sub-mul'ti-ple (süb-mül'ti-pl'), *n.* A number that divides another exactly.

sub-nor'mal (-nôr'mäl), *a.* Below the normal.

sub-or'di-nate (süb-ôr'di-nät), *a.* Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; inferior in order, nature, importance, etc.; of, pert. to, or involving, subordination or subordinates. — **Syn.** Subservient. — *n.* One that is subordinate. — (-nät), *v. t.* To place in a lower order or class; make subject or subservient. — **sub-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.*

sub-or'di-na'tion (-nä'shän), *n.* Act of subordinating; quality or state of being subordinate.

sub-orn' (süb-örn'), *v. t.* To incite secretly; procure to commit perjury. — **sub'or-na'tion** (süb'ôr-nä'shän), *n.*

sub-po'e-na, **sub-pe'na** (süb-pē'ná), *n.* A legal writ or process commanding the person designated in it to attend court or appear. — *v. t.* To serve or summon with a subpoena.

sub-scribe' (süb-skrib'), *v. t.* To write underneath; sign (one's name) to a document; consent to (something written) by writing one's name beneath; promise to give by writing one's name with the amount. — *v. i.* To sign one's name to a document; give consent to something written, by signing; to assent; agree; agree to take and pay for something by subscribing one's name. — **sub-scrib'er** (-skrib'ër), *n.*

sub'script (süb'skript), *a.* Written underneath. — *n.* Anything written below.

sub-scrip'tion (süb-skrip'shän), *n.* Act of subscribing; that which is subscribed; a signed paper; the signature attached to a paper; consent or attestation by writing the name below; sum subscribed.

sub'se-quent (süb'sê-kwënt), *a.* Succeeding; following; consequent.

sub-serve' (süb-sürv'), *v. t.* To serve subordinately or instrumentally; promote.

sub-ser'vi-ent (-sûr'vî-ént), *a.* Subordinate; hence, also, servile; truckling.

sub-side' (süb-síd'), *v. i.* To sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as lees; tend

downward; descend; sink; quiet; abate.
—sub-sid'ence (-sĭd'ĕns; sŭb'sĭ-dĕns), *n.*
sub-sid'i-a-ry (sŭb-sĭd'ĭ-ă-rĭ), *a.* Fur-
 nishing aid; auxiliary; tributary; of or
 pert. to a subsidy. — *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rĭz).
 An assistant; auxiliary.
sub'si-dize (sŭb'sĭ-dĭz), *v. t.* To furnish
 or aid with a subsidy.
sub'si-dy (-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -dies (-dĭz). A
 sum granted by one state to another, as
 to aid in prosecuting a war; a govern-
 ment grant to assist a private enterprise
 deemed advantageous to the public; any
 gift made by way of financial aid. —
Syn. Subsidy, subvention, bounty.
sub-sist' (sŭb-sĭst'), *v. i.* To continue;
 retain the present state; be; exist; live.
 — *v. t.* To support with provisions;
 feed; maintain; support.
sub-sist'ence (-sĭs'tĕns), *n.* Being; ex-
 istence; means of support; provisions;
 livelihood; inheritance.
sub'soil' (sŭb'soil'), *n.* The bed or
 stratum of weathered material which
 underlies the soil proper, or surface soil.
 — *v. t.* To break up the subsoil of.
sub'stance (sŭb'stāns), *n.* That which
 is real; real essence; main part; purport;
 body; matter; material of which a thing
 is made; solidity; firmness; material
 possessions; resources.
sub-stan'tial (sŭb-stān'shāl), *a.* Of or
 pertaining to substance; material; real;
 true; having good substance; strong;
 stout; solid; moderately wealthy; re-
 sponsible; that is such in the main; con-
 siderable; large; important; essential;
 material. — *n.* That which is substan-
 tial. — **sub-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.*
sub-stan'ti-ate (-shĭ-ăt), *v. t.* To make
 real or existent; establish the existence
 or truth of; verify; put into concrete
 form; embody. — **sub-stan'ti-a'tion**
 (-shĭ-ă'shŭn), *n.*
sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stān-tĭv), *a.* Be-
 tokening existence (as, the *substantive*
 verb, that is, the verb *to be*); independ-
 ent; enduring; solid; firm; substantial;
 pert. to the essential part or principles. —
n. A noun or name. — **sub'stan-tĭ-val**
 (-tĭ'vāl), *a.* — **sub'stan-tive-ly**, *adv.*
sub'sti-tute (-stĭ-tŭt), *n.* One put in
 place of another. — *v. t.* To put in the
 place of another; exchange. — **sub'sti-**
tu'tion (-tŭ'shŭn), *n.*
sub-strat'um (sŭb-strā'tām), *n.*; *pl.* *L.*
 -ta (-tā); *E.* -tums (-tŭmz). That which
 is laid or spread under, the subsoil.
sub-sume' (-sŭm'), *v. t.* To take up or
 include under.
sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To extend
 under, or be opposite to.

sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tĕr-fŭj), *n.* A device
 or plan for escape or concealment; ar-
 tifice used to escape censure; evasion.
sub'ter-ra'ne-an (-ă'nĕ-ăn), *a.* Being
 under the surface of the earth; hidden;
 secret.
sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl; sŭt'l), *a.* Subtle. —
sub'tile-ly, *adv.* — **sub'tile-ness**, *n.*
sub'til-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make subtle;
 refine.
sub'tle (sŭt'l), *a.* Thin; tenuous; deli-
 cate; skillfully or cunningly devised;
 ingenious; clever; crafty; sly; nicely dis-
 criminating; discerning; shrewd; pene-
 trating; skillful; expert. — **sub'tle-**
ness, *n.*
sub'tle-ty (-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tĭz).
 Quality of being subtle; something
 subtle.
sub'tly (sŭt'li), *adv.* Of SUBTLE. See -LY.
sub'tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.* To with-
 draw, or take away, as a part from the
 whole; deduct.
sub-trac'tion (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Act or
 operation of subtracting. — **sub-trac'-**
tive (-tĭv), *a.*
sub'tra-hend' (sŭb'tră-hĕnd'), *n.* The
 quantity to be subtracted.
sub-treas'ur-y (sŭb-trĕzh'ŭr-ĭ), *n.* See
 SUB-3.
sub-trop'ic (-trŏp'ĭk), **sub-trop'ic-al**
 (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the regions
 bordering on the tropical zone.
sub'urb (sŭb'ŭrb), *n.* An outlying part
 of a city or town; confines; outer parts.
sub-ur'ban (sŭb-ŭr'băn), *a.* Of or pert.
 to suburbs. — *n.* A dweller in the
 suburbs.
sub-vene' (sŭb-vĕn'), *v. i.* To come
 under as a support; happen by way of
 relief or aid.
sub-ven'tion (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of
 coming to the aid of some one; support;
 help; a government aid; subsidy.
sub-ver'sive (sŭb-vŭr'sĭv), *a.* Tending
 to subvert.
sub-vert' (-vŭrt'), *v. t.* To overturn
 from the foundation; ruin utterly; per-
 vert; corrupt. — **sub-vert'i-ble**, *a.* —
sub-ver'sion (-vŭr'shŭn), *n.*
sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground
 way or gallery; *U. S.* an electric railway
 under the street surface.
suc-ceed' (sŭk-sĕd'), *v. t.* To come after;
 follow; come next after; to take the
 place of, as in respect of rights or duties.
 — *v. i.* To come after; follow; come
 next in possession (often with *to*);
 ascend the throne after the removal or
 death of the occupant; obtain the object
 desired; be successful; prosper.
suc-cess' (-sĕs'), *n.* That which comes

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, ärm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd,
 recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

after; consequence; issue; outcome; favorable termination of anything attempted; attainment of a proposed object; *Colloq.*, a thing or person achieving success or favor.

suc-cess'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Resulting or terminating in success; having success.

— **Syn.** Happy, prosperous, fortunate.

— **suc-cess'ful-ly**, *adv.*

suc-ces'sion (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of succeeding; a series of persons or things that follow according to some established rule; lineage; race; descent. — **Syn.** Sequence, series, suite.

suc-ces'sion-al (sŭk-sĕsh'ŭn-Āl), *a.* Of or pert. to a succession; consecutive.

suc-ces'sive (-sĕs'iv), *a.* Following in order or in uninterrupted course; consecutive. — **suc-ces'sive-ly**, *adv.*

suc-ces'sor (-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* One that succeeds, or follows.

suc-cinct' (sŭk-sĭnkt'), *a.* Compressed; concise; terse. — **Syn.** Short, brief, summary, compendious, laconic.

suc'cor (sŭk'ĕr), *v. t.* To help or relieve in difficulty or want; relieve. — **Syn.** Aid, assist, deliver, comfort. — *n.* Aid; help; relief; one that succors.

suc'co-tash (-ĕ-tāsh), *n.* Beans and kernels of maize boiled together.

suc'cu-lent (-ŭ-lĕnt), *a.* Juicy. — **suc'cu-lence** (-lĕns), **-len-cy** (-lĕn-sī), *n.*

suc-cumb' (sŭ-kŭm'), *v. i.* To yield; submit; give way.

such (sŭch), *a.* Of that or the like kind; like; similar; having the quality or character specified; the same (with *as*); certain. — *pron.* Such a person or thing; — commonly with plural reference: such persons; such things.

suck (sŭk), *v. t.* To draw (a liquid) by the mouth; draw by exhausting the air; draw liquid from by the mouth; draw milk from (the mother, breast, etc.) with the mouth; inhale; absorb. — *v. i.* To draw something by producing a vacuum; draw milk from the breast or udder. — *n.* Act of sucking; suction; that drawn into the mouth by sucking.

suck'er (-ĕr), *n.* One that sucks; any of numerous fresh-water fishes related to the carps; in various animals, an organ for adhering or holding; the bucket of a pump; the valve of a pump bucket; a shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant.

suck'le (sŭk'ĭl), *v. t.* To give suck to. — *v. i.* To nurse; suck.

suck'ling (-ling), *n.* A child or animal before it is weaned.

suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of drawing, as a fluid, by exhausting the air.

suc-to'ri-al (sŭk-tō'rĭ-Āl), *a.* Fitted for, or capable of, sucking.

su'da-to'ri-um (sŭ-dā-tō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* -RIA (-ā). A hot-air bath; a room where hot-air baths are given.

su'da-to-ry (sŭ-dā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Sweating; sudorific.

sud'den (sŭd'n; -ĕn), *a.* Happening or coming unexpectedly; rapid and unforeseen; hastily prepared, made, done, etc.; quick; rapid. — **Syn.** Unexpected, unusual, abrupt, unlooked-for.

su'dor-if'er-ous (sŭ-dŏr-if'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Producing or secreting sweat.

su'dor-if'ic (sŭ-dŏr-if'ĭk), *a.* Causing sweat. — *n.* A sudorific medicine.

suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* Soapy water, esp. when frothy.

sue (sŭ), *v. t.* To seek after; woo; go to (a court) to get legal redress therein; prosecute judicially; proceed with, as an action. — *v. i.* To make request (for); entreat; plead; pay suit; woo; take legal proceedings in court; seek (for something) in law.

suède (swād; *F.* swĕd), *n.* A kind of glove leather, usually lambskin with an undressed surface.

su'et (sŭ'ĕt), *n.* The hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton.

suf- An assimilated form of sub-

suf'fer (sŭf'ĕr), *v. t.* To feel or endure (pain, annoyance, etc.); submit to with distress or grief; sustain; experience; permit; tolerate. — **Syn.** Bear, support, allow. — *v. i.* To undergo pain; sustain loss or damage; undergo punishment, esp. of death.

suf'fer-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Endurable.

suf'fer-ance (-āns), *n.* Patient endurance; toleration; permission; leave.

suf'fer-ing, *vb. n.* of SUFFER. Specif., the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; a pain endured.

suf'fice' (sŭ-fis'; -fiz'), *v. t.* To satisfy; content. — *v. i.* To be enough or adequate.

suf-fi'cien-cy (sŭ-fish'ĕn-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being sufficient, or adequate; adequacy; ability; capacity; adequate means; competency; conceit.

suf-fi'cient (-ĕnt), *a.* Equal to the end proposed; adequate; enough; qualified; fit; competent.

suf'fix (sŭf'iks), *n.* A letter or letters, or a syllable or syllables added to the end of a word or a root to modify the meaning; postfix.

suf'fix' (sŭ-fiks'), *v. t.* To add or annex to the end.

suf'fo-cate (sŭf'ŏ-kāt), *v. t.* To kill by stopping respiration; stifle; smother;

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil, chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

choke; extinguish by depriving of air, as fire. — *v. i.* To be suffocated. — **suf'-fo-ca-tion** (sŭf'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.*

suf'-fra-gan (sŭf'rā-gān), *a.* Assistant (as, a suffragan bishop); of or pert. to a suffragan bishop. — *n.* A suffragan bishop.

suf'-frage (-rāj), *n.* A vote; assent; right or act of voting in political matters.

suf'-fra-gette (sŭf'rā-jèt'), *n.* A woman who advocates woman's suffrage. *Can't.*

suf'-fra-gist (sŭf'rā-jist), *n.* A voter; one having certain opinions on political suffrage (as, a woman suffragist).

suf'-fuse (sŭ-fūz'), *v. t.* To overspread, as with a fluid, tinge, or tint.

sug'-ar (shōōg'ēr), *n.* A well-known sweet carbohydrate, chiefly derived from a tall tropical grass (the **sugar cane**) and from a variety of beet (the **sugar beet**); any of a class of sweet carbohydrates. — *v. t.* To season, cover, or sprinkle with sugar; mix sugar with; sweeten (something distasteful) by flattery or soft words. — *v. i.* To form or make sugar.

sug'-ar-plum (shōōg'ēr-plŭm'), *n.* A sweetmeat; bonbon.

sug'-ar-y (-ī), *a.* Like or containing sugar; sweet; honeyed.

sug-gest (sŭg-jĕst'), *v. t.* To present (a matter, problem, etc.), usually indirectly, to the mind; intimate; hint. — *v. i.* To give rise to ideas through association.

sug-ges-tion (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* A suggesting; presentation of an idea, esp. indirectly; that which is suggested. — **Syn.** Intimation, hint.

sug-ges-tive (-jĕs'tiv), *a.* Tending to suggest; pert. to a suggestion; stimulative of thought; suggesting what is improper, indecent, etc. — **sug-ges-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **sug-ges-tive-ness**, *n.*

su'-i-cide (sŭī-sīd), *n.* Act of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally; self-murder; ruin of one's own interests. — *n.* One guilty of self-murder. — **su'-i-cid'al** (sŭī-sīd'al), *a.* — **su'-i-cid'al-ly**, *adv.*

suit (sŭt), *n.* Act of suing; a seeking by entreaty or solicitation; entreaty; solicitation; wooing; an action or process in a court; legal application to a court for justice; one of the four sets of playing cards in a pack; a number of things used together; a set; short for "suit of clothes." — *v. t.* To fit; adapt; accommodate; be fitted to accord with; befit; please; satisfy. — **Syn.** Comport, tally, match, answer, become.

suit'a-ble (sŭt'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of

suiting; proper; becoming. — **Syn.** Fitting, accordant, agreeable, correspondent, consonant, congruous, consistent. — **suit'a-bil-i-ty** (-bĭl'ī-tī), *n.* — **suit'a-bly**, *adv.*

suite (swĕt), *n.* A retinue, or company of attendants; a connected series or succession of objects; a set.

suit'or (sŭt'ēr), *n.* A wooer (now only of a man); lover; a party in a legal suit.

sul'-cate (sŭl'kāt), *a.* Scored with deep and regular furrows.

sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.* To be sulky or sullen. — *n.* State of being sulky; sulky mood or humor (often in *pl.*).

sulk'i-ly (sŭl'kī-lī), *adv.* of **SULKY**.

sulk'i-ness (-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

sulk'y (sŭl'kī), *a.*; **SULK'Y-ER** (-kī-ēr); **-Y-EST**. Moodily silent; sullen; morose; ill-humoredly unsociable.

sul'ky, *n.*; *pl.* **SULKIES** (-kīz). A light two-wheeled carriage for one person.

sul'-len (sŭl'ĕn), *a.* Disposed to be alone; morose; gloomy; dismal; melancholy; heavy; dull; sluggish; malignant; unpropitious; baleful. — **Syn.** Sour, peevish, fretful, petulant, moody, austere, churlish, sulky, surly, glum, saturnine, crabbed, splenetic. — **sul'-len-ly**, *adv.*

— **sul'-len-ness**, *n.*

sul'ly (-lī), *v. t.*; **-LIED** (-līd); **-LY-ING**. To soil; tarnish; stain; defile. — *v. i.* To become soiled; tarnish. — *n.*; *pl.* **-LIES** (-līz). Soil; tarnish; stain.

sul'-phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* A salt of sulphuric acid.

sul'-phide (-fīd; -fīd), *n.* A binary compound of sulphur.

sul'-phite (-fīt), *n.* A salt of sulphurous acid.

sul'-phur (sŭl'fŭr), *n.* A nonmetallic element which burns in air with a flame and suffocating odor. It is used in making gun powder, matches, etc., for bleaching, and in medicine, etc.

sul'-phu-rate (-fŭ-rāt), *v. t.* To sulphurize.

sul'-phu're-ous (sŭl-fŭ'rĕ-ŭs), *a.* Like sulphur; sulphurous.

sul'-phu-ret, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with sulphur.

sul'-phu'ric (sŭl-fŭ'rik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur, esp. in a higher valence.

sul'-phu'ric ac'id. A heavy, corrosive, oily liquid, early made by distilling green vitriol, whence the name *oil of vitriol*.

sul'-phur-ous (sŭl'fŭr-ŭs; sŭl-fŭ'rŭs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, sulphur, esp. in a lower valence; like sulphur; fig., heated; fiery.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recĕnt, makĕr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

sul-phu'rous ac'id (sül-fū'rūs). An acid forming a series of salts (the *sulphites*).

sul'phur-y (sül'fūr-i), *a.* Like sulphur.

sul'tan (sül'tān; *Ar.* sūl-tān'), *n.* A ruler or sovereign, esp. of a Mohammedan state; specif. [often *cap.*] the ruler of the Turks.

sul-ta'na (sül-tā'nā; -tā'nā), *n.* The wife or, sometimes, the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan.

sul'tan-ate (sül'tān-āt), *n.* The rule, dominion, territory, or office, of a sultan.

sul'try (sül'trī), *a.*; -TRI-ER (-trī-ēr); -TRI-EST. Oppressively hot; very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, as air. — **sul'tri-ly** (-trī-lī), *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

sum (süm), *n.* The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, etc.; amount; a quantity of money or currency; substance; compendium; maximum amount; utmost degree; height; completion; an arithmetical problem; an example. — **Syn.** Amount, total, whole, number, quantity. — *v. t.* To cast up, as a column of figures; add together (usually with *up*); condense; recapitulate briefly (usually with *up*). — *v. i.* To recapitulate.

su'mac (sū'māk; shōō'māk), *n.* Any of a large genus of shrubs and trees of the cashew family; the wood of any species; a tanning and dyeing material made from the leaves, stems, etc., of various species of sumac.

sum'ma-ri-ly (süm'ā-rī-lī), *adv.* of SUMMARY. See -LY.

sum'ma-rize (süm'ā-rīz), *v. t.* To tell in, or reduce to, a summary; present briefly.

sum'ma-ry (-rī), *a.* Formed into a sum; summed up; compact; concise; done without delay or formality. — **Syn.** Short, brief, compendious, succinct.

sum'ma-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). An abstract, abridgment, or compendium.

sum-ma'tion (süm-ā'shñn), *n.* Act of summing, or forming a sum; addition; aggregate.

sum'mer (süm'ēr), *n.* A large horizontal beam or stone.

sum'mer, *n.* In any region, the season of the year in which the sun shines most directly; the warmest period of the year. North of the equator summer popularly includes June, July, and August. — *v. i.* To pass the summer. — *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer.

sum'mer-house' (-hous'), *n.* A rustic covered structure in a garden or park.

sum'mit (süm'īt), *n.* The top; highest point; utmost elevation.

sum'mon (süm'ün), *v. t.* To call or bid; send for; cite by authority; rouse or excite. — **Syn.** Convoke, invite.

sum'mons (-ünz), *n.*; *pl.* -MONSES (-ün-zéz). Act of summoning; a call by authority to appear or attend; a citation or warning to appear in court.

sump'ter (sümp'tēr), *n.* An animal, esp. a horse, that carries packs or burdens.

sump'tu-a-ry (-tū-ā-rī), *a.* Relating to or regulating expense or expenditure.

sump'tu-ous (-ūs), *a.* Involving large expense; costly; luxurious; splendid.

sun (sün), *n.* The heavenly luminary the light of which constitutes day; the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve; any heavenly body like our sun; sunshine; any source of light, warmth, or animation. — *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the sun.

sun'beam' (sün'bēm'), *n.* A ray of sunshine.

sun'bon'net (-bñn'ēt), *n.* A projecting bonnet worn as a protection against the sun.

sun'burn' (-būrn'), *n.* Superficial inflammation of the skin from exposure to the sun's rays. — *v. t.* & *i.* To burn or discolor by the sun; tan.

sun'burst' (-būrst'), *n.* A burst of sunlight; something, as an ornament, likened to this (as, a diamond *sunburst*).

Sun'day (-dā), *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath.

Sunday school. A school held on Sunday for religious instruction.

sun'der (sün'dēr), *v. t.* To disunite; part; divide; sever. — *n.* A division; severance. — **in sunder**, into parts.

sun'dew' (-dū'), *n.* Any of a genus of herbs having viscid glands on their leaves, by which they capture and digest small insects.

sun'di'al (-dī'āl), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon, or style.

sun'down' (sün'doun'), *n.* Sunset.

sun'dries (-drīz), *n. pl.* Sundry small things or items.

sun'dry (-drī), *a.* Several; divers; various.

sun'fish' (-fish'), *n.* A large marine fish having a deep body truncated behind; a fresh-water fish having brilliant metallic coloration.

sun'flow'er (-flou'ēr), *n.* A tall herb, of the aster family, with large yellow-rayed flower heads.

sung (süng), **sunk** (süñk), *pret. & p. p.* of SING, SINK.

ûrn, ūp, circās, menü; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure

sunk'en (sŭnk'n), *a.* Sunk; esp., lying on the bottom of a body of water.

sun'less, *a.* See -LESS.

sun'light' (sŭn'lit'), *n.* Light of the sun. **sun'na**, or **sun'nah** (sŭn'nā), *n.* Lit., custom; divine law; tradition; applied orig. to certain sayings, etc. of Mohammed and his community, and hence, incorrectly, to the moral and legal traditions supplementary to the Koran.

Sun'nite (-it), *n.* One of the orthodox sect of Mohammedans who accept the "six authentic" books of tradition.

sun'ny (sŭn'i), *a.*; -NI-ER; -NI-EST. Of or pert. to the sun; shining; bright; cheerful; genial; exposed to the sun. — **sun'-ni-ness** (-ni-nēs), *n.*

sun'rise' (sŭn'rīz'), *n.* The rising of the sun above the horizon; the time of such appearance.

sun'set' (sŭn'sēt'), *n.* The descent of the sun below the horizon; the time of such descent; evening.

sun'shine' (-shīn'), *n.* The sun's direct rays, the place where they fall, or the warmth and light which they give; anything having a warming and cheering influence; brightness.

sun spot, or **sun'spot'**, *n.* One of the dark spots that appear periodically on the sun's surface. Their appearance is often accompanied by magnetic storms on the earth.

sun'stroke' (sŭn'strōk'), *n.* An affection, often fatal, due to exposure to the sun or excessive heat.

sup (sŭp), *v. t.* To take (liquid) into the mouth with the lips; sip. — *n.* A small mouthful of liquid; a sip. — *v. i.* To eat the evening meal; take supper.

su'per- (sŭpēr-). A prefix denoting: (1) In reference to place, *above*, *over*, *on*. Example: superimpose, to impose *over* or *on*.

(2) As to degree, rank, authority, amount, etc., *beyond*, *over*, *over and above*, *more than*, *in addition to*. Example: supernatural, *over and above* what is natural.

(3) *Chem.* That the ingredient indicated is present in a *large*, or *unusually large*, proportion; as in superphosphate. The more definite *per-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *acid*, etc. (as in peroxide, acid sulphate) are now preferred.

su'per-a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being overcome; surmountable.

su'per-a-bound' (-ā-bound'), *v. i.* To be superabundant.

su'per-a-bun'dant (sŭpēr-ā-bŭn'dānt), *a.* Abounding greatly or to excess; redundant. — **su'per-a-bun'dance** (-dāns), *n.* — **su'per-a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

su'per-an'nu-ate (-ān'ū-āt), *v. t.* To impair or disqualify on account of age or infirmity; retire and pension because of old age or infirmity. — **su'per-an'-nu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

su-perb' (sŭ-pŭrb'), *a.* Grand; magnificent; stately; rich; elegant.

su'per-car'go (sŭpēr-kār'gō), *n.* An officer in a merchant ship in charge of the commercial concerns of the voyage.

su'per-cil'i-ous (-sil'i-ŭs), *a.* Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous.

su'per-er'o-gate (-ēr'ō-gāt), *v. i.* To do more than duty requires. — **su per-er'o-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* — **su per-e-rog'a-to-ry** (-ē-rōg'ā-tō-rī), *a.*

su'per-fi'cial (-fish'āl), *a.* Of or pert. to the surface; lying on, or near, the surface; shallow; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not profound.

su'per-fi'ci-al'i-ty (-i-āl'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being superficial; also, a superficial quality, or character.

su'per-fi'ci-es (-fish'i-ēz; -fish'ēz), *n.* The surface.

su'per-fine (sŭpēr-fīn), *a.* Very fine; extra fine; very subtle or delicate; too nice.

su'per-flu'i-ty (-flōō'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -ITIES (-tiz). State of being, or that which is, abundant beyond what is needed. — **Syn.** Superabundance, redundancy, excess.

su-per'flu-ous (sŭ-pŭr'flōō-ŭs), *a.* In excess of what is wanted or is sufficient; excessive. — **Syn.** Useless, redundant, needless.

su'per-heat' (-hēt'), *v. t.* To overheat; heat (a vapor, esp. steam, not in contact with its own liquid) so that it has more than enough heat to remain a dry gas at the given pressure.

su'per-hu'man (-hŭ'mān), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; sometimes, divine.

su'per-im-pose' (-īm-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay or impose on something else.

su'per-in-duce' (-dŭs'), *v. t.* To bring in, or on, as an addition to something.

su'per-in-tend' (-tēnd'), *v. t.* To have charge and oversight of; supervise.

su'per-in-tend'ence (-tēn'dēns), *n.* Act of superintending; supervision. — **Syn.** Oversight, care, direction.

su'per-in-tend'ent (-dēnt), *a.* Overseeing; superintending. — *n.* One who superintends. — **Syn.** Overseer, manager, director, supervisor.

su-pe'ri-or (sŭ-pēr'i-ēr), *a.* More elevated in place or position; higher;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

upper; higher in rank or office; greater in excellence, quantity, or degree of a good quality; beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by (with *to*); affecting superiority; more comprehensive. — *n.* One who surpasses another in rank, age, ability, merit, etc.; the head of a monastery, convent, or the like.

su-pe-ri-or-i-ty (-ōr'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being superior. — **Syn.** Pré-eminence, excellence, predominancy, prevalence, ascendancy, odds, advantage.

su-per-la-tive (sū-pūr'lā-tīv), *a.* Surpassing all other; supreme; expressing the highest degree or amount of the quality, manner, etc., denoted by an adjective or an adverb. — *n.* The utmost degree; the superlative degree; also, a form or word denoting it. — **su-per-la-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per-la-tive-ness**, *n.*

su-per'nal (sū-pūr'nāl), *a.* Being in a higher place or region; of or pert. to things above; celestial; heavenly.

su-per-nat'u-ral (sū-pēr-nāt'ū-rāl), *a.* Beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous. — **Syn.** Preternatural, superhuman. — **su-per-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **su-per-nat'u-ral-ism** (-nāt'ū-rāl-iz'm), *n.*

su-per-nu'mer-a-ry (-nū'mēr-ā-rī), *a.* Exceeding the stated, prescribed, usual, or necessary number or quantity; superfluous. — *n.; pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A person or thing beyond the number stated, needed, or usual; in theaters, one not a regular actor who appears in mob scenes, spectacles, etc.

su-per-phos'phate (-fōs'fāt), *n.* An acid phosphate; any fertilizing material mostly consisting of soluble phosphates.

su-per-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* To lay (on or upon); to lay (a geometrical figure) on another so that all the parts coincide with like parts.

su-per-scribe' (-skrīb'), *v. t.* To write or engrave (anything) on the top or surface; write a name, address, or the like, on the outside or cover of (anything).

su-per-script (sū-pēr-skript), *a.* Written above. — *n.* In mathematics, an index or mark written above, as in a^2 , b^4 , c^n .

su-per-scrip'tion (sū-pēr-skrip'shŭn), *n.* Act of superscribing; that which is superscribed; an address on a letter, etc.; inscription.

su-per-sede' (-sēd'), *v. t.* To come or be placed in the room of; replace; displace, or set aside, and put another in place of; supplant.

su-per-sti'tion (-stīsh'ŭn), *n.* An excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious; a belief, act, or practice, esp. of a religious nature, regarded as irrational, idle, or injurious; false religion.

su-per-sti'tious (-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to or characterized by superstition.

su-per-struc'ture (-strŭk'tŭr), *n.* A structure or edifice built on something else; all of a building above the basement.

su-per-vene' (-vĕn'), *v. i.* To come as something additional or extraneous; be added or follow closely.

su-per-ven'ient (-vĕn'yĕnt), *a.* Coming as something additional or extraneous.

su-per-vise' (-vīz'), *v. t.* To superintend; inspect with authority.

su-per-vi'sion (-vīzh'ŭn), *n.* Act of overseeing; superintendence; oversight.

su-per-vi'sor (-vīzēr), *n.* One who supervises; overseer; superintendent.

su-per-vi'so-ry (-vīzō-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to supervision.

su-pine' (sū-pīn'; sū-pīn), *a.* Lying on the back; leaning backward; sloping; inclined; mentally or morally inert; heedless; listless; wanting in stamina; abject. — **su-pine'ly**, *adv.* — **su-pine'-ness**, *n.*

su-pine (sū-pīn), *n.* A verbal noun, orig., and esp., one in Latin having two cases, an accusative in *-um*, and an ablative (sometimes a dative) in *u*.

sup'per (sŭp'ēr), *n.* The evening meal.

sup-plant' (sŭ-plānt'), *v. t.* To overthrow, undermine, or force away, esp. in order to put a substitute in place of; displace and take the place of; supersede.

sup'ple (sŭp'l), *a.* Pliant; flexible; yielding; compliant; not obstinate; obsequious. — *v. t.* To make or become supple. — **sup'ple-ness**, *n.*

sup'ple-ment (sŭp'lĕ-mĕnt), *n.* That which makes an addition to, something already arranged or set apart; a continuation of a book or paper to make good deficiencies or correct errors. — (-mĕnt), *v. t.* To fill or supply by additions; add to; fill the deficiencies of. — **sup'ple-men'tal** (-mĕn'tāl), **sup'ple-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tā-rī), *a.*

sup'pli-ance (-lī-āns), *n.* Supplication. **sup'pli-ant** (-ānt), *a.* Asking earnestly and submissively; entreating; beseeching; expressing supplication. — **Syn.** Suing, begging, imploring. — *n.* One who supplicates; humble petitioner.

sup'pli-cate (-kāt), *v. t.* To entreat for; implore; address in prayer; entreat as a

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

suppliant. — **Syn.** Beseech, petition, importune, solicit, crave, beg. — *v. i.* To make supplication.

sup-pli-ca'tion (sŭp'li-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of supplicating; humble petition. — **Syn.** Entreaty, solicitation, craving.

sup-pli-ca-to-ry (sŭp'li-kā-tō-rī), *a.* Supplicating; humble.

sup-pli'er (sŭ-pli'ēr), *n.* One that supplicates.

sup-ply (sŭ-pli'), *v. t.*; -PLIED' (-plid'); -PLY'ING. To furnish with what is wanted or needed; replenish; give or provide; furnish; serve instead of; take the place of; fill temporarily; serve as a substitute for another in (as, to *supply* a pulpit). — **Syn.** Administer, minister, contribute, yield. — *n.*; *pl.* -PLIES (-pliz'). Act of supplying; that which supplies a want; sufficiency for use or want; the daily food, etc., necessary to an army or other large body of men (chiefly in *pl.*); a substitute; quantity of any article offered at a given price. — *a.* Serving to contain, deliver, or regulate, a supply.

sup-port (sŭ-pōrt'), *v. t.* To bear the weight or stress of; uphold; sustain; endure; bear; undergo; suffer; tolerate; keep from sinking; yielding, etc.; encourage; aid; help; *Theat.*, act with (a star); maintain; provide for; enable to continue; carry on; verify; substantiate; vindicate; defend successfully, as an argument. — **Syn.** Countenance, patronize, assist, forward, back, second; succor, relieve, uphold, stay, favor; nurture, nourish, cherish. — *n.* Act or operation of supporting; one who or that which supports. — **Syn.** Stay, prop, maintenance, subsistence; assistance, favor, countenance, encouragement, patronage, help; sustenance, food.

sup-port'a-ble (-pōr'tā-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

sup-pose (-pōz'), *v. t.* To assume tentatively as proved or true; receive as true; imagine; believe; think; require to exist or be true (as, purpose *supposes* foresight). — **Syn.** Conclude, judge, consider, view, regard. — *v. i.* To conjecture; think; opine.

sup-posed (-pōzd'), *p. a.* Accepted as true; assumed; imagined. — **sup-pos'-ed-ly** (-pōz'ēd-lī), *adv.*

sup-po-si'tion (sŭp'ō-zish'ŭn), *n.* Act of supposing; assumption; hypothesis; conjecture; opinion or belief without sufficient evidence.

sup-pos-i-ti'tious (sŭ-pōz'i-tish'ŭs), *a.* Fraudulently substituted; hypothetical; counterfeit; spurious.

sup-pos'i-to-ry (sŭ-pōz'i-tō-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). An easily fusible preparation, esp. one in the form of a cone, for introduction into the rectum, etc.

sup-press (-prēs'), *v. t.* To overpower and crush; subdue; put down; quell; restrain from utterance or vent; conceal; prevent publication or revelation of; stop; check; restrain; repress. — **sup-press'er**, **sup-pres'sor** (-ēr), *n.*

sup-pres'sion (sŭ-prēs'hŭn), *n.* Act of suppressing; state of being suppressed. — **Syn.** Overthrow, destruction, concealment, repression. — **sup-pres'sive** (-prēs'iv), *a.*

sup-pu-rate (sŭp'ŭ-rāt), *v. i.* To generate pus. — **sup-pu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* — **sup-pu-ra-tive** (sŭp'ŭ-rā-tiv), *a. & n.*

su'pra- (sŭ-prā-). A prefix signifying over, above, before, beyond, besides, more than.

su'pra-mun'dane (-mŭn'dān), *a.* Being above the world; celestial.

su-prem'a-cy (sŭ-prēm'a-sī), *n.* State of being supreme; supreme authority or power.

su-preme (-prēm'), *a.* Highest in authority or power; dominant; overruling; pert. to the highest rank; highest in degree; extreme; utmost. — **su-preme'ly**, *adv.*

sur-. A prefix, equivalent to *supra-*, and signifying over, above, beyond, upon.

su'rah (sōō'rā; sŭ'rā), *n.* A soft twilled silk fabric.

sur'base (sŭr'bās'), *n.* A molding at the top of the base of a pedestal, wall, etc.

sur-cease (sŭr-sēs'), *n.* Cessation; stop; end.

sur-charge (-chärj'), *v. t.* To overload; overcharge. — *n.* An overcharge; excessive burden.

sur'cin-gle (sŭr'sīŋ/g'l), *n.* A belt or girth to bind a saddle, blanket, etc., on a horse's back; the girdle or cincture of a cassock.

sur'coat (-kōt'), *n.* An outer coat or cloak; specif., the long flowing cloak of medieval knights.

surd (sŭrd), *a.* Not expressible in rational numbers; irrational; uttered, as an element of speech, without voice, or vocal tone; voiceless (as, *f, p, s*, etc.). — *n.* A quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers (as $\sqrt{3}$); a surd element of speech.

sure (shōōr), *a.* Assured in mind; knowing; believing, trusting, etc., with certainty; unquestioning; admitting of no doubt, condition, etc.; indubitable; indisputable; entirely trustworthy or

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

dependable; reliable; firmly established; fixed; stable; certain; making secure; keeping fast. — *adv.* Surely. — *Syn.* Unfailing, infallible, secure, incontestable, true, certain, confident, positive.

sure-foot'ed, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall.

sure'ly (shōōr'li), *adv.* In a sure manner; certainly; infallibly; securely; safely.

sure'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being sure; certainty.

sure'ty (shōōr'ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State of being sure; certainty; ground of confidence or security; security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act; one bound with and for another (the *principal*) who is primarily liable; one liable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; a sponsor. — **sure'ty-ship**, *n.*

surf (sŭrf), *n.* The swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

sur'face (sŭr'fās), *n.* The exterior of anything that has length and breadth; a face of a solid, esp. the upper one; superficies; outside; outward appearance; in geometry, continuous magnitude of two dimensions only, as length and breadth. — *v. t.* To give a surface to; make smooth or plain.

sur'feit (sŭr'fit), *n.* Excess, esp. in eating and drinking; fullness and oppression of the system; disgust caused by excess; satiety. — *v. t.* To produce surfeit in; cloy. — *v. i.* To indulge to satiety.

surf'y (-fi), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in, surf.

surge (sŭrj), *n.* A large wave; billow; a great, rolling swell of water; the motion of, or that caused by, a swell or wave; sweep; rush. — *v. i.* To swell; rise high and roll.

sur'geon (sŭr'jŭn), *n.* One who practices surgery.

sur'ger-y (sŭr'jēr-ī), *n. pl.* -GERIES (-iz). Art or practice of healing by manual operation; medical science which treats of mechanical or operative remedial measures; a surgeon's operating room or laboratory. — **sur'gi-cal** (-jī-kāl), *a.* — **sur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sur'ly (sŭr'li), *a.*; -LI-ER (-li-ēr); -LI-EST. Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude. — **sur'li-ly** (-li-li), *adv.* — **sur'li-ness**, *n.*

sur-mise' (sŭr-miz'), *n.* A thought based on scanty evidence; suspicion; supposition; guess. — *v. t.* To imagine or infer on slight grounds; guess.

sur-mount' (-mount'), *v. t.* To rise above; overtop; conquer; overcome.

sur'name' (sŭr'nām'), *n.* A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and become a family name. Surnames orig. noted a person's occupation, estate, peculiarity, etc.; as, Robert *Smith* (or the *smith*).

sur'name' (sŭr'nām'; sŭr-nām'), *v. t.* To call by a surname; give a surname to.

sur-pass' (sŭr-pās'), *v. t.* To pass or go beyond exceed; excel; outdo.

sur'plice (sŭr'plis), *n.* An outer vestment of white linen worn (chiefly) by certain clergy.

sur'plus (-plūs), *n.* That which remains when use or need is satisfied; excess. — *a.* More than sufficient.

sur'plus-age (-āj), *n.* Surplus; excess.

sur-prise' (sŭr-priz'), *v. t.* To come upon or attack unexpectedly; take unawares; strike with wonder, astonishment, or confusion; cause (one) to do something, or to bring (one) into some state, in a sudden and unexpected way; — with *into*. — *Syn.* Perplex, bewilder, overwhelm, confound, dumbfound, astonish, amaze, astound. — *n.* Act of coming upon, or taking, unawares; state of being surprised; astonishment; anything sudden and unexpected, esp. when causing astonishment; wonder; amazement; astonishment.

sur-pris'ing (-priz'ing), *p. a.* Exciting wonder; amazing. — *Syn.* Extraordinary, unexpected, astonishing, striking.

sur-ren'der (sŭ-rĕn'dĕr), *n.* A yielding one's person or a thing into the power of another. — *v. t.* To yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion or demand; give up possession of; relinquish; yield to any influence, emotion, etc. (used reflexively). — *v. i.* To give up to the power of another; yield.

sur-rep-ti'tious (sŭr'ĕp-tish'ūs), *a.* Done or made by stealth, or without authority; made or introduced fraudulently; clandestine; stealthy.

sur'rey (sŭr'i), *n.*; *pl.* -REYS (-iz). A kind of 4-wheeled, 2-seated pleasure carriage.

sur-ro-gate (-ō-gāt), *n.* A deputy; substitute; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, esp. one who grants marriage licenses; a judicial officer who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills, the settlement of estates, etc.

sur-round' (sŭ-round'), *v. t.* To inclose on all sides; encompass; invest, as a city. — *Syn.* Encircle, environ, hem in.

sur-round'ings, *n. pl.* External or attending circumstances, conditions, etc.

sur'tax' (sŭr'tāks'), *n.* An additional or extra tax. — (sŭr'tāks'; sŭr-tāks'), *v. t.* To impose an additional tax on.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inĭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sur-tout' (sŭr-tōt'), *n.* A man's overcoat, esp. when long and close-fitting.

sur-veil'lance (sŭr-vāl'yāns; -āns), *n.* Oversight; close watch.

sur-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* To inspect; look over or about; make a survey of.

sur'vey (sŭr'vā; sŭr-vā'), *n.* Act, process, operation, or result of surveying; the operation of finding and delineating the contour, dimensions, position, etc., as of any part of the earth's surface; a measured plan and description of any place, or of a road or line through it. — **Syn.** Review, retrospect, examination, prospect.

sur-vey'ing (sŭr-vā'ing), *n.* Act, occupation, or science of making surveys.

sur-vey'or (-ēr), *n.* One who makes a survey; an officer who ascertains the quantity and value of imported merchandise.

sur-viv'al (-vīv'āl), *n.* Act or fact of surviving; any usage, or belief, remaining from ancient times.

sur-vive' (-viv'), *v. t.* To live beyond the life or existence of; outlive; outlast. — *v. i.* To remain alive or existent. —

sur-viv'or (-ēr), *n.*

sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty (sŭ-sĕp'tī-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-tīz). State or quality of being susceptible; impressibility; sensitiveness. — **Syn.** Capability, sensibility, feeling, emotion.

sus-cep'ti-ble (-sĕp'tī-b'l), *a.* Capable of admitting any change, affection, influence, or condition; readily acted on (with *of* before an action, process, or condition; with *to* before an influence or agency); capable of impression mentally; having nice sensibility; sensitive; easily made amorous. — **sus-cep'tibly**, *adv.*

sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v. t.* To imagine to be, occur, happen, etc.; surmise; imagine to be guilty, without proof; doubt; mistrust; distrust. — *v. i.* To suspect anything; be suspicious. — *n.* One suspected, esp. of crime.

sus-pend' (-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To attach to something above; hang; hold as if by hanging (as, dust *suspended* in air); cause to cease for a time; interrupt; intermit; stay; hold in an undetermined or undecided state; debar temporarily (from a privilege, office, function, etc.). — *v. i.* To cease temporarily from operation; stop payment; fail to meet obligations (of a business concern).

sus-pend'er (-pĕn'dĕr), *n.* One that suspends; one of two supporting bands arranged to pass over the shoulders and fasten to the trousers (commonly in *pl.*).

sus-pense' (-pĕns'), *n.* State of uncertainty, usually with anxiety or expectation; indecision; cessation; pause; suspension.

sus-pen'sion (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of suspending; state of being suspended; stoppage of payment or of meeting obligations; failure (of a business concern); state of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but not dissolved in, a fluid. — **Syn.** Delay, interruption, intermission, stop.

suspension bridge. A bridge having its roadway suspended, usually by rods, from a freely hanging cable or cables.

sus-pen'so-ry (-sō-rī), *a.* Suspended; fitted or serving to suspend. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). That which suspends, or holds up, as a truss or bandage.

sus-pl'cion (-pīsh'ŭn), *n.* Act or fact of suspecting; imagination or apprehension of something; mistrust; doubt; *Colloq.*, slight degree; also, suggestion or hint. — **Syn.** Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, diffidence.

sus-pl'cious (-pīsh'ŭs), *a.* Inclined to suspect; distrustful; indicating suspicion; open to suspicion. — **Syn.** Jealous, doubtful, questionable.

sus-tain' (-tān'), *v. t.* To bear up; uphold; support; keep from sinking, as in despondency, etc.; maintain, carry on, or keep up; support; aid; comfort; relieve; vindicate; suffer; bear; undergo; support, or admit, as valid; prove; maintain.

sus'te-nance (sŭs'tē-nāns), *n.* Act of sustaining; support; that which supports life; provisions.

sut'ler (sŭt'lĕr), *n.* One who follows an army and sells provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops.

sut-tee' (sŭ-tē'), *n.* A Hindu widow who cremates herself, or is cremated, on the funeral pile of her husband; also, such cremation. The practice has long been forbidden under British government.

su'ture (sŭ'tŭr), *n.* Act of sewing; the seam along which things are sewed or united; an immovable articulation, as between the bones of the skull. — **su'tural** (sŭ'tŭr-āl), *a.*

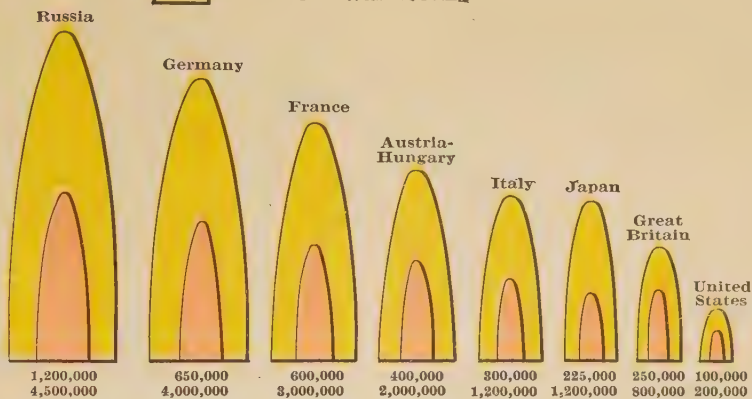
su'ze-rain (sŭ'zē-rān), *n.* A feudal superior or lord; a state that exercises political control over another state in relation to which it is sovereign. — **su'ze-rain-ty** (-tī), *n.*

swab (swōb), *n.* A kind of mop for cleaning floors, decks, etc.; a bit of sponge, cloth, or the like, for applying medicaments, etc.; a sponge, or other

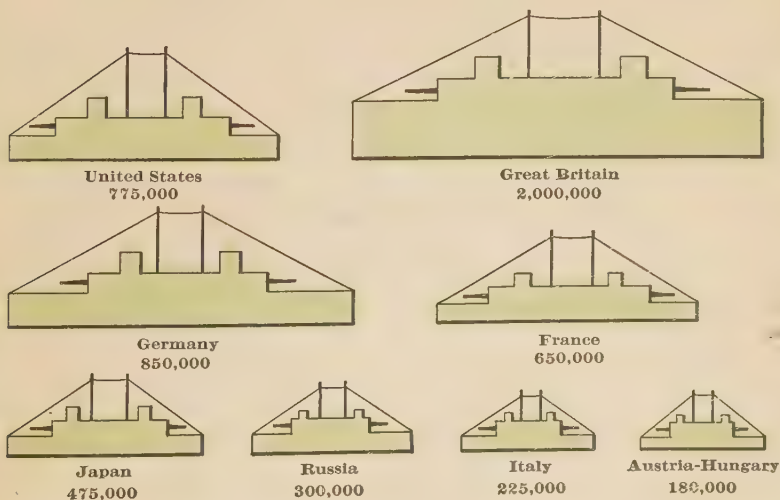
āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

MILITARY AND NAVAL STRENGTH OF NATIONS

Standing Armies Peace Footing
 Reserve War Footing

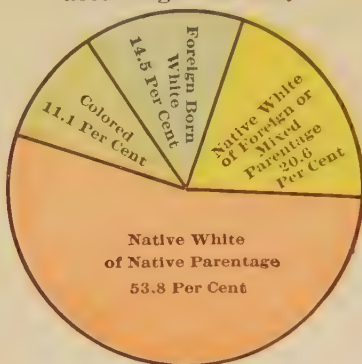


NAVIES OF THE WORLD ACCORDING TO TONNAGE

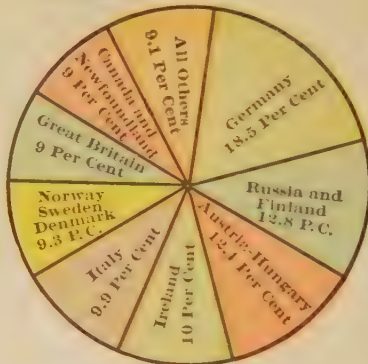


STATISTICAL DIAGRAMS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Population of the United States
according to Nativity



Origin of
Foreign Born Population



Distribution by Sex

Males	47,332,277
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51.5 Per Cent

Females	44,639,989
---------	------------

48.5 Per Cent

Rural and Urban Population

Rural	49,348,883
-------	------------

53.7 Per Cent

Urban	42,623,383
-------	------------

46.3 Per Cent

Average Number of Wage Earners
in the Leading Manufactures

Lumber 695,019

Foundry and Machine Shops 531,011

Cotton Goods 378,880

Railroad Shops 282,174

Printing and Publishing 258,434

Steel Rolling Mills 240,076

Clothing (Men's) 239,096

Boots and Shoes 198,297

Woolen Goods 168,722

Tobacco 166,810

Clothing (Women's) 153,743

Knit Goods 129,275

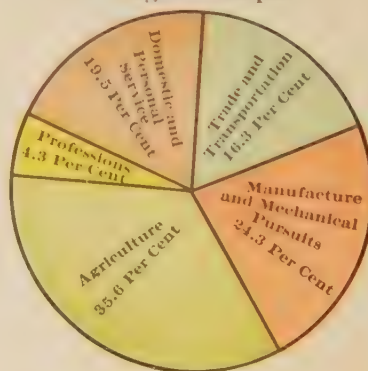
Furniture 128,452

Bakeries 100,216

Silk Goods 99,037

Meat Packing 89,728

Distribution of Population
according to Occupation



substance, attached to a long rod, for cleaning a firearm. — *v. t.* To clean with or as with a swab; mop.

swad'dle (swŏd'ŭl), *v. t.* To bind as with a bandage; swathe; — esp. of infants.

swaddling band, cloth, or clout. A band or cloth wrapped round an infant, esp. a newborn infant.

swag (swăg), *n.* Booty; plunder. *Slang.*

swage (swāj), *n.* A tool for shaping metal work, by striking with a hammer.

— *v. t.* To shape with a swage.

swag'ger (swăg'ĕr), *v. i.* To walk with a conceited strut; walk and act pompously; brag noisily; bluster. — *n.* Act or manner of one who swaggers.

swain (swān), *n.* A young rustic, esp. a country gallant.

swal'low (swŏl'ŏ), *n.* Any of numerous small long-winged passerine birds noted for their graceful flight; any of certain swifts resembling swallows.

swal'low, *v. t.* To take through the gullet, or esophagus, into the stomach; take in; absorb; engulf; engross; *Colloq.*, accept, as statements, etc., esp. without verification; retract; recant; put up with; bear patiently. — *v. i.* To perform the act of swallowing something. — *n.* Act of swallowing; as much as is swallowed at once.

swal'low-tailed' (-tăld'), *a.* Having a deeply forked tail like that of a barn swallow (as, a *swallow-tailed* coat).

swam (swām), *pret.* of swim.

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* Wet, spongy land; marshy ground away from the shore. — *v. t.* To plunge or sink into a swamp; cause (a boat) to fill with water; sink by filling with water; submerge; overwhelm. — *v. i.* To sink or stick in a swamp; become involved in insuperable difficulties; founder; sink; be ruined.

swamp'y (swŏm'pĭ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; swamplike.

swan (swŏn), *n.* Any of certain aquatic birds related to, but larger than, the geese; a sweet singer (alluding to the fabled *swan song*, which see below).

swan's'-down' (swŏnz'dŏwn'), *n.* The down of the swan; a soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.

swan'skin' (swŏn'skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a swan with the down, or feathers; canton flannel.

swan song. The fabled death song of the swan; a work of a poet, composer, etc., produced just before death.

swap (swŏp), *v. t. & i.* Exchange; barter. *Colloq.*

sward (swŏrd), *n.* The grassy surface of land; turf.

swarm (swŏrm), *n.* A large number of small animals, esp. insects in motion; a great number of honeybees, with a queen, emigrating from a hive to start a new colony; a multitude, as of people in motion. — *Syn.* Crowd, throng. — *v. i.* To depart from a hive and emigrate in a body to form a new colony (of bees); appear or collect in a crowd; throng together; be thronged with beings in motion. — *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

swart (swŏrt), *a.* Dark-hued; swarthy.

swarth'y (swŏr'thĭ; -thĭ), *a.*; **swarth'i-er** (-thĭ-ĕr; -thĭ-ĕr); **swarth'i-est**. Dark-hued; tawny; swart. — **swarth'i-ly** (-thĭ-lĭ; -thĭ-li), *adv.* — **swarth'i-ness**, *n.*

swash (swŏsh), *v. i.* To move with or as with a splashing sound; splash; bluster; brag. — *v. t.* To dash or splash about, as water. — *n.* A dashing or splashing of water against something, or the noise due to it; a narrow channel of water between a sand bank and shore; a bar over which the sea washes.

swash'buck'ler (-bŭk'lĕr), *n.* A braggart; a swaggerer.

swash'ing, *p. a.* Swaggering; braggart; resounding; crushing.

swas'ti-ka (swăs'tĭ-kă), *n.* A kind of symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles, all in the same direction.

swat (swŏt), *n. & v.* Hit; slap. *Slang.*

swath (swŏth; swŏth), *n.* A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe; the whole sweep of a scythe; the sweep of something likened to a scythe, or its track.

swathe (swăth), *v. t.* To bind with a band, bandage, or the like; wrap (a bandage, etc.) about something. — *n.* A bandage; band.

sway (swā), *v. t.* To wield with the hand; swing; cause to incline to one side, or from side to side; turn aside; warp, as judgment; influence or direct; govern; guide. — *Syn.* Bias, rule; swing, move, wave, wield. — *v. i.* To lean; incline; turn one's way; bend one's course; swing from side to side; oscillate; fluctuate; have weight or influence; rule; govern. — *n.* Act of swaying; a swinging motion; influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side; rule; dominion; control. — *Syn.* Power, empire, influence, direction.

sway'-backed' (swā'băkt'), *a.* Having the back abnormally hollow or sagged; — said of horses, cows, etc.

swear (swār), *v. i.*; *pret.* **swore** (swŏr), *p. p.* **sworn** (swŏrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.*

ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in Gt. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

SWEAR'ING. To utter a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for its truth; make a promise, threat, vow, etc., on oath; vow; use the name of God or sacred things profanely; curse. — *v. t.* To affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; make (a promise, threat, etc.) on oath; bind by an oath; administer an oath to.

— **swear'er** (-ēr), *n.*

sweat (swēt), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEAT or SWEAT'ED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEAT'ING. To excrete sensible moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire; be excreted through any porous body; *Colloq.*, condense moisture in drops on the surface; work hard; drudge. — *v. t.* To cause to perspire; exude; wet with perspiration; cause to exude moisture; subject to fermentation, as tobacco; extort property or labor from by exaction or oppression, as by a system (the **sweating system**) of taking advantage of the necessities of employees to overwork them; *Colloq.*, get information from by close questioning. — *n.* Perspiration; act or fact of sweating; state of one who sweats; that which produces perspiration; hard work; drudgery; moisture exuding from any substance.

sweat'er (swēt'ēr), *n.* One that sweats; a sudorific; a kind of thick woolen jacket or jersey.

sweat'shop' (swēt'shōp'), *n.* A work-room where employees are under the sweating system.

sweat'y (swēt'ī), *a.*; SWEAT'I-ER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Moist with sweat; like sweat; laborious; toilsome.

Swede (swēd), *n.* One of the people of Sweden.

Swe'den-bor'gi-an (swē'dēn-bōr'jī-ān), *n.* One who holds the religious doctrines taught by Swedenborg (1688-1772), a Swedish mystic and religious writer.

Swed'ish (swēd'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sweden, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* The language of Sweden; (*pl.*) the inhabitants of Sweden.

sweep (swēp), *v. i.; pret. & p. p.* SWEEP (swēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWEEP'ING. To move or pass with swiftness or force, or with stateliness and dignity; pass over anything comprehensively; clean rooms, etc., by brushing with or as with a broom. — *v. t.* To drive or carry along or off by or as by brushing; pass a broom or the like across (a surface); carry trailing upon the ground; brush, pass, draw, or the like, against, over, or along, with a brushing motion; pass or move (something) with a brushing motion;

traverse searchingly, as with the eye. — *n.* A clearing out or away; act of viewing or surveying comprehensively; the region so viewed; motion of a sweeping nature; the compass or range of such motion; a bend; curve; a long oar; a chimney sweeper; a long pole pivoted to the top of a post, to raise and lower a bucket for drawing water.

sweep'stakes' (-stāks'), *n. sing. or pl.* The whole stake on an event, esp. on a horse race; a race for a sweepstakes.

sweet (swēt), *a.* Having an agreeable taste or flavor as of sugar; saccharine; sugary; having a fresh taste; fresh; pleasing; agreeable; fragrant; soft; dulcet; melodious; fair; attractive; dear or beloved; mild; kindly; pure and salubrious; not salt or salted; warm and fertile, as land; containing sugar; not dry (of fermented liquors). — *n.* Quality of being sweet; sweetness; (*chiefly in pl.*) that which is sweet to the taste, as confectionery, preserves, etc.; a loved one; darling. — *adv.* Sweetly.

sweet a-lys'sum (ā-lis'ūm). A plant, of the mustard family, with small fragrant white flowers.

sweet'bread' (-brēd'), *n.* The thymus or pancreas of an animal (esp. of a calf or a lamb) used for food.

sweet'br'er (-brī'ēr), *n.* A European rose with fragrant leaflets and single pink flowers.

sweet'en (swēt'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become sweet.

sweet'heart' (swēt'härt'), *n.* One beloved; a lover.

sweet'ish, *a.* See -ISH.

sweet'ly, *adv.* In a sweet manner.

sweet'meat' (-mēt'), *n.* [Usually in *pl.*] Fruit preserved with sugar; a confection.

sweet'ness, *n.* See -NESS.

sweet potato. A tropical American vine of the morning-glory family; also, its sweet farinaceous root, used as a vegetable.

sweet'sop' (-sōp'), *n.* A tropical tree of the custard-apple family, or its sweet pulpy fruit.

sweet William. A European pink having small flowers of many colors in dense clusters.

swell (swēl), *v. i.; pret.* SWELLED (swēld); *p. p.* SWELLED or SWOL'LEN (swōl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWELL'ING. To increase; grow larger; dilate; rise so as to project from a given level; bulge out; be puffed up with some emotion; be pompous or bombastic. — *v. t.* To increase the size, importance, value, or the like, of; cause

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

to rise or increase; puff up; inflate; augment gradually in loudness, as a tone. — *n.* Act of swelling; increase in bulk, force, or value; a rounded elevation, as of land; a long, rolling undulation of the open sea; loosely, a billow or surge; a gradual increase and decrease of the loudness or volume of sound; *Colloq.*, a fashionable man. — *a.* Bearing indications of rank and importance; stylish. *Slang.*

swell'ing, *n.* Act of that which swells; state of being swollen; a protuberance; prominence; in medicine, a morbid protuberance or enlargement.

swel'ter (swél'tēr), *v. i.* To perspire profusely; be faint from heat.

swel'ter-ing, *p. a.* Sultry; oppressively hot; faint from heat.

swel'try (swél'trī), *a.* Sultry.

swept (swēpt), *pret. & p. p.* of SWEEP.

swerve (swŭrv), *v. i.* To go out of a straight line; deflect; turn aside; depart from what is established; deviate. — *v. t.* To turn aside. — *n.* A swerving; a turning aside.

swift (swift), *a.* Moving with great speed; fleet; rapid; happening or accomplished with rapidity; quick; impetuous; ready; alert; prompt; brief; short. — **Syn.** Speedy, expeditious, fast. — *adv.* Swiftly. — *n.* Any of numerous small, dull-colored birds, superficially resembling swallows; any of several lizards that run swiftly.

swift'er (swift'ēr), *n.* *Naut.* A rope to hold the bars of the capstan in their sockets; a rope to encircle a boat lengthwise, to strengthen and protect her; the forward shroud of a lower mast.

swift'ly (swift'li), *adv.*, **swift'ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

swig (swīg), *v. t. & i.* To drink in long drafts; gulp. — *n.* A long draft or drink. *Both Colloq.*

swill (swīl), *v. t. & i.* To drink or swallow greedily; guzzle. — *n.* A soft or liquid food for animals, esp. swine, composed of refuse food, mixed with water; garbage.

swim (swīm), *n.* A temporary dizziness or unconsciousness; a swoon; faint. — *v. i.*; *pret.* SWAM (swām) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWIM'MING. To be dizzy; reel.

swim, *v. i.* (for prin. parts see 1st swim). To move or propel one's self in water, as with hands and feet, fins, etc.; glide smoothly and quietly; float, as on water; abound; be plentifully supplied (usually with *in* or *with*); be overflowed or drenched. — *v. t.* To cross, or to move

over or on, by swimming; cause to swim; float. — *n.* Act of swimming; a swimming motion; air bladder of a fish. — **swim'mer** (swīm'ēr), *n.*

swim'ming-ly, *adv.* of SWIMMING. See -LY.

swin'dle (swīn'dl), *v. t. & i.* To cheat or defraud. — *n.* Act or process of swindling; a cheat.

swin'dler (-dlēr), *n.* One who swindles; a cheat; sharper.

swin'dling (-dling), *n.* Act or practice of a swindler.

swine (swīn), *n. sing. & pl.* Any animal of the hog kind (chiefly used collectively).

swing (swīng), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* SWUNG (swŭng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SWING'ING (swīng'ing). To sway; oscillate; turn on or as on a pivot or hinge; take a curving course; progress with a free, swaying action; use, or sway in, a swing. — *v. t.* To hang or suspend; cause to swing; hang on a pivot or hinges or between end supports; wield; brandish; *Colloq.*, handle or manage. — *n.* Act or process of swinging; arc or extent through which an object swings; a characteristic rhythmic movement of a musical piece or literary passage; natural bent or bias; tendency; free scope; that which swings or is swung; a suspended loop of rope carrying a seat, on which one may sit and swing. — **Syn.** Sway, oscillation, vibration; lilt.

swinge (swīnj), *v. t.* To beat; scourge.

swin'gle (swīg'g'l), *n.* A wooden instrument used for beating and cleaning flax. — *v. t.* To clean by beating with a swingle.

swin'gle-tree' (-trē'), *n.* A whippetree.

swin'ish (swīn'ish), *a.* Pert. to, like, or befitting, swine; gross; beastly.

swipe (swīp), *n.* A strong blow given with a sweeping motion. — *v. t.* To give a swipe to.

swirl (swŭrl), *v. i.* To move with an eddying or whirling motion; whirl. — *v. t.* To cause to swirl, or whirl. — *n.* A whirling motion; an eddy, whirl, curve, twist, or the like.

swish (swīsh), *v. t. & i.* To wave, sway, or move, with a rustling sound. — *n.* A rustling sound, as of small waves on a shore or of silk skirts.

Swiss (swīs), *a.* Of or pert. to Switzerland or the Swiss. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; collectively, the people of Switzerland.

switch (swīch), *n.* A small, flexible twig or rod; a tress of false hair; a movable part of a rail, or movable parts of opposite rails, for transferring cars from one

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

track to another; act of switching; a device for shifting an electric current to another circuit, or for making and breaking a circuit. — *v. t.* To strike with or as with a switch; whip; swing or whisk; turn or shift by means of a switch.

switch'back' (-băk'), *n.* An arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for lessening the grade up a steep hill.

swiv'el (swiv'el), *n.* A part that turns on or as on a headed bolt or pin; a swivel gun, *i. e.*, one fixed on a swivel for rotating. — *v. i.* To swing or turn, as on a pin or pivot. — *v. t.* To provide with, or secure by, a swivel.

swol'len (swöl'n), *p. p.* of SWELL.

swoon (swōon), *v. i.* To faint. — *n.* A faint; syncope.

swoop (swōop), *v. t.* To sweep suddenly down on and seize; catch while on the wing. — *v. i.* To descend swiftly with closed wings upon prey, as a hawk; pounce.

sword (sōrd), *n.* A weapon having a long and usually pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges, as the rapier, saber, scimitar, etc.; the emblem of judicial punishment or of authority; military power; a cause of destruction, as by battle; dissension; conflict; war.

sword'fish' (sōrd'fish'), *n.* A large oceanic food fish the bones of the upper jaw of which form a swordlike beak.

swore (swōr), *pret.* of SWEAR.

sworn (swōrn), *p. p.* of SWEAR.

swum (swūm), **swung** (swūng), *pret. & p. p.* of SWIM, SWING.

Syb'a-rite (sib'ā-rit), *n.* One of the inhabitants of ancient Sybaris, who were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure; [often *l. c.*] a voluptuary. — **Syb'a-rit'ic** (-rit'ik), *a.*

syc'a-more (sik'ā-mōr), *n.* A fig tree of Egypt and Asia Minor bearing a sweet and edible fruit and useful as a shade tree; in England, a kind of maple; in the United States, the plane tree.

sy-cee' (sī-sō'), *n.* Silver in ingots, used in China as a medium of exchange.

syc'o-phan-cy (sik'ō-fān-sī), *n.* Servile flattery.

syc'o-phānt (-fānt), *n.* A parasite; flatterer, esp. of the great. — **syc'o-phān'tic** (-fān'tik), *a.*

sy'e-nite (sī'ē-nīt), *n.* An igneous rock, chiefly of feldspar.

sy'l'a-ba-ry (sil'ā-bā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A table or list of syllables or syllabic characters.

sy'l-lab'ic (sī-lāb'ik), **sy'l-lab'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to syllables.

sy'l-lab'i-cate (-ī-kāt), *v. t.* To syllabify.

— **sy'l-lab'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shān), *n.*

sy'l-lab'i-fy (sī-lāb'ī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To form or divide into syllables.

sy'l-la-ble (sil'ā-b'l), *n.* An elementary sound, or a combination of such sounds, uttered with a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word; in writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest; anything concise or short; a particle.

sy'l-la-bus (-būs), *n.*; *pl.* E. -BUSES (-ēz), L. -BI (-bī). An abstract giving the main subjects of a book, course of study, etc.

sy'l'o-gism (sil'ō-jīz'm), *n.* A logical scheme or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of (1) a major premise, (2) a minor premise, and (3) a conclusion; deductive reasoning. — **sy'l'o-gis'tic** (-jīs'tik), *a.* — **gis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sylyph (silf), *n.* An imaginary being inhabiting the air; a slender, graceful woman.

sy'l-van (sil'vān), *a.* Abounding in forests; woody; rural; rustic.

sym'bi-o'sis (sim'bī-ō'sis; -bī-), *n.* In biology, the living together in more or less intimate association of two dissimilar organisms. — **sym'bi-ot'ic** (-ōt'ik), *a.*

sym'bol (sīm'bōl), *n.* A visible sign of an idea or quality or of another object; an emblem; a letter, character, sign, or the like. — **Syn.** Figure, type.

sym-bol'ic (sīm-bōl'ik), **sym-bol'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a symbol; expressing by signs; representative. — **sym-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sym'bol-ism (sīm'bōl-iz'm), *n.* Representation of objects, qualities, or ideas by means of symbols or emblems; a system of symbols or representations.

sym'bol-ist, *n.* One who advocates or employs symbols or symbolism.

sym'bol-ize (sīm'bōl-iz), *v. i.* To use symbols or symbolism. — *v. t.* To regard or treat as symbolic; represent by a symbol or symbols.

sym-met'ri-cal (sī-mēt'rī-kāl), *a.* Involving or exhibiting symmetry; regular; even; in mathematics, commensurable. — **sym-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sym'me-trize (sīm'ē-trīz), *v. t.* To reduce to symmetry.

sym'me-try (sīm'ē-trī), *n.* A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmonious relation of parts; correspondence or similarity of form, dimensions, or parts on opposite sides of an axis, center, or plane.

sym'pa-thet'ic (sīm'pā-thēt'ik), *a.* Feel-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ing, or inclined to, sympathy; harmonious; congenial; due to, or expressive of, sympathy. — **-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
sym'pa-thize (sim'pá-thíz), *v. i.* To feel or show sympathy; agree; accord; harmonize.

sym'pa-thy (-thl), *n.*; *pl.* -THIES (-thíz). Fellow feeling; compassion; an agreement of affections or inclinations causing persons to be congenial; harmony; agreement; the reciprocal influence exercised by organs or parts on one another; a tendency of things to unite or to act on each other. — **Syn.** Commiseration, tenderness, condolence.

sym-phon'ic (sim-fón'ík), *a.* Relating to harmony of sound; symphonious; sounded alike; relating to, or in the manner of, a musical symphony.

sym-pho'ni-ous (-fó'ni-ús), *a.* Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious; symphonic. — **sym-pho'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

sym'pho-ny (sim'fó-ni), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES. A consonance or harmony of sounds; consonance; harmony; an instrumental passage in a vocal composition; an instrumental composition in sonata form for a full orchestra.

sym-po'si-um (sim-pó'zí-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -POSIA (-á). Any convivial gathering, esp. one marked by free interchange of ideas in general conversation; a collection of short essays, or a series of discussions, by different authors on a common topic.

symp'tom (simp'tám), *n.* Any affection accompanying disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, indicating disease; a sign; token; indication. — **symp'tom-at'ic** (-át'ík), *a.*

syn- (sín-). A prefix meaning *with, along with, together, at the same time.*

syn-ær'e-sis (sín-ēr'è-sis), *n.* The union in one syllable of two like vowels ordinarily separated in pronunciation.

syn'a-gogue (sín'á-góg), *n.* A local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for public worship; also, the place primarily used for religious worship.

syn'chro-nism (sín'kró-níz'm), *n.* The concurrence of events in time; simultaneousness; the tabular arrangement of historical events and personages according to dates.

syn'chro-nize (sín'kró-níz), *v. i.* To agree in time; be synchronous. — *v. t.* To assign to the same date or period; cause to agree in time; make synchronous.

syn'chro-nous (-nús), *a.* Happening at the same time; concurrent in time; having the same period; having the same period and phase, as vibrations.

syn-cl'i-nal (sín-klí'nál; sín'klí'nál), *a.* Inclined downward from opposite directions so as to meet; formed by geological strata that dip toward a common line or plane.

syn'co-pate (sín'kó-pât), *v. t.* To affect or modify by syncope or syncopeation.

syn'co-pa'tion (sín'kó-pā'shǎn), *n.* In grammar, syncope; in music, the beginning of a tone on an unaccented part of a measure, and continuing it through the time of the following accent.

syn'co-pe (sín'kó-pē), *n.* Elision of one or more letters or sounds, or of a syllable, from the middle of a word; a fainting, or swooning, from cerebral anemia.

syn'dic (sín'dík), *n.* A magistrate; business agent of a corporation or of a body of men engaged in a business enterprise.

syn'di-cal-ism (sín'di-kál-iz'm), *n.* A form of trade-unionism that favors the control of all means of production by the trade-unions, and advocates the use of force or the general strike.

syn'di-cate (-dí-kât), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council or body of syndics; an association of persons officially authorized to act in some matter; an association or group of persons who combine to carry out, on their own account, a financial or industrial project. — (-kât), *v. t.* To combine or form into, or manage as, a syndicate; acquire or control for or by, or subject to the management of, a syndicate. — *v. i.* To unite in a syndicate.

syn-ec'do-che (sín-èk'dō-kē), *n.* A rhetorical figure by which a part is put for the whole (as, *fifty sail* for *fifty ships*), the whole for a part (as, *the smiling year* for *spring*).

syn'od (sín'úd), *n.* A council; a formal meeting to consider church matters; a governing or advisory body in any of various churches. — **syn'od-al** (sín'úd-ál), **syn-od'ic** (sín'ód'ík), *a.*

syn'o-nym (sín'ò-ním), *n.* One of two or more words (of one language) having the same or nearly the same meaning.

syn-on'y-mous (sín'nón'i-mús), *a.* Having the character of a synonym.

syn-on'y-my (-mí), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-míz). Quality of being synonymous; a system or collection of synonyms.

syn-op'sis (-nóp'sis), *n.*; *pl.* -OPSES (-sēz). A general view of a whole; abstract; conspectus; syllabus.

syn-op'tic (-tik), *a.* Affording a general view of a whole; [*often cap.*] affording or taking the same or a common view (applied to the first three Gospels, from their many agreements).

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inċ; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

syn-o'vi-a (sī-nō'vī-ā), *n.* A transparent, viscid lubricating fluid secreted by the lining membranes of joints, tendon sheaths, etc. — **syn-o'vi-al** (-āl), *a.*

syn-tac'tic (sīn-tāk'tīk), **syn-tac'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or according to the rules of, syntax.

syn'tax (sīn'tāks), *n.* Sentence structure; that part of grammar which treats of concord, government, and the construction of sentences.

syn'the-sis (sīn'thē-sīs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). Composition, or the putting of things together; process of making a chemical compound by union of simpler compounds or of its elements; the combination of separate elements of thought or sensation into a whole. — **syn-thet'ic** (sīn-thēt'īk), *a.* — **syn-thet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

syn'to-nize (sīn'tō-nīz), *v. t.* To adjust so as to emit or respond to electric oscillations of a certain wave length; put instruments of wireless telegraphy in tune with each other.

syph'i-lis (sīf'ī-līs), *n.* A contagious venereal disease marked by structural lesions. — **syph'i-lit'ic** (-līt'īk), *a. & n.*

Syr'ia-c (sir'ī-āk), *a.* Of or pert. to Syria or its language.

Syr'an (-ān), *a.* Pertaining to Syria or the Syrians; Syriac. — *n.* A native of Syria, esp. a point of Semite.

sy-rin'ga (sī-rīn'gā), *n.* Any garden shrub of a certain genus of the saxifrage

family, having white or cream-colored, often fragrant, flowers; mock orange.

syr'inge (sir'īnj), *n.* A kind of small hand pump for injecting liquids into animal bodies, cleansing wounds, etc.; a device for a similar purpose, as a rubber bag, connected with a nozzle by a long tube. — *v. t.* To inject, or wash and clean, by means of a syringe.

syr'inx (-īnks), *n.* Vocal organ of a bird.

syr'up (sir'ūp), **syr'up-y** (-l). Vars. of SIRUP, SIRUPY.

sys'tem (sīs'tēm), *n.* An assemblage of objects united by regular interaction or interdependence; an organic whole; the whole scheme of created things; the universe; a scheme for interrelating things; mode of operation governed by general laws; regular method or order; formal arrangement; orderliness; the body considered as a functional unit.

sys'tem-at'ic (-āt'īk), *a.* Of or pert. to a system; proceeding according to system; methodical. — **sys'tem-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

sys'tem-a-tize (sīs'tēm-ā-tīz), *v. t.* To reduce to system; methodize.

sys'to-le (sīs'tō-lē), *n.* Shortening of a long syllable; the contraction of the heart and arteries by which the blood is forced onward.

syz'y-gy (sīz'ī-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). The point of the orbit of a planet, as the moon, at which it is in conjunction or opposition;—commonly in *pl.*

T

T (tē); *pl.* T's; Ts (tēz). The 20th letter of the English alphabet. — **to a T**, perfectly; precisely; exactly. — **T square**, a ruler having a cross-piece or head at one end, used in making parallel lines.

tab (tāb), *n.* A small flap, tag, or the like, as to a garment; *Colloq.*, account; reckoning (as, to keep *tab*).

tab'ard (tāb'ārd), *n.* A kind of coarse short outer coat for outdoor wear; a mantle worn by knights, over the armor, and blazoned with the bearer's arms; a herald's mantle blazoned with his lord's arms.

ta-bas'co (tā-bās'kō), *n.* A pungent sauce of capsicum berries.

tab'by (tāb'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-īz). A strong kind of taffeta silk, usually called *watered silk*; a watered worsted material; a brindled domestic cat; popu-

larly, any domestic cat. — *a.* Brindled (as, a *tabby* cat).

tab'er-na-cle (tāb'ēr-nā-k'l), *n.* A temporary habitation or shelter; tent; the human body as a temporary abode of the soul; a tent, in the form of a wooden framework covered with curtains, carried by the Israelites through the wilderness, in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship; a Jewish temple; a church with a very large auditorium; a small receptacle to hold a holy or precious thing.

ta'bes (tā'bēz), *n.* *Med.* Progressive emaciation, with hectic fever.

ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* A smooth flat surface or thin slab; an article of furniture having a smooth flat top fixed on legs; food put on a table to be eaten; fare; the company assembled round a table, as for eating, discussion, etc.; a condensed

ăle, senâte, căre, ăm, -ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ă cent, makă; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ūse, ūnite,

tabulated statement; synopsis; scheme; any collection and arrangement (generally in parallel columns) in condensed form of statistics, mathematical data, etc. — *v. t.* To lay or place on a table, as money; lay (a motion, etc.) on the table.

tab'leau (tăb'lō; tă'blō'), *n.*; *pl.* -LEAUX (tăb'lōz; tă'blō'), sometimes, *E.*, -LEAUS (-lōz). A vivid representation; picture; a representation of some scene by the appropriate grouping of persons.

ta'ble d'hôte' (tă'b'l dōt'); *pl.* TABLES D'HÔTE(tă'bl'). [F.] A common table for guests at a hotel; a meal served in a restaurant, etc., at a fixed price.

ta'ble-land' (tă'b'l-land'), *n.* A broad, level, elevated area; plateau.

ta'ble-spoon' (tă'b'l-spōon'), *n.* The largest spoon in common use at table.

tab'let (tăb'lēt), *n.* A small flat surface or slab; a flat piece on which to write, draw, etc.; a relatively thin flat panel or the like inscribed, painted, or engraved; one of a set of leaves or sheets, as of ivory, fastened together and used for memoranda, etc.; a small flat, or more or less flat, cake or piece.

tab'loid (tăb'lōid), *n.* A compressed portion of one or more drugs or chemicals, or of food, etc.; — a trade name. — *a.* Compressed or condensed, as into a tabloid.

ta-boō', ta-bu' (tă-bōō'), *a.* Set apart or sacred by religious custom; subject to a taboo; forbidden by social usage. — *n.* A sacred interdiction on the use of certain things or the performance of certain actions, commonly imposed by chiefs or priests, as among most races of low culture; the system of interdicting by taboos, most highly developed among the Polynesians. — *v. t.* To place under taboo; prohibit.

ta'bor (tă'bēr), *n.* A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife played by the same person; a timbrel.

tab'o-ret (tăb'ō-rēt), *n.* A small tabor; a seat without arms or back; a stool; a small stand of similar form.

tab'o-rine' (tăb'ō-rēn'; tăb'ō-rēn'), *n.* A small, shallow drum; tabor.

tab'u-lar (tăb'ū-lăr), *a.* Having the form of, or pert. to, a table; computed by the use of tables.

tab'u-late (-lăt), *v. t.* To shape with a flat surface; make tabular; form into a table, or synopsis; reduce to tables. — **tab'u-la'tion** (-lă'shăn), *n.*

tac'a-ma-hac' (tăk'ă-mă-hăk'), *n.* An aromatic resin used in ointments and plasters and as incense; any tree yielding it, as the balsam poplar.

tach, tache (tăch), *n.* A fastening device, as a buckle or clasp. *Archaic.*

tac'it (tăs'it), *a.* Done or made in silence; implied, but not expressed; silent. — **tac'it-ly**, *adv.*

tac'i-turn (-i-tŭrn), *a.* Habitually silent; not given to conversation. — **Syn.** Reserved. — **tac'i-tur'ni-ty** (-tŭr-ni-ti), *n.*

tack (tăk), *n.* A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad, flat head; the direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails, as, on starboard tack, she has the wind on her starboard side; the run of a vessel on one tack or a change from one tack to the other; a course or method of action. — *v. t.* To fasten or attach by tacks; attach or secure in a slight or hasty manner; fasten; attach; change the direction of (a vessel) when sailing close-hauled. — *v. i.* To tack a vessel; also (of a vessel), to have her tack changed.

tack'le (tăk'l), *n.* An assemblage of ropes and pulleys for hoisting or pulling; apparatus; equipment; gear; act of tackling; a grasp; hold. — *v. t.* To seize; grapple; *Colloq.*, undertake to do, conquer, etc.

tack'y, *a.* Dowdy or neglected in appearance; unkempt; undesirable. *Colloq.*

tact (tăkt), *n.* Sensitive mental perception; nice discernment of the best course of action under given conditions; ability to deal with others without giving offense. — **Syn.** Address. — **tact'ful** (tăkt'fŭl), *a.*

tac'ti-cal (tăk'ti-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to military or naval tactics; pert. to, or marked by, planning or maneuvering.

tac-ti'cian (tăk-tish'ăn), *n.* One versed in tactics.

tac'tics (tăk'tiks), *n.* Art of handling or using troops or ships in battle or in the presence of the enemy; any method of procedure.

tac'tile (tăk'til), *a.* Of or pert. to the organs, or the sense, of touch; tangible.

tact'less, *a.* See -LESS.

tac'tu-al (tăk'tŭ-ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the sense, or the organs, of touch; derived from, or producing the sensation of, touch.

tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* An aquatic, immature or larval stage of most amphibians, during which they have gills and a long tail.

tael (tāl), *n.* A weight of eastern Asia, varying from 1 to 2½ ounces avoirdupois (28-70 grams); a Chinese money of account, the value of a tael of silver.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ƣ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

taf'fe-ta (täf'ë-tä), *n.* Any of various kinds of silk or linen goods; esp., a fine, smooth, lustrous silk fabric.

taff'rail (täf'räl), *n.* The rail around a ship's stern.

taf'fy (-i), *n.* A candy made of molasses or brown sugar boiled down, often with butter; *Colloq.*, flattery.

tag (täg), *n.* A slight flap, tab, etc., forming an appendage; card or label for appending to a package; a loose end, rag, or tatter; a metallic binding or point, at the end of a string or lace, to stiffen it. — *v. t.* To fit with a tag or tags; attach a tag, or label, to; *Colloq.*, follow closely after. — *v. i.* To follow closely (often with *after*). *Colloq.*

tag, *n.* A child's game in which one runs after others until he touches, or tags, one, who in turn becomes pursuer ("it"). — *v. t.* To touch in the game of tag.

Ta-gal' (tä-gäl'), *n.* One of a Malayan race of the Philippine Islands; Tagalog.

Ta-ga'log (tä-gä'lög), *n.* A Tagal; the language of the Tagals.

tail (täl), *a. Law.* Limited; abridged; entailed. — *n. Law.* Limitation; entail.

tail, *n.* The rear end, or prolongation of the rear end, of an animal; an appendage suggestive of the tail of an animal, etc., as the *tail* of a coat, kite, comet; the back, last, lower, or inferior part; part opposed to the head or front; end; rear; [often in *pl.*] the side of a coin opposite that bearing the head or date; in flying machines, a plane or planes used at the rear to give stability. — *v. t.* To make or furnish with a tail; follow like a tail. — *v. i.* To form a tail, appendage, etc.

tail'ing, *n.* The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall; *pl.*, the refuse or residue separated out in various operations, as in threshing.

tail'less (täl'lës), *a.* See -LESS.

tail'lor (täl'lër), *n.* One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's or women's outer garments. — **tail'lor-ess**, *n. fem.*

tail'piece' (täl'pës'), *n.* An ornament at the bottom of a short page or at the end of a book.

taint (tänt), *v. t.* To imbue or impregnate with something odious or poisonous; infect; poison; corrupt; defile. — **Syn.** Pollute, vitiate, contaminate. — *v. i.* To be or become tainted; become affected with incipient putrefaction, as meat. — *n.* A spot or stain; blemish; stain of disgrace; infection.

take (täk), *v. t.; pret. TOOK* (tōök); *p. p. TAK'EN* (täk'n); *p. pr. & vb. n. TAK'ING* (täk'ing). To lay hold of; grasp; seize; gain or get; remove; abstract; deduct;

withdraw or retract (*usu. with back*); quote; charm; attract; delight; come or fall upon; catch; resort to; require; demand; assume; adopt; assume the form of; receive; accept; admit; contract by infection (as, to *take cold*); understand; comprehend; regard; consider; observe, fix upon, or ascertain; experience; feel, as pride, joy, etc.; *Colloq.*, make a picture, photograph, or the like, of; do, make, etc. (with an object denoting movement or action). — *v. i.* To lay hold; fix upon anything; resort; go (usually with *to*); take effect; *Colloq.*, prove attractive or pleasing. — *n.* Act of taking; that which is taken, as the fish captured at one haul. — **tak'er**, *n.* **take'-off**, *n.* An imitation; caricature. **tak'ing** (täk'ing), *n.* Act of one that takes; that which is taken or received. — *a.* Alluring; attracting; infectious; contagious.

ta-la'ri-a (tä-lä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* In Greek mythology, small wings or winged shoes fastened to the ankles chiefly used as an attribute of Hermes, or Mercury.

talc (tälk), *n.* A soft mineral of which soapstone and French chalk are varieties.

tale (täl), *n.* That which is told; oral relation; narration; story; piece of evil gossip; a reckoning by numbers; enumeration; a sum.

tale'bear'er (-bär'ër), *n.* One who maliciously spreads gossip, scandal, etc.

tal'ent (täl'ënt), *n.* An ancient weight and money unit of varying values; pre-eminent and special aptitude; superior intelligence and ability; faculty; collectively, persons of ability or skill. — **Syn.** Ability, endowment, genius, gift.

tal'ent-ed, *a.* Having talent or talents; gifted.

tal'ies (tä'lëz), *n. pl.* Persons added to a jury, to fill a deficiency. — **tales'man** (tälz'män), *n.; pl. -MEN.*

tal'i-pes (täl'i-pëz), *n.* Clubfoot.

tal'i-pot (täl'i-pót), *n., or talipot palm.* A handsome palm of Ceylon and India. Its gigantic fan-shaped leaves are used as umbrellas, fans, etc.

tal'is-man (täl'is-män; tä'l'iz-), *n.; pl. -MANS* (-mänz). A figure made under certain astrological observances and supposed to act as a charm; amulet; charm. — **tal'is-man'ic** (-män'ik), *a.*

talk (tök), *v. t.* To deliver in speech; utter; discuss; speak (a language) freely. — *v. i.* To speak; converse; communicate; express ideas, as by speech; chatter; prate; confer; consult. — *n.* Act of talking; speech; conversa-

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent, ènd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

tion; report; rumor; empty verbiage; theme for conversation, gossip, etc.; a conference or council. — **Syn.** Colloquy, discourse, chat, dialogue, communication.

talk'a-tive (tôk'â-tiv), *a.* Given to talking. — **Syn.** Loquacious, garrulous, voluble, fluent, glib. — **talk'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **talk'a-tive-ness**, *n.*

talk'ing, *a.* That talks; talkative. — *n.* Discourse; converse.

tall (tôl), *a.* High of stature; of a given height (as, a man five feet *tall*); *Colloq.*, lofty; grandiloquent; exaggerated; unusual; fine; big.

tal'low (tâl'ô), *n.* The suet or fat of sheep, oxen, etc., extracted by melting. — *v. t.* To grease or smear with tallow.

tal'y (tâl'i), *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-îz). Formerly, a piece of wood on which notches were cut as marks of number or account, esp. one split lengthwise; any account or score kept by notches or marks, esp. one kept in duplicate; a notch, mark, or score made on or in a tally. — *v. t.*; -LIED (-îd); -LY-ING. To register on or in a tally; to make to correspond, fit, or suit. — *v. i.* To make a tally; score; correspond; match.

tal'y-ho' (tâl'i-hô'), *interj.* & *n.* Huntsman's cry to urge on the hounds; kind of four-in-hand pleasure coach.

Tal'mud (tâl'müd), *n.* The body of Jewish civil and canonical law. — **Tal-mud'ic** (tâl-müd'ik), **Tal-mud'i-cal** (-î-kâl), *a.* — **Tal'mud-ist**, *n.*

tal'on (tâl'ân), *n.* Claw of an animal, esp. of a bird of prey.

ta'lus (tâl'lüs), *n.*; *pl.* TALÍ (-lî). Ankle or ankle bone.

ta'lus, *n.* Rock débris at the base of a cliff or slope; the slope of the face of a fortification.

tam'a-ble (tâm'â-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

ta-ma'le (tà-mä'lë), *n.* A Mexican dish made of crushed maize mixed with minced meat, seasoned with red pepper, dipped in oil, and steamed.

tam'a-rack (tâm'â-räk), *n.* Any of several American larches.

tam'a-rind (-rind), *n.* A tropical tree bearing edible pods having an acid pulp.

tam'a-risk (-risk), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Tamarix*) of Old World tropical shrubs or small trees, of which several species yield a manna.

tam'bour (tâm'bôör; -bër), *n.* The military snare drum; a frame, usually circular, for embroidering; embroidery done on such a frame. — *v. t.* & *i.* To embroider on a tambour.

tam'bou-rine' (tâm'bôö-rën'), *n.* A

shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks, or jingles, at the sides.

tame (täm), *a.* Reduced from native wildness; domesticated; subdued; harmless; gentle; deficient in spirit, interest, etc.; dull; insipid. — *v. t.* To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; make gentle, tractable, etc.; domesticate; deprive of spirit, courage, etc.; subdue; of colors, to soften; tone down. — **tame'ly**, *adv.* — **tame'ness**, *n.*

tame'a-ble, *a.* Var. of TAMABLE.

tam-'o'-shan'ter (tâm'ô-shân'tër), *n.* A Scottish cap having a round, flat top much wider than the headband and, usually, a tassel in the center.

tamp (tämp), *v. t.* In blasting, to plug (a drilled and charged hole) with clay, sand, or the like; drive in or down by a succession of light blows.

tam'per (täm'për), *v. i.* To meddle; try trifling or foolish experiments (commonly with *with*); meddle so as to alter a thing; make changes without right; deal unfairly, esp. by bribery.

tam'pi-on (täm'pi-ôn), *n.* A stopper, or plug, for a cannon when not in use.

tan (tân), *n.* Tanbark; a yellowish brown color; a brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun. — *a.* Of the color of tan; yellowish brown. — *v. t.* To convert (a skin) into leather by impregnation with an infusion of oak bark or by some other process; make brown, as by exposure to the sun. *Colloq.*, thrash; flog. — *v. i.* To become tanned.

tan'a-ger (tân'â-jër), *n.* Any of numerous birds closely allied to the finches. The males are mostly bright colored.

tan'bark' (-bärk'), *n.* Any bark rich in tannin, and used in tanning.

tan'dem (-dëm), *adv.* One after or behind another (esp. of horses so driven).

— *a.* Consisting of two arranged tandem. — *n.* A team of horses harnessed tandem; a **tandem bicycle**, or one with seats for two, one behind the other.

tang (täng), *n.* A projecting shank, prong, tongue, or the like; piece extending from the blade or analogous part of a file, knife, etc., to connect with the handle.

tang, *n.* A strong or offensive taste; a sharp specific flavor or tinge.

tang, *n.* & *v. t.* & *i.* Twang.

tan'gen-cy (tân'jën-sî), *n.* Act or state of being tangent.

tan'gent (-jënt), *n.* A tangent line, curve, or surface. — *a.* Touching in geometry, meeting a curve or surface at only one point, and not cutting it if produced (said of a straight line, curve,

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

or surface). — **tan-gen'tial** (tăn-jěn'-shál), *a.*

tan'ger-ine (tăn'jēr-ēn; tăn'jēr-ēn'), *n.* An orange much like the mandarin, but of deeper color and higher flavor.

tan'gi-ble (tăn'ji-b'l), *a.* Capable of being touched; perceptible to the touch; palpable; real; substantial; evident.

tan'gle (tăn'g'l), *n.* Any large blackish seaweed.

tan'gle, *v. t.* To knit together confusedly; interweave or interlock; entangle; involve; insnare. — *v. i.* To be or become entangled. — *n.* A confused knot, as of threads; snarl; state of perplexity; quandary.

tank (tănk), *n.* A large basin, cistern, or vessel of any kind; an artificial receptacle for liquids.

tank'ard (tănk'ărd), *n.* A large drinking vessel, esp. one with a cover.

tan'ner (tăn'ēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

tan'ner-y (-l), *n.; pl. -NERIES* (-l-z). A place where tanning is carried on.

tan'nic (tăn'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to, or derived from, tan.

tannic acid. A strongly astringent acid, obtained from oak and hemlock bark, sumac, gallnuts, etc.; — called also **tan'nin**. It is used in tanning, dyeing, the making of ink, etc.

tan'sy (-zī), *n.; -SIES* (-zīz). Any of various plants of the aster family. The common tansy is aromatic and very bitter to the taste.

tan'ta-lize (-tă-liz), *v. t.* To tease by keeping something desired in view but just out of reach.

tan'ta-lum (-lŭm), *n.* A rare, brittle, lustrous white metal with slightly grayish tint (Symbol, *Ta*).

tan'ta-mount (-mount'), *a.* Equivalent in value, signification, or effect.

tan-tiv'y (-tīv'ī), *a.* Swift; rapid. — *adv.* Swiftly; — a fox-hunting term. — *n.; pl. -TIVIES* (-l-z). *Hunting.* A cry or call to signal full speed or full chase; an impetuous rush.

tan'trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* A fit of ill temper or caprice. *Colloq.*

tap (tăp), *v. t.* To strike or rap lightly; give a light blow or blows with; make by tapping; put a tap on (a shoe, boot, etc.). — *v. i.* To strike or rap lightly. — *n.* A light blow or rap; a piece of leather fastened on the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing, esp. on the sole; *pl.*, a signal for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' or sailors' quarters.

tap, *n.* A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn; a cock, faucet, or small

valve, as over a sink; a plug to stop a hole, as in a cask; spigot; liquor drawn through a tap; a certain kind or quality of liquor; *Colloq.*, a taproom or bar; a tool for forming an internal screw. — **on tap**, ready to be drawn, as ale. — *v. t.* To pierce (a cask, tree, etc.) so as to draw off a fluid; let out by piercing, or by drawing a plug from, the containing vessel; draw from (anything) in any analogous way (as, to *tap* telegraph wires); form a female screw in by means of a tap.

tape (tăp), *n.* A narrow woven fillet or band; a tapeline; the paper strip of a printing telegraph, ticker, etc.; a string stretched across the finishing line of a race and broken by the winner; a finishing line. — *v. t.* To furnish with tape; fasten, tie, or bind with tape.

tape'line' (-līn'), *n.* A tape or strip, now often of steel, marked with linear dimensions, — used for measuring.

ta'per (tă'pēr), *n.* A small wax candle; small light; a tapering form; gradual lengthwise diminution of thickness. — *a.* Regularly narrowed toward a point; conical; pyramidal. — *v. i. & t.* To become or make gradually smaller toward one end; grow gradually less; diminish.

tap'es-try (tăp'ēs-trī), *n.; pl. -TRIES* (-trīz). A fabric worked on a warp of thread, orig. by hand, the designs being usually pictorial. It is used for wall hangings, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish or adorn with or as with tapestry.

tapestry carpet. A carpet in which the designs are printed in colors before the fabric is woven. Often used, in place of tapestry, for hangings.

tape'worm' (tăp'wŭrm'), *n.* Any of numerous flat-bodied worms, which when adult are parasitic in the intestines of man and other animals.

tap'i-o'ca (tăp'ī-ō'kă), *n.* A coarsely granular preparation of cassava starch.

ta'pir (tă'pēr), *n.* Any of several large-hoofed quadrupeds, nearly all of tropical America, having the snout prolonged into a short mobile proboscis.

ta'pis (tă'pīs; tăp'īs; tă'pē'), *n.* Tapestry, or the like, used for hangings, floor coverings, etc.; formerly, the cover of a council table. — **on, or upon, the tapis**, on the table, or under consideration or discussion.

tap'pet (tăp'ēt), *n.* A lever or projection moved by some other piece, as a cam, or intended to tap or touch something else, to cause a particular motion.

tap'room' (tăp'rŏom'), *n.* A room where liquors are on tap; barroom.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăř; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

tap'root' (-rōōt'), *n.* A primary root which grows vertically downward, giving off small lateral roots.

tap'ster (tăp'stēr), *n.* One employed to tap, or draw, liquors.

tar (tār), *n.* A sailor; seaman.

tar, *n.* A thick, brown to black, viscous liquid obtained by distilling wood, coal, peat, etc. — *v. t.* To smear with or as with tar.

ta'ran-tel'la (tá-rán-těl'á), *n.* A lively, passionate Neapolitan dance; also, music for this dance.

ta-ran'tu-la (tá-răn'tŭ-lá), *n.*; *pl.* E. -LAS (-láz). Any of several large venomous spiders.

ta-rax'a-cum (tá-răk'să-kŭm), *n.* Dandelion root, used in medicine.

tar-boosh' (tăr-bōōsh'), *n.* A red cap worn by Moslem men, alone or as the inner part of a turban. The *fez* is a kind of tarboosh.

tar'di-grade (tăr'dī-grād), *a.* Moving or stepping slowly.

tar'dy (tăr'dī), *a.*; -DI-ER (-dī-ēr); -DI-EST. Moving slowly; slow; late; also, dilatory; — opposed to *prompt*. — **tar'di-ly** (-dī-lī), *adv.* — **tar'di-ness**, *n.*

tare (tār), *n.* In the Bible, a weed of grainfields, supposed to be the darnel; any of several vetches.

tare, *n.* *Com.* A deduction of weight made as an allowance for the weight of a container or vehicle.

tar'get (tăr'gēt), *n.* A kind of small shield or buckler, esp. a circular one; a mark to shoot at; an object of remarks, criticisms, etc.; a butt.

tar'get-eer' (-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target, or shield.

tar'iff (tăr'if), *n.* A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by a government on exports or, esp., imports; the duty, or rate of duty, imposed in a tariff; any schedule or system of rates, charges, etc.

tar'la-tan (tăr'lá-tăn), *n.* A kind of thin, stiff, transparent muslin.

tarn (tärn), *n.* Small mountain lake or pool.

tar'nish (tăr'nish), *v. t.* To dull or destroy the luster of; sully; stain. — *v. i.* To lose luster; become dull. — *n.* Discoloration; stain; blemish.

ta'ro (tă'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS. A plant, of the arum family, cultivated throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstock; also, its rootstock.

tar-pau'lin (tăr-pō'lin), *n.* Canvas waterproofed with tar, paint, or the like; a hat or coat of, or covered with, tarpaulin.

tar'pon (tăr'pōn), *n.* A large marine game fish of Florida and the West Indies.

tar'ra-gon (tăr'á-gōn), *n.* A European plant allied to wormwood; also, its aromatic herbage, used to season salads, flavor vinegar, etc.

tar'ry (tăr'ī), *a.* Of, covered with, or like, tar.

tar'ry (tăr'ī), *v. t.*; -RIED (-īd); -RY-ING. To wait or stop for. — *v. i.* To abide at or in a place; stay; lodge; to stay or rest in expectation; wait; delay; loiter.

tar'sal (tăr'sál), *a.* Of or pert. to the tarsus.

tar'sus (-sūs), *n.*; *pl.* -SI (-sī). The ankle; part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and leg; also, the group of small bones supporting this part.

tart (tärt), *a.* Sharp to the taste; sour; severe; sharp; caustic.

tart, *n.* A small pie.

tar'tan (tăr'tán), *n.* Woolen cloth checkered or crossbarred with bands of various colors, much worn in the Scottish Highlands; any pattern of tartan; material of a similar pattern.

tar'tan, *n.* A coasting vessel with one mast and a lateen sail, used in the Mediterranean.

tar'tar (-tár), *n.* A substance deposited in wine casks as a crust or sediment; a concretion, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime, which often incrusts the teeth.

Tar'tar, *n.* A native of Tatary (Tartary; see TATAR); [often *l. c.*] a person of a keen, irritable temper; [l. c.] a person who, on being attacked, proves too strong for his assailant. — *a.* Of or pert. to Tatary or the Tatars.

tartar emetic. A poisonous crystalline salt, having a sweetish metallic taste, used in dyeing as a mordant and in medicine as a sudorific and emetic.

tar'tar'ic (tăr-tăr'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to tartar.

tartaric acid. An organic acid occurring in grapes.

tart'ly, *adv.* of TART. See -LY.

tart'ness (tärt'nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being tart. — **Syn.** Sourness, acerbity, asperity, acrimony.

task (tăsk), *n.* Labor, work, or study imposed; undertaking; work. — **Syn.** Employment, toil, lesson, stint. — *v. t.* To impose a task on; oppress with labor; burden; charge or tax, as with a fault.

task'mas'ter (tăsk'măs'tēr), *n.* One who imposes a task; overseer.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

tas'sel (tăs'ī), *n.* A pendent ornament ending in a tuft of threads or cords; the inflorescence of some plants, as of maize. — *v. t.* To adorn with, or make into, a tassel or tassels.

tas'set (tăs'ēt), *n.* *Armor.* One of a set of steel splints hanging from the cuirass; the skirt so formed.

taste (tăst), *v. t.* To ascertain the relish or flavor of by taking a little into the mouth; try by the sense of taste; eat or drink a little of, as for testing; partake of; participate in; experience; like; appreciate. — *v. i.* To try food or drink with the mouth; eat or drink a little only; have a certain flavor to the taste; have perception, experience, or enjoyment; partake (often with *of*). — *n.* Act of tasting with the mouth; gustation; quality of any substance as perceived by the taste organs; savor; flavor; the one of the five senses by which certain properties of bodies (called their *taste*) are ascertained by contact with certain organs of the mouth; intellectual relish; liking; fondness (with *for*); power of discerning and appreciating beauty, esp. in art and literature; critical judgment; discernment; manner as to what is pleasing, refined, or good usage; style; a little piece tasted or eaten; a bit; sample. — **Syn.** Vein, streak, strain, dash, spice, touch, hint, thought, shade, flavor, savor, relish, smack, tang. **taste'ful** (tăst'fool), *a.* Savory; having, exhibiting, or conforming to, good taste. — **taste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

taste'less, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; flat; dull; not manifesting, or not conscious of what is, good taste; not in good taste.

tast'y (tăs'tī), *a.*; **TAST'I-ER** (-tī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Having or showing good taste, *Colloq.*; pleasing to the palate. — **tast'i-ly** (-tī-lī), *adv.* — **tast'i-ness**, *n.*

tat (tăt), *v. t.* To make by tatting. — *v. i.* To work at tatting.

Ta'tar (tăt'ăr), *n.* A member of any of numerous mixed tribes, mostly Mongolian or Turkic, inhabiting parts of Russia and of central and eastern Asia. — *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars.

Ta-ta'ri-an (tăt-tă'ri-ăn), **Ta-tar'ic** (-tăr'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the Tatars.

tat'ter (tăt'ēr), *n.* A rag or a part torn and hanging (chiefly in *pl.*). — *v. t. & i.* To make or become ragged.

tat'ter-de-mal'ion (tăt-ēr-dē-măl'yăn; -măl'-), *n.* A ragamuffin.

tat'ting (-ing), *n.* A kind of lace made by hand from thread wound on a shuttle; also, the act or process of making it.

tat'tle (-lī), *v. i.* To prate; chatter; tell tales or secrets. — *v. t.* To utter or disclose by tattling. — *n.* Idle talk or chat. — **tat'tler** (-lēr), *n.*

tat-too' (tăt-tōō'), *n.* A call sounded shortly before taps, giving notice to soldiers or sailors to repair to quarters.

tat-too', *v. t.* To mark or color (the skin) indelibly by pricking in coloring matter or producing scars. — *n.* A mark or figure formed by tattooing.

tau (tou), *n.* The nineteenth letter (Τ, τ) of the Greek alphabet, equiv. to Eng. *t*. **taught** (tôt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **TEACH**.

taunt (tănt; tōnt), *v. t.* To reproach severely or insultingly; jeer at. — **Syn.** Deride, mock, flout, ridicule. — *n.* Upbraiding language; sarcastic reproach; insulting invective; an object of scornful reproach.

tau'ri-form (tô'ri-fôrm), *a.* Of the form of a bull or its horns.

Tau'rus (tô'rūs), *n.* A zodiacal constellation containing the Pleiades and Hyades; the Bull; the second sign of the zodiac.

taut (tôt), *a.* Tight; tensely stretched; not slack; snug; tidy.

tau-teg' (tô-tôg'), *n.* A food fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

tau-to-log'i-cal (tô'tô-lôj'i-kăl), *a.* Using tautology; repetitious. — **tau-to-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tau-tol'o-gy (tô-tôl'ô-jī), *n.*; *pl.* **-GIES** (-jiz). A repetition of the meaning in other words; needless repetition, as in "audible to the ear."

tav'ern (tăv'ērŋ), *n.* A house where liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises; a public house; inn; hotel.

taw (tô), *n.* A line from which players at marbles shoot; a marble to be used as a shooter; a game at marbles. *Colloq.* or *Dial.*

taw, *v. t.* To dress and prepare, as skins of sheep, goats, etc., by softening and bleaching with alum, salt, and other agents.

taw'dry (-drī), *a.*; **-DRI-ER** (-drī-ēr); **-DRI-EST.** Showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy. — **taw'dri-ly** (-drī-lī), *adv.* — **taw'dri-ness**, *n.*

taw'ny (tô'nī), *a.*; **-NI-ER** (-nī-ēr); **-NI-EST.** Dull yellowish brown.

tax (tăks), *n.* A charge; esp., a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; a charge imposed for public use; a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge. — **Syn.** Impost, tribute, contribution, duty, toll, rate, assessment, custom. — *v. t.* To assess with, or subject to the payment of, a tax or taxes; lay any burden

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite.

or demand on; task; charge; accuse; to censure (often with *with*). — **tax'a-ble** (tāk'sā-b'l), *a.*

tax-a'tion (tāk-sā'shūn), *n.* Act of taxing; tax; sum imposed as a charge.

tax'i-cab' (tāk'si-kāb'), *n.* A cab fitted with a taximeter.

tax'i-der'my (-dūr'mī), *n.* Art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting skins of animals, in lifelike form. — **tax'i-der'-mic** (-dūr'mik), *a.* — **tax'i-der'mist** (tāk'si-dūr'mist), *n.*

tax-im'e-ter (tāk-sim'è-tēr), *n.* An instrument for use in a hired vehicle for automatically showing the fare due.

tax-on'o-my (tāk-sōn'ō-mī), *n.* Classification, esp. of animals and plants according to natural relationships.

tea (tē), *n.* A shrub cultivated in China, Japan, India, etc., for its leaves; the dried leaves of this plant, from which a beverage is made by infusion; the beverage; any of various similar plants, or an infusion of their leaves; a light collation, usually late in the afternoon, at which tea is commonly served; hence, the evening meal, when dinner is at midday; a reception at which tea is served.

tea cake. A kind of cake served with tea.

teach (tēch), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* TAUGHT (tôt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEACH'ING. To make to know how; show how; train or accustom to some action; instruct; give lessons in; make aware by information, experience, etc.; inform; tell. — *v. i.* To give instruction; act as preceptor. — **teach'er** (tēch'ēr), *n.*

teach'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being taught.

teach'ing, *n.* The act or business of instructing; instruction.

tea'cup' (tē'küp'), *n.* A cup for tea.

teak (tēk), *n.* A tall East Indian timber tree; its hard, yellowish brown wood.

teal (tēl), *n.* Any of certain small river ducks.

team (tēm), *n.* Two or more horses or other beasts harnessed to one vehicle; the animals with their harness and attached vehicle; in popular use, a single animal (as well as two or more), often with harness and vehicle; a number of persons associated in any work, esp. to contend on one side in a match. — *v. t.* To make a team of; join in a team.

team'ster (tēm'stēr), *n.* One who drives a team.

team'work' (-wūr'k'), *n.* Work done with a team; work done by a number of associates, all subordinating individual prominence to the efficiency of the whole.

tear (tēr), *n.* A drop of the saline fluid secreted by a lachrymal gland; a transparent tear-shaped drop, as of a balsam.

tear (târ), *v. t.; pret. TORE* (tôr); *p. p.* TORN (törn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* TEAR'ING. To separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; lacerate; disrupt; distress sharply; make by tearing; remove by force. — **Syn.** Rip, rend, split, cleave, rive. — *v. i.* To separate on being pulled; be rent; move or act with violence, excited haste, etc. — *n.* Act of tearing; a rent.

tear'ful (tēr'fōol), *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping.

tear'ing (târ'ing), *a.* Hasty; furious; tremendous. *Colloq.*

tear'y (tēr'ī), *a.* Wet with tears; tearful.

tease (tēz), *v. t.* To disentangle and lay parallel, as fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax; scratch, as cloth, to raise a nap; tease; vex with importunity or impertinence; annoy by petty requests, or by jests and raillery; plague; loosely, to importune; beg. — *n.* Act of teasing; state of being teased; *Colloq.*, one that teases or plagues.

tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* Any of certain prickly herbs having blue or lilac flowers in dense, oblong heads, esp. a variety, the **fuller's teasel**, the flower head of which is covered with stiff, hooked bracts; a flower head of the fuller's teasel, used, when dried, to raise a nap on woolen cloth; any substitute for this.

tea'spoon' (tē'spōon'), *n.* The ordinary spoon used to stir tea, coffee, etc. — **tea'-spoon-ful**, *n.*; *pl.* -FULS.

teat (tēt), *n.* Protuberance through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder; nipple.

tech'i-ly (tēch'i-lī), *adv.*, **tech'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; TECHY.

tech'nic (tēk'nīk), *n.* The style of performance in any art; technical skill; execution; technics.

tech'ni-cal (-nī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the useful or mechanic arts, or any art, science, business, etc.

tech'ni-cal'i-ty (-kāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being technical; that which is technical, esp. in terminology or method of procedure.

tech'nics (tēk'nīks), *n.* The science or doctrine of an art or of arts in general; branches of learning relating to the arts; technic; technique.

tech'nique' (tēk'nēk'), *n.* Technic.

tech-nol'o-gy (tēk-nōl'ō-jī), *n.* Industrial science; systematic knowledge of the industrial arts; terminology used in arts, sciences, etc. — **tech-no-log'ic** (-nō-lōj'ik), **-i-cal**, **tech-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

årn, ðp, circəs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ðnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

tech'y (téch'ī), *a.*; **TECH'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Peevish; fretful; irritable; touchy.

tee-ton'ic (tēk-tōn'īk), *a.* Architectural; structural.

tee-ton'ies (-īks), *n.* Science or art by which implements, vessels, buildings, etc., are constructed, in relation both to their use and to their artistic design.

ted (tēd), *v. t.* To spread, or turn from the swath and scatter, for drying, as new-mown grass.

ted'der (-ēr), *n.* One that teds; a machine for tedding.

Te De'um (tē dē'ūm). [L.] An ancient Christian hymn beginning, "*Te Deum laudamus*," "We praise thee, O God;" a musical setting of this hymn; religious service including the hymn.

te'di-ous (tē'dī-ūs; tēd'yūs), *a.* Involving tedium; tiresome; wearisome.

te'di-um (tē'dī-ūm), *n.* Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

tee (tē), *n.* Mark aimed at in various games, as curling; in golf, a place from which the ball is struck in starting for a hole, often a small artificial elevation, as of wet sand. — *v. t.* To place (the ball) on a tee.

teem (tēm), *v. i.* To be ready to bring forth; be prolific; abound, — *v. t.* To bear; generate.

teem'ing, *p. a.* Prolific; full; abounding.

teen (tēn), *n.* Grief; sorrow; pain. *Archaic.*

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of one's age from and including thirteen through nineteen.

tee'ter (tē'tēr), *v. i. & t. & n.* Seesaw. *U. S.*

teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of TOOTH.

teethe (tēth), *v. i.* To grow teeth; also, to cut one's teeth.

teeth'ing (tēth'ing), *n.* The cutting of teeth; dentition.

tee-to'tal (tē-tō'tāl), *a.* Entire or total (*Colloq.*); of or pert. to total abstinence from intoxicating drink.

tee-to'tal-er (-ēr), *n.* One who abstains totally from intoxicating drink.

tee-to'tal-ly, *adv.* Completely; entirely; totally.

tee-to'tum (-tūm), *n.* A child's toy, somewhat like a top, twirled by the fingers.

teg'men (tēg'mēn), *n.*; *L. pl.* **TEGMINA** (-mī-nā). A tegument, or covering.

teg'u-ment (-ū-mēnt), *n.* An integument.

teil (tēl), *n., or teil tree.* Lime tree; linden.

tel-au'to-graph (tēl-ō'tō-gráf), *n.* A telegraph for producing facsimiles of writing, maps, etc.

tel'e-gram (tēl'ē-grām), *n.* A message by telegraph; telegraphic dispatch.

tel'e-graph (-gráf), *n.* Any special apparatus, system, or process for communication (esp. by means of electrical transmission) at a distance.

tel'e-graph (tēl'ē-gráf), *v. t. & i.* To send or communicate by telegraph; send a telegram to (a person). — **tel'eg'ra-pher** (tē-lēg'rā-fēr; tēl'ē-gráf'ēr), *n.* —

tel'e-graph'ic (tēl'ē-gráf'īk), *a.* — **tel'e-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

te-leg'ra-phist (tē-lēg'rā-fist; tēl'ē-gráf'ist), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy; a telegrapher.

te-leg'ra-phone (tē-lēg'rā-fōn), *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing sound by the local magnetization of a steel wire, disk, or ribbon.

te-leg'ra-phy (tē-lēg'rā-fī), *n.* Art or practice of making or using telegraphs.

te-lem'e-ter (tē-lēm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer, as a kind of telescope.

tel'e-ol'o-gy (tēl'ē-ōl'ō-jī; tē'lē-), *n.* Conception of design as a true cause of existence; the philosophical study of evidences of design in nature.

te-lep'a-thy (tē-lēp'ā-thī), *n.* Affection of one mind by the thoughts or emotions of another without communication through ordinary channels of sensation.

tel'e-phone (tēl'ē-fōn), *n.* An instrument for reproducing sounds, esp. articulate speech, at a distance. — *v. t. & i.* To send or communicate by telephone; speak to (a person) by telephone.

tel'e-phon'ic (tēl'ē-fōn'īk), *a.* Conveying sound to a distance; also, of or pert. to, or by means of, the telephone.

te-leph'o-ny (tē-lēf'ō-nī; tēl'ē-fō'nī), *n.* Art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance.

tel'e-pho-tog'ra-phy (tēl'ē-fō-tōg'rā-fī), *n.* Photography of distant objects in enlarged form; art of electrically reproducing pictures at a distance.

tel'e-post' (tēl'ē-pōst'), *n.* A high-speed automatic telegraph system using a perforated tape to operate the transmitter.

tel'e-scope (tēl'ē-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument used to aid the eye or camera in viewing or photographing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. — *v. i.* To slide, pass, or force a way one within another, as do the sections of a small telescope. — *v. t.* To cause to telescope.

tel'e-scop'ic (-skōp'īk), **tel'e-scop'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or seen or

discoverable only by, a telescope; far-seeing; having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another.

tell (tĕl), *v. t.; pret. & p. p. TOLD* (tôld); *p. pr. & vb. n. TELL'ING*. To mention one by one; enumerate; reckon; number; relate in detail; narrate; recount; utter; say; make known; disclose; reveal; manifest; inform; report or communicate to; order; request; direct; ascertain; by observing; find out; recognize; decide; assure emphatically. — *v. i.* To give an account; make report; take effect; have a marked effect.

tell'er (tĕl'ēr), *n.* One who tells, or relates; informer; narrator; describer; one appointed to count the votes in a legislative body, assembly, etc.; a bank officer who receives and counts money paid in, and pays money out on checks.

tell'ing (tĕl'ing), *p. a.* Operating with effect; effective.

tell'tale' (-tāl'), *n.* One who officiously gives information of the private concerns of others; informer; a thing that serves to give information or warning.

tel-lu'ric (tĕ-lū'rik), *a.* Terrestrial; earthly; of or pert. to tellurium.

tel-lu'ri-um (-rī-ŭm), *n.* A rare element related to sulphur and selenium, usually found combined with metals.

tel'pher-age (tĕl'fēr-āj), *n.* Any system of automatic electric transportation.

te-mer'i-ty (tĕ-mēr'i-tī), *n.* Unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness.

tem'per (tĕm'pēr), *v. t.* To mingle in due proportion; compound; blend; regulate; soften; mollify; bring (steel, glass, etc.) to a proper degree of hardness and toughness. — *v. i.* To be tempered. — *n.* Mixture, esp. due or just mixture of qualities; disposition or frame of mind; composure (in *to keep or lose one's temper*); proneness to anger; the state of a metal, glass, etc., esp. as to hardness and toughness.

tem'per-a-ment (-ā-mĕnt), *n.* The physical and mental character of an individual; act of tempering, or modifying. — **tem'per-a-men'tal** (-mĕn'tāl), *a.*

tem'per-ance (tĕm'pēr-āns), *n.* Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; moderation; specif., moderation in, or, narrowly, abstinence from, the use of intoxicants.

tem'per-ate (-āt), *a.* Moderate in indulging the appetites or passions; exhibiting self-control; restrained; mild in climate or temperature. — **Syn.** Sober, calm, cool, moderate. — **tem'per-ately**, *adv.* — **tem'per-ate-ness**, *n.*

tem'per-a-ture (tĕm'pēr-ā-tūr), *n.*

Condition as to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold.

tem'pered (-pĕrd), *a.* Having (such) a temper; — chiefly in composition; as, sweet-tempered.

tem'pest (tĕm'pĕst), *n.* A furious storm; any violent tumult, commotion, or agitation.

tem-pes'tu-ous (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* Stormy; turbulent; violent.

Tem'plar (tĕm'plār), *n.* One of a religious and military order first established to protect pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher (that is, the sepulcher in which Christ was buried).

tem'plate (-plāt), **tem'plet** (-plĕt), *n.* A gauge, pattern, or mold used as a guide in mechanical work; a short piece in a wall under a beam to distribute the pressure; a beam spanning a doorway or the like and supporting joists.

tem'ple (-p'l) *n.* The flattened space on either side of the forehead of man.

tem'ple, *n.* An edifice dedicated to the worship of a deity; a Christian edifice for public worship; a church.

tem'po (-pō), *n.; It. pl. -PI* (-pĕ). Time; rate of movement.

tem'po-ral (-pō-rāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the temples of the head.

tem'po-ral, *a.* Of, pert. to, or limited by, time; pert. to the present life or this world; secular; transitory; temporary; civil or political.

tem'po-ral'i-ty (-rāl'i-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tiz). State or quality of being temporary; (usually in *pl.*) that which pertains to temporal or material interests; esp., ecclesiastical revenues.

tem'po-ra-ry (tĕm'pō-rā-rī), *a.* Lasting for a time only; not permanent. — **tem'po-ra-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.*

tem'po-rize (-rīz), *v. i.; -RIZED* (-rīzd); **-RIZ'ING** (-rīz'ing). To comply with the time or occasion; yield to the current of opinion or circumstances; trim, as between parties.

tempt (tĕmpt), *v. t.* To endeavor to persuade; incite; endeavor to lead into evil; provoke, as anger or a person to anger. — **Syn.** Entice, allure, attract, decoy.

temp-ta'tion (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of tempting; state of being tempted, or enticed to evil; that which tempts, esp. to evil. — **Syn.** Allurement, enticement.

tempt'er (tĕmp'tēr), *n.* One who tempts or entices; [*cap.*] esp. in **the Tempter**, the Devil.

tempt'ing, *p. a.* Adapted to entice or allure.

temptress (tēmp'trēs), *n.* A woman who tempts.

ten (tēn), *a.* One more than nine; twice five; — a cardinal number. — *n.* The number greater by one than nine; the sum of five and five; ten units or objects; a symbol for ten units, as 10 or X.

ten'a-ble (tēn'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being held, maintained, or defended. —

ten'a-bil'i-ty (-bīl'i-tī), *n.* — **ten'a-bly**, *adv.*

te-na'cious (tē-nā'shūs), *a.* Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast (chiefly with *of*); retentive; cohesive; tough; viscous; sticky. — **Syn.** Pertinacious.

te-nac'i-ty (tē-nās'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being tenacious; cohesiveness.

ten'an-cy (tēn'ān-sī), *n., pl. -cies* (-sīz). The possession or holding of a tenant; tenure; a piece of land held of another.

ten'ant (tēn'ānt), *n.* One who holds or possesses (usually) real estate by any kind of right; one in temporary possession of lands or tenements of another; an occupant. — *v. t.* To hold, occupy, or possess, as a tenant.

ten'ant-ry (tēn'ānt-rī), *n.; pl. -ries* (-rīz). The body of tenants on an estate.

tench (tēnch), *n.* A European freshwater fish allied to the dace.

tend (tēnd), *v. t.* To attend as an assistant or protector; care for; look after; watch; guard. — *v. i.* To serve; attend (with *on* or *upon*); give heed.

tend, *v. i.* To move in a certain direction (usually with *to* or *toward*); be directed or have a tendency to any end, object, or purpose; serve as a means.

tend'ance (tēn'dāns), *n.* An attending or waiting; attendance; attention.

tend'en-cy (tēn'dēn-sī), *n.; pl. -cies* (-sīz). Direction or course toward any place, object, or result; causal or efficient influence. — **Syn.** Inclination, bent, bias, proclivity, propensity, leaning; course, trend, set; import, purport, tenor, drift.

tend'er (tēn'dēr), *n.* One who tends; a vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply stores, etc.; a rowboat carried or towed by a larger vessel; a car attached to a locomotive to carry fuel and water.

ten'der (tēn'dēr), *n.* An offer of something to satisfy an obligation; any offer or proposal; thing offered; esp., money offered in payment. A **legal tender** is the currency, or money, which the law requires a creditor to accept when tendered in payment of money obligations. — *v. t.* To make a tender of; offer.

ten'der, *a.* Easily impressed, broken,

cut, masticated, or the like; delicate; not hardy; immature; very susceptible to any impression, emotion, or the like; sympathetic; compassionate; gentle; expressive of the softer feelings; easily giving pain; delicate; considerate; careful (usually with *of* or *over*). — **Syn.** Effeminate, soft; humane, merciful.

ten'der-foot' (-fōōt'), *n.; pl. -FEET* (-fēt'). A newcomer in a rough or newly settled region, esp. when not inured to hardship. *Colloq.*

ten'der-loin' (-loin'), *n.* A strip of tender flesh on either side of the spine under the short ribs, in beef or pork.

ten'der-ly (-lī), *adv.*, **ten'der-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS.

ten'di-nous (-dī-nūs), *a.* Pert. to or like a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.

ten'don (-dān), *n.* *Anat.* A tough cord or band of dense, inelastic, white fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part and transmitting the force exerted by the muscle; a sinew.

ten'dril (-dril), *n.* A slender, leafless, spirally coiling organ of climbing plants serving as a means of attachment.

ten'e-ment (-ē-mēnt), *n.* Land, or any property treated like land, held of another; a dwelling house; a rented house or one for renting; a tenement house; an apartment, or suite of rooms, used by one family; dwelling; abode.

tenement house. A dwelling house for renting, esp. one of the poorer sort, divided into separate apartments, or tenements, for families.

ten'et (tēn'ēt), *n.* Any opinion, principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine, held as true.

ten'fold' (-fōld'), *a. & adv.* In tens; ten times repeated.

ten'nis (-is), *n.* A game somewhat like lawn tennis, played in an elaborate inclosed court; also, lawn tennis.

ten'on (-ān), *n.* A projection left, by cutting away the wood around it, for insertion into a mortise to make a joint. — *v. t.* To cut or fit for insertion into a mortise; unite by a tenon.

ten'or (-ēr), *n.* General tendency; course; career; general drift of thought; purport; intent; stamp; character; nature; the higher of the two ordinary kinds of voices of adult males; the part in the harmony adapted to this voice; one who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it. — *a.* *Music.* Of or pert. to the tenor.

ten'pen-ny (-pēn-ī), *a.* Valued or sold at ten pence; designating a size of nails. See PENNY, *n.*, *Note.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite.

ten'pins' (tĕn'pĭnz'), *n.* A bowling game played with ten pins.

tense (tĕns), *n.* The modification of verbal forms to express distinctions of time; one of the forms which a verb takes, by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, to indicate such distinctions.

tense, a. Stretched tight; rigid. — **tense'-ly, adv.** — **tense'ness, n.**

ten'sile (tĕn'sil), *a.* Of or pert. to tension; capable of tension; ductile.

ten'sion (-shŭn), *n.* A stretching; state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; strain of mind or intensity of feeling; intense mental effort; a condition of strain; a force (either of two balancing forces) causing or tending to cause extension; the stress or condition due to these forces; a device to produce a tension, or pull; quality in consequence of which an electric charge tends to pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential; potential.

ten'si-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Tension; tenseness.

ten'sor (-sŏr), *n.* *Anat.* A muscle that stretches a part.

tent (tĕnt), *n.* A roll of lint or linen used to keep open a wound, etc.; a probe for searching a wound. — *v. t.* To probe with a tent; keep open with a tent.

tent, n. A portable lodge or shelter of skins or cloth stretched over poles, or the like. — *v. i. & t.* To lodge as in a tent; pitch a tent; encamp.

ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tá-k'l), *n.* Any of various elongated, flexible processes, esp. of certain invertebrates, usually tactile or prehensile and generally on the head or about the mouth. — **ten-tac'u-lar** (tĕn-ták'ŭ-lár), *a.*

ten'ta-tive (tĕn'tá-tĭv), *a.* Of or pert. to a trial; experimental. — **ten'ta-tive-ly, adv.**

ten'ter (tĕn'tĕr), *n.* A frame for stretching cloth by tenterhooks. — *v. t.* To hang or stretch, as on tenters.

ten'ter-hook' (-hŏók'), *n.* One of the row of sharp hooked nails set on the upper and lower bar of a tenter to hold the cloth. — **on tenterhooks**, on the stretch; uneasy or in suspense.

tenth (tĕnth), *a.* Next in order after the ninth; constituting one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided. — *n.* A tenth part; a tenth unit or object. — **tenth'ly, adv.**

te-nu'i-ty (tĕ-nŭ'i-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being tenuous.

ten'u-ous (tĕn'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* Thin; slender; flimsy; rare; subtile; not dense (said of fluids).

ten'ure (-ŭr), *n.* Act, right, or manner, of holding, as real estate, properly of a superior; period for which anything is had and enjoyed.

te'pee (tĕ'pĕ: tĕp'ĕ), *n.* An American Indian wigwam or tent.

tep'e-ly (tĕp'ĕ-fl), *v. t. & i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make or become tepid. —

tep'e-fac'tion (-fák'shŭn), *n.*

tep'id (-id), *a.* Lukewarm. — **te-pid'i-ty** (tĕ-pĭd'i-tĭ), *n.*

ter'a-phim (tĕr'á-fĭm), *n.* *pl. or sing.* In the Bible, idols or an idol used in divination.

ter'a-tol'o-gy (-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The study of monstrosities or serious malformations, esp. in man.

ter'bi-um (tŭr'bi-ŭm), *n.* A rare metal, resembling yttrium, found in certain minerals (Symbol, *Tb* or *Tr*).

ter'cel (tŭr'sĕl), *n.* Also **terce'let**. The male of various falcons.

ter-cen'te-na-ry (tŭr-sĕn'tĕ-ná-rĭ), *a.* Including, or relating to, a term of 300 years. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rĭz). The 300th anniversary of any event.

ter'e-binth (tĕr'ĕ-bĭnth), *n.* A small European tree yielding turpentine.

ter'e-bin'thine (-bĭn'thin), *a.* Of or pert. to the terebinth tree; pert. to turpentine.

te-re'do (tĕ-rĕ'dŏ), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DOS (-dŏz), L. -DINES (-rĕd'ĭ-nĕz). A kind of mollusk that burrows in submerged wood, as piles of wharves, wooden ships, etc.

ter'gi-ver-sate' (tŭr'jĭ-vĕr-săt'), *v. i.* To shift; evade; shuffle.

ter'gi-ver-sa'tion (-să'shŭn), *n.* A shifting; subterfuge; evasion; fickleness.

term (tŭrm), *n.* Limit; bound; end; a limited or definite extent of time; in universities, schools, etc., one of the periods of instruction in the school year; the period for which a court is held; the subject or the predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism; a word or expression, esp. one peculiar to a science, art, profession, or the like; *pl.*, propositions or provisions stated or offered in making an agreement; conditions; *pl.*, mutual relationship; footing (often with *on* or *upon*); *pl.*, agreement; in algebra, a member of a compound quantity; any of the members composing a proportion or ratio. — *v. t.* To apply a term to; name; call.

ter'ma-gant (tŭr'má-gánt), *n.* A turbulent brawler; — now only of women.

— *a.* Tumultuous; boisterous; quarrelsome; scolding. — **ter'ma-gan-cy** (-gánt-sĭ), *n.*

ter'mi-na-ble (tûr'mî-nâ-b'l'), *a.* That may be terminated; limitable.

ter'mi-nal (-nâl'), *a.* Of or pert. to a term, as an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus; forming the terminus or extremity; pert. to a railroad terminal; of or pert. to a fixed period of time; occurring in a term or in every term. — *n.* Terminating part; termination; extremity; end; in electricity, either end of a conducting circuit; a pole; the end of a line of railroad, with the switches, stations, sheds, etc.; a rate charged on all freight to cover the expenses of station service.

ter'mi-nate (-nât'), *v. t.* To set or form a term, or limit, to; bound; limit; put an end to; end. — *v. i.* To be limited in space or time, stop short; end.

ter'mi-na'tion (-nâ'shûn), *n.* Act of terminating; that which ends, limits, or bounds; bound; end; conclusion; ending of a word; a final syllable or letter; esp., the part added to a stem in inflection. — *Syn.* Ending, terminus.

ter'mi-na-tive (tûr'mî-nâ-tîv'), *a.* Determining; definitive.

ter'mi-nol'o-gy (-nôl'ô-jî), *n.* The technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, etc.

ter'mi-nus (tûr'mî-nûs), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NI (-nî). A boundary; limit; termination; end; goal; either end of a railroad line; also, the station, or the town or city, at that place.

ter'mite (-mît'), *n.* Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied, social insects; a white ant.

term'less (tûrm'lës), *a.* Boundless; unending.

tern (tûrn), *n.* Any of numerous birds of the gull family.

ter'na-ry (tûr'nâ-rî), *a.* Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). The number three; three things taken together; a triad.

ter'rate (-nât'), *a.* Consisting of threes; arranged in threes. — **ter'rate-ly**, *adv.*

ter'pene (tûr'pën), *n. Chem.* Any of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, prominent constituents of many volatile oils got by distilling plants, esp. conifers.

terp'si-cho-re'an (tûrp'sî-kô-rê'ân), *a.* Of or pert. to dancing.

ter'ra (têr'â), *n.* [*L.*] The earth; earth; — esp. in phrases.

ter'ra al'ba (âl'bâ'), [*L.*] Gypsum (ground for a pigment), kaolin, or magnesia.

ter'race (têr'âs), *n.* A raised level or platform of earth, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope; a level and rather narrow plain, usually

with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or the sea; a street, or a row of houses, along the side or top of rising ground; a flat roof of a house, esp. of a Spanish or of an Oriental house. — *v. t.* To form into, or furnish with, a terrace or terraces.

ter'ra cot'ta (têr'â kô't'â), *n.* Hard-baked pottery, esp. that of a brownish red or yellowish red color, used for architectural reliefs, statuettes, vases, etc.; a color or tint, usually a yellowish brown.

ter'ra fir'ma (fûr'mâ'), [*L.*] Firm, or solid, earth, as opposed to water.

ter'ra-pin (têr'â-pin), *n.* Any of various edible North American turtles.

ter-ra/que-ous (têr-â'kwê-ûs), *a.* Consisting of land and water.

ter-rene' (tê-rên'), *a.* Terrestrial; earthly.

ter-res'tri-al (tê-rês'trî-âl'), *a.* Earthly; representing, or consisting of, the earth; consisting of land, in distinction from water; of or inhabiting the land, or ground, in distinction from trees, water, etc. — *n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

ter'ret (têr'êt'), *n.* One of the rings on the top of a harness pad, through which the reins pass.

ter'ri-ble (-l-b'l'), *a.* Adapted, or likely, to excite terror; dreadful; appalling. — *Syn.* Terrific, formidable, shocking, terrifying, fearful. — **ter'ri-ble-ness**, *n.* — **ter'ri-bly**, *adv.*

ter'ri-er (-êr'), *n.* One of certain breeds of dogs, generally small, vivacious, intelligent, and courageous.

ter-rif'ic (tê-rîf'îk'), *a.* Exciting, or adapted to excite, great fear or dread; terrible; appalling.

ter'ri-fy (têr'î-fî'), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fîd); -FY'ING. To alarm or frighten greatly.

ter'ri-to'ri-al (-tô'rî-âl'), *a.* Of or pert. to territory or land; limited to a certain district; [*cap.*] of or pert. to all or any one of the Territories of the United States. — **ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ter'ri-to-ry (têr'î-tô-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). A large extent of land; region; district; extent of land and waters under the jurisdiction of a prince, state, or government; any area not having full rights of sovereignty, but governed as a dependency; [*cap.*] in the United States, a portion of the country not included within any State, but organized with a separate legislature, under a Territorial governor.

ter'ror (-êr'), *n.* Extreme fear; violent dread; fright; a cause of dread or extreme fear. — *Syn.* Alarm, fright, consternation.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărecēt, makêr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, sôft, cōnnect; ăse, ănite,

ter'ror-ism (těr'ěr-iz'm), *n.* A terrorizing; state of being terrorized; a mode of governing, or of opposing government, by intimidation. — **ter'ror-ist**, *n.*

ter'ror-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To impress with terror; coerce by intimidation.

ter'ry (-i), *n.* One of the uncut loops forming the pile in some fabrics, as a kind of velvet; fabric with such a pile.

terse (tûrs), *a.* Elegantly concise; free of superfluous words; pithy; succinct. — **terse'ly**, *adv.* — **terse'ness**, *n.*

ter'tian (tûr'shán), *a.* Occurring every other day. — *n.* A disease, esp. an intermittent fever, which returns every other day.

ter'ti-a-ry (tûr'shí-ă-rí; -shá-rí), *a.* Of the third formation, order, or rank; [*cap.*] designating, or pert. to, the geological era following the Mesozoic. — *n., pl.* -RIES (-ríz). [*cap.*] The Tertiary period or system.

tes'sel-late (tês'sê-lât), *v. t.* To form into squares or checkers; lay with checker-work.

tes'ser-a (tês'sêr-â), *n.; L. pl.* -SERÆ (-ê). A small piece of marble, glass, or the like, having a square face, used in mosaic work, as for pavements, etc.

test (têst), *n.* The external shell or other hard covering of many invertebrates.

test, *n.* A cupel for refining precious metals; a portion of metal refined for assaying; a critical examination or decisive trial; means of trial; standard; in chemistry, a procedure or reaction used to distinguish any particular substance or constituent; also, the reagent used. — **Syn.** Criterion, proof, trial. — *v. t.* To refine, as gold or silver, in a cupel; subject to cupellation; put to the test or proof; try; examine or try, as by a reagent.

tes'ta (tês'tà), *n.; L. pl.* -TÆ (-tê). The hard external coating of a seed; test, or shell, of an animal.

tes-ta'ceous (tês-tā'shûs), *a.* Of or pert. to a shell or shells; having a hard shell.

tes'ta-ment (tês'tá-mênt), *n.* Either of the two covenants of God called respectively the *Old Testament* and the *New Testament*, or the corresponding division of the Scriptures; *Collog.*, the New Testament; an act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death; now, usually, a will.

tes'ta-men'ta-ry (-mên'tá-rí), *a.* Of or pert. to a will, or testament, or the administration of a will; bequeathed by will.

tes'tate (tês'tât), *a.* Having made and left a will.

tes-ta'tor (tês-tā'tôr), *n.* A man who leaves a valid will, or testament, at his death. — **tes-ta'trix** (-triks), *n. fem.*

test'er (tês'têr), *n.* One that tests.

tes'ter (tês'têr), *n.* A canopy, as over a bed or pulpit.

tes'ti-cle (tês'tí-k'l), *n.* A male genital gland.

tes'ti-fy (-fí), *v. i.; -FIED* (-fid) — **FY'ING.** To make a solemn declaration; give testimony; serve as indication or evidence. — *v. t.* To bear witness to; affirm or declare solemnly; declare or make known freely or publicly; be an indication or evidence of.

tes'ti-ly (-lí), *adv.* of TESTY. See -LY.

tes'ti-mo'ni-al (-mō'ní-ál), *n.* A writing or certificate in favor of one's character, ability, etc.; a token of regard, or the like, presented to a person, or established in his memory.

tes'ti-mo-ny (tês'tí-mō-ní), *n.; pl.* -NIES (-níz). A solemn declaration or affirmation made to establish or prove some fact; affirmation; declaration; open attestation, profession.

tes'ti-ness (-nês), *n.* See -NESS.

tes'tis (-tís), *n.; L. pl.* -TES (-têz). A testicle.

test paper. Paper saturated with a chemical reagent which changes color when acted upon by certain substances.

test tube. A tube for simple chemical tests, usually of thin glass and closed at one end.

tes-tu'di-nal (tês-tū'dí-nál), *a.* Pertaining to a tortoise or tortoise shell.

tes-tu'do (-dō), *n.; pl.* -DINES (-dí-nêz). *Roman Antiq.* Any of various kinds of sheds to protect soldiers engaged in siege operations, etc.; also, a cover which a body of troops in close formation formed by overlapping their shields above their heads.

tes'ty (tês'tí), *a.; -TI-ER* (-tí-êr) — **TI-EST.** Fretful; petulant; easily irritated.

tet-a-nus (têt'á-nûs), *n.* A painful and often fatal infectious disease marked by tonic spasms of the voluntary muscles. When confined to the lower jaw, it is popularly called *lockjaw*.

tête-à-tête (tât'á-tât'; têt'á-tât'), *n.* [*F.*] Private conversation, or a familiar interview, between two persons; a short sofa or the like to seat two persons, esp. facing each other.

tête à tête. Privately; familiarly; — said of two persons.

teth'er (têth'êr), *n.* A rope, chain, or the like, by which an animal is fastened, so that it can range only within certain limits. — *v. t.* To confine by a tether.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, íyk; then, thin; nature, verdure: κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

tet'rad (tět'räd), *n.* The number four; a collection of four.

tet'ra-gon (-rā-gōn), *n.* A plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle.

tet'ra-he'dron (tět'rā-hē'drōn), *n.; pl.* E. -HEDRONS (-drōnz), L. -HEDRA (-drā). A polyhedron of four faces. — **tet'ra-he'dral** (tět'rā-hē'drāl), *a.*

tet'ral'o-gy (tět-räl'ō-jī), *n.; pl.* -GIES (-jiz). A series of four connected dramas, operas, etc.

tet-ram'e-ter (tět-rām'ē-tēr), *a.* In prosody, consisting of four measures. — *n.* A verse of four measures.

te'trarch (tē'trärk; tět'rärk), *n.* A governor of the fourth part of a province, as in the Roman empire; a subordinate prince or petty king. — **te'trarch-ate** (-kät), **tet'rarch-y** (tět'rär-kī), *n.*

tet'ra-stich (tět'rā-stīk; tět-räs'tīk), *n.* A stanza, epigram, or poem, of four verses or lines.

tet'ra-style (tět'rā-stīl), *a.* Having, or consisting of, four columns. — *n.* A tetrastyle building.

tet'ter (tět'ēr), *n.* Any of various vesicular skin diseases, as ringworm, eczema, and herpes.

Teu'ton (tū'tōn), *n.* A member of the Teutonic race; esp., a person of German, Scandinavian, or Dutch nationality.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tōn'ik), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the tall blond race characteristic of northern Europe, and including the Goths, Franks, Vandals, Angles, Saxons, Danes, and Norwegians; of or designating the family of languages including the Scandinavian, Gothic, and the High and Low German tongues. — *n.* The Teutonic languages, collectively.

tex'as (tēk'sās), *n.* A structure on the hurricane deck of a steamer, containing the pilot house, officers' cabins, etc. *Western U. S.*

text (tēkst), *n.* The original words of an author; a passage of Scripture, esp. one chosen as the subject of a sermon, or in proof of a doctrine; topic; theme; the main body of matter on a printed or written page, as distinguished from notes, etc.; letterpress, as distinguished from illustrations and margins.

text'book' (-bōōk'), *n.* A manual of instruction.

tex'tile (tēks'tīl), *a.* Of or pert. to weaving; woven or capable of being woven. — *n.* A woven fabric; a material for weaving.

tex'tu-al (-tū-äl), *a.* Of, pert. to, contained in, or based on, the text, as of the Scriptures; verbal or literal.

tex'ture (-tūr), *n.* Characteristic disposition of interwoven threads, filaments, etc.; minute structure, as of a mineral.

tha'ler (tä'lēr), *n. sing. & pl.* Also **ta'ler**. A German silver coin worth three marks (71.4 cents).

thal'li-um (thäl'ti-üm), *n.* A rare metal of the aluminium group, resembling lead in physical properties (Symbol, *Tl*).

thal'loid (-oid), *a.* Pert. to, resembling, or consisting of, a thallus.

thal'lo-phyte (thäl'ō-fīt), *n.* Any of a phylum of plants (*Thallophyta*) including the algae, fungi, and lichens.

thal'lus (-ūs), *n.; L. pl.* -LI (-lī). The simple vegetative plant body characteristic of the algae, fungi, and lichens.

than (thän), *conj.* A particle indicating the second member of a comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs expressing comparison or diversity, as *more, better, other*, etc.

than'a-top'sis (thän'ā-tōp'sis), *n.* A view of death; a meditation on death.

thane (thän), *n.* Among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, one of a class of free attendants on a lord, answering to the knight and baron of later times.

thank (thänk), *n.* An expression of gratitude; — now only in *pl.* — *v. t.* To express gratitude to (one) for a favor or kindness.

thank'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful; expressive of thanks. — **thank'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thank'ful-ness**, *n.*

thank'less, *a.* Not acknowledging favors; ungrateful; not obtaining or deserving thanks.

thanks'giv'ing (thänk'sgīv'ing; thänk's-gīv'ing), *n.* Act of rendering thanks; a formula expressing gratitude, esp. for divine mercies; a public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercies; a day set apart for making this; specif. [*cap.*] Thanksgiving Day.

Thanks'giv'ing Day (thänk'sgīv'ing). In the U. S., the last Thursday of November, set apart each year for thanksgiving.

that (thät), *pron. & a.* A pronominal word, in general referring to what has been mentioned or is otherwise assumed to be in mind. It is used: (1) As a demonstrative pronoun (*pl.* THOSE). (2) As an adjective (*pl.* THOSE), with the same demonstrative force as the pronoun. (3) As a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, either *sing.* or *pl.* Present usage generally favors *who* or

äle, senäte, căre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

which when the relative clause conveys a qualification or statement that is simply additional or parenthetical, and *that* when it is definitely restrictive. — *conj.* *That* is generally used to introduce a clause employed as object, subject, or predicate nominative of a verb, or to introduce a purpose, consequence, result, or effect, or a clause denoting time. — *adv.* To such a degree; so. *Archaic or Collog.*

thatch (thăch), *n.* A covering material, of straw, rushes, reeds, or leaves, for a roof; a covering of such material. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with thatch.

thau'ma-tur'gy (thô'mă-tûr'jĭ), *n.* Wonder working; magic. — **thau'ma-tur'gic** (-tûr'jĭk), *a.*

thaw (thô), *v. i.* To melt, dissolve, or become fluid or semifluid; have its frozen liquid contents melted (as, the pipe *thawed*); become so warm as to melt ice and snow (used of the weather, with *it* as subject); be freed from coldness or reserve; grow gentle or genial. — *v. t.* To cause to thaw. — *n.* Act, process, or period of thawing; state of growing less cold or reserved.

the (thē, *when emphatic or alone*; thê or thĭ, *unaccented before a vowel, as in "the egg";* thē, *unaccented before a consonant, as in "the man"*), *definite article.* A demonstrative word used esp. before a noun to particularize its meaning. Thus, *the man* indicates a particular man, as *disting. from a man* (that is, some or any man) and from the generic *man*. — *adv.* By that; by how much; by so much; on that account; — used before comparatives.

the'ar-chy (thē'ăr-kĭ), *n.; pl. -CHIES* (-kĭz). Government by God; divine sovereignty; a theocracy; a body or system of divine rulers.

the'a-ter, the'a-tre (thē'ă-tēr), *n.* A building for dramatic performances or spectacles; a place where events, esp. of importance, are enacted; the drama.

the-at'ri-cal (thē-ăt'ri-kăl), *a.* Also **the-at'ric** (-rik), *a.* Of or pert. to a theater or scenic or dramatic representations; histrionic; artificial; affected. — **the-at'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

the-at'ri-cals (-kălz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performance or performances, esp. when produced by amateurs.

The'ban (thē'băn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Thebes, esp. ancient Thebes in upper Egypt or Thebes the chief city of ancient Boeotia. — *n.* One of the people of Thebes.

the'ca (-kă), *n.; L. pl. THECÆ* (-sē). A sac, capsule, or spore case.

thee (thē), *pers. pron.* The objective (dative or accusative) case of *thou*.

theft (thĕft), *n.* Act of stealing; the felonious taking of personal property.

the'ine (thē'in; -ēn), *n.* Caffeine.

their (thâr), *pron. & a.* Of or belonging to them; — used as possessive case of *they*, or as a possessive adj.

theirs (thârz), *pron.* The form of the possessive *their* used when the governing noun does not follow.

the'ism (thē'iz'm), *n.* Belief in a god or gods; esp.: (1) Monotheism. (2) Belief in the existence of one God, transcending, yet immanent in, the universe. — **the'ist, n.** — **the-is'tic** (thē-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*

them (thĕm), *pers. pron.* The objective (dative or accusative) case of *they*.

theme (thĕm), *n.* A subject or topic of discourse; a brief dissertation or essay; esp., a school composition; a noun or verb not modified by inflections; a stem; a melodic subject.

them-selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *they, them*; — *pl. of himself, herself, and itself.*

then (thĕn), *adv.* At that time; soon afterward, or immediately; next; at another time; later; again. — **by then**, by that time. — *a.* Then being. — *conj.* In that case; therefore; for this reason.

thence (thĕns), *adv.* From that place; from that time; for that reason; therefore; elsewhere; absent.

thence'forth' (thĕns'fôrth'; thĕns'fôrth), *adv.* From that time forward.

thence'for'ward (thĕns'fôr'wĕrd), *adv.* Onward from that place or *esp., time.*

the-oc'ra-cy (thē-ôk'ră-sĭ), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-sĭz). Government of a state by immediate direction of God; political rule by priests as representing God; a state so governed. — **the'o-crat'ic** (thē-ôkrăt'ĭk), *a.*

the-od'o-lite (thē-ôd'ô-lĭt), *n.* A surveying instrument for measuring angles.

the-og'o-ny (thē-ôg'ô-nĭ), *n.; pl. -NIES* (-nĭz). The generation or genealogy of the gods; also, a poem treating of this.

the'o-lo-gi-an (thē-ô-lô'jĭ-ăn), *n.* A person well versed in theology, esp. Christian theology.

the'o-log'i-cal (-lôj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Of or pert. to theology; having reference to the revealed nature and will of God.

the'o-logue (thē-ô-lôg), *n.* A student in a theological seminary. *Collog.*

the-ol'o-gy (thē-ôl'ô-jĭ), *n.; pl. -GIES* (-jĭz). Science of God or of religion; divinity.

the-or'bo (thē-ôr'bô), *n.; pl. -BOS* (-bôz).

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair: go; sing, ingk; thĕn, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

An obsolete musical instrument like a large lute, but having two necks.

the'o-rem (thē'ō-rēm), *n.* That which is considered and established as a principle or law; a general statement in mathematics capable of being proved.

the'o-ret'i-cal (-rēt'ī-kāl), **the'o-ret'ic** (-ik), *a.* Pert. to theory; depending on, or confined to, theory or speculation; speculative; not practical. — **the'o-ret'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

the'o-rize (thē'ō-riz), *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; speculate. — **the'o-rist** (-rist), *n.*

the'o-ry (-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). Contemplation; speculation; the general or abstract principles of any body of facts; a general principle offered to explain phenomena. — **Syn.** Hypothesis, theory.

the-os'o-phism (thē-ōs'ō-fiz'm), *n.* Belief in theosophy.

the-os'o-phist (thē-ōs'ō-fist), *n.* An adherent of theosophy.

the-os'o-phy (-fī), *n.*; *pl.* -PHIES (-fīz). The doctrines and beliefs of a modern school or sect following, in the main, theories of Buddhism and Brahmanism, esp. in teaching a pantheistic evolution and the doctrine of metempsychosis. — **the'o-soph'ic** (thē'ō-sōf'ik), **the'o-soph'i-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ther'a-peu'tic (thēr'ā-pū'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the healing art or to the discovery and application of remedies for diseases; curative.

ther'a-peu'tics (-tiks), *n.* The science of the discovery and application of remedies for diseases.

ther'a-py (thēr'ā-pī), *n.* Therapeutics.

there (thār), *adv.* In or at that place; into or to that place; thither; at that point, stage, etc.; in that matter, relation, etc.; in that respect. — *interj.* An exclamation;—as, *there!* see what he has done.

there'a-bout' (thār'ā-bout'), *or, now more often, there'a-bouts'* (-bouts'), *adv.* Near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly.

there-aft'er (thār'āf'tēr), *adv.* After that; afterward; according to that; accordingly.

there-at' (thār'āt'), *adv.* At that place; there; at that occurrence or event; on that account.

there-by' (-bī'), *adv.* By that; by that means; connected with that; thereabouts; near by; *Archaic*, by it (as, *to go thereby*); in possession of it.

there-for' (thār-fōr'), *adv.* For that or this; for it.

there'fore (thār'fōr; thūr'-), *adv. &*

conj. For that or this reason; on that account; consequently. — **Syn.** Wherefore, consequently, accordingly, so, then.

there-from' (thār-frōm'), *adv.* From this or that.

there-in' (-in'), *adv.* In or into that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular or respect.

there-of' (-ōv'; -ōf'), *adv.* Of that, this, or it; from that or this cause or particular; therefrom.

there-on' (-ōn'), *adv.* On that or this.

there-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* To that or this.

there-un'der (thār-ūn'dēr), *adv.* Under that or this.

there-un-to' (thār-ūn-tōō'), *adv.* There-to.

there-up-on' (-ū-pōn'), *adv.* Thereon; therefore; at once; without delay.

there-with' (thār-with'; -with'), *adv.* With that or this; at the same time; thereupon.

there-with-al' (thār-with-ōl'), *adv.* Over and above; besides; with that or this; therewith.

ther'mal (thūr'māl), *a.* Also **ther'mic** (-mīk). Of or pert. to heat; warm; hot.

ther'mo- (thūr'mō-). Combining form denoting *heat, hot, warm*, as in thermodynamics.

ther mo-dy-nam'ics (thūr mō-dī-nām'iks; -dī-), *n.* Science of the mechanical action or relations of heat.

ther'mo-graph (thūr'mō-grāf), *n.* A self-registering thermometer.

ther-mom'e-ter (thēr-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* Any device for measuring relative temperature, commonly by means of the expansion or contraction of mercury or alcohol as indicated by its rise and fall within a capillary tube. ¶ To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$; to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32°.

ther'mo-met'ric (thūr'mō-mēt'rik), **ther'mo-met'ri-cal** (-mēt'ri-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a thermometer.

ther'mo-pile (thūr'mō-pīl), *n.* An electrical apparatus used for measuring slight differences of temperature.

ther'mo-scope (-skōp), *n.* An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without accurate measurement in degrees.

ther'mo-si'phon (-sī'fōn), *n.* An arrangement of siphon tubes for assisting circulation caused in a liquid by differences of temperature.

ther'mo-stat (thūr'mō-stāt), *n.* An automatic device to regulate temperature,

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

as by operating the dampers of a furnace.

ther-mot'ro-pism (thēr-mōt'rō-plz'm), *n.* The tendency of certain growing plant organs to respond by curvatures to the stimulus of heat.

the-sau'rus (thē-sō'rūs), *n.*; *L. pl.* THE-SAURI (-rī). A treasury or storehouse; a repository, esp. of words, as a dictionary.

these (thēz), *pron.* Plural of *this*.

the'sis (thē'sis), *n.*; *pl.* THESES (-sēz). A proposition; specif., a position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain by argument; an essay or dissertation, esp. by a candidate for a diploma or degree; in prosody, the accented part of a foot.

Thes'pi-an (thēs'pī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Thespis, reputed founder of Greek drama; hence, relating to the drama; dramatic. — *n.* An actor. *Jocose.*

Thes'sa-lo'ni-an (thēs'ā-lō'nī-ān), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica; *pl.*, either of two books of the New Testament, called **First** and **Second Thessalonians**.

the'ur-gy (thē'ūr-jī), *n.* A divine work; a miracle; magic, esp. that which resorts to spirits and demons for assistance. — **the-ur'gic** (thē'ūr'jīk), *a.*

thew (thū), *n.* A muscle or a sinew (usually in *pl.*); hence, *pl.*, muscular power; strength; resolution.

they (thā), *pers. pron. pl.*; *poss.* THEIRS (thārs); *obj.* THEM (thēm). The plural of *he, she, or it*.

thick (thīk), *a.* Of relatively great depth or extension from one surface to its opposite; not thin or slender; measuring in the third dimension (length and breadth being the other two); closely or compactly set; dense; numerous; abundant; having relatively great density or consistency; inspissated; turbid; muddy; foggy; dull; stupid; dense; indistinct; inarticulate; muffled; of sounds, dull; abundantly supplied; filled; *Colloq.*, intimate; familiar. — **Syn.** Close, solid; gross, coarse. — *n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest. — *adv.* Thickly.

thick'en (thīk'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become thick.

thick'en-ing, *n.* Act of making or becoming thick; something used to thicken (a liquid or the like); a thickened part or place.

thick'et (thīk'ēt), *n.* A dense growth of shrubbery; a thick grove or coppice.

thick'set (thīk'sēt'), *a.* Closely placed; stout and short; set or studded thickly.

— *n.* A close or thick hedge; a dense growth of underwood.

thick'-skinned' (-skīnd'), *a.* Having a thick skin; pachydermatous; not sensitive; callous.

thief (thēf), *n.*; *pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). One who steals, esp. stealthily; one who commits theft.

thieve (thēv), *v. t. & i.* To steal; practice theft.

thiev'er-y (thēv'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Act or practice of stealing; theft.

thiev'ish, *a.* Given to stealing; like a thief; stealthy; sly.

thigh (thī), *n.* The segment of the leg or hind limb between knee and trunk.

thill (thīl), *n.* Either of the two shafts between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle.

thim'ble (thīm'b'l), *n.* A kind of cap, or sometimes a broad ring, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle; a grooved ring of thin metal to fit within a ring of rope to protect it from chafing.

thim'ble-rig' (-rīg'), *n.* A gambler's sleight-of-hand game played with three small cups and a small ball or pea. — *v. t.* To swindle by the thimblery; cheat by any trick.

thin (thīn), *a.* Of relatively little depth; not thick; of small diameter; slender; fine; of little density; rare; rarefied; not close, crowded, or abundant; scanty; transparent; flimsy; slight; wanting substance, strength, or richness; high-pitched, or shrill, and feeble; slim; slender. — **Syn.** Lean, spare, lank, gaunt, haggard. — *adv.* Thinly. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become thin or thinner.

thine (thīn), *pron. & a.* Of or pertaining to thee. See **THY**. *Thine* is now superseded in ordinary discourse by *your*.

thing (thīng), *n.* Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; any inanimate object or material; an act or event; a creature; some existence or object of thought not known or specifically designated; a something; *pl.*, personal belongings, furniture, baggage or apparel; a particular; item; bit.

think (thīnk), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* THOUGHT (thōt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THINK'ING. To exercise the faculty of judgment, conception, or inference; bring anything before the mind; reflect; ponder; meditate; purpose; intend; form or have an opinion or feeling. — **Syn.** Cogitate, contemplate, muse, imagine, suppose, believe. — *v. t.* To think of; conceive; imagine; believe; consider; esteem. — **think'er**, *n.* — **think'ing**, *a. & n.*

ūrn, ūp, circās, menü; fōöd, fōöt, out, oil chair, go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet zh=z in azure.

thin'ly, *adv.*, **thin'ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.
thin'-skinned' (thín'skínd'), *a.* Having a thin skin; sensitive.
third (thûrd), *a.* Next in order after the second; constituting one of three equal parts into which a (whole) thing is divided. — *n.* Quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts; in music, an interval of three diatonic degrees; a tone at this interval; the combination of two tones a third apart.
thirst (thûrst), *n.* A sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, with a craving for liquids, or the condition producing it; eager desire after anything; a craving or longing. — *v. i.* To feel thirst.
thirst'y (thûrs'tl), *a.*; **THIRST'-ER** (-tî-êr), *-I-EST*. Feeling thirst; deficient in moisture; parched; dry. — **thirst'i-ly** (-tî-lî), *adv.* — **thirst'i-ness**, *n.*
thir'teen' (thûr'tên'; thûr'tên'), *a.* Ten and three; — a cardinal numeral. — **thir'teenth'** (thûr'tênth'; thûr'tênth'), *a. & n.*
thir'ty (-tî), *a.* Being three times ten; a cardinal numeral. — **thir'ti-eth** (thûr'tî-êth), *a. & n.*
this (thîs), *pron. & a.; pl. THESE* (thêz). A demonstrative word, referring to what is present or near or has just been mentioned.
this'tle (thîs'tl), *n.* Any of various prickly plants of the aster family; also (with qualifying word), any of numerous other prickly plants.
thith'er (thîth'êr), *adv.* To that place; to that point, end, or result. — *a.* Farther.
thith'er-ward (-wêrd), **thith'er-wards** (-wêrdz), *adv.* Toward that place; in that direction.
tho (thô), *conj.* An abbreviated or simplified form of **THOUGH**.
thole (thôl), *n.* A pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for an oar.
thong (thông), *n.* A strip of leather.
tho-rac'ic (thô-râs'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thorax.
tho'rax (thô'râks), *n. Anat.* The part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, etc.; in insects, the middle of the three chief divisions of the body.
tho'ri-a (-rî-â), *n.* Thorium oxide, a white earthy substance used in incandescent gas mantles.
tho'ri-um (-ûm), *n.* A comparatively rare metallic element (Symbol, Th).
thorn (thôrn), *n.* A sharp process or excrescence, as on a plant; a spine; a short,

sharp-pointed, and leafless branch, as of the hawthorn; a source of distress; any thorn-bearing shrub or small tree.
thorn apple. Any of a certain genus (*Datura*) of plants of the nightshade family; esp., the Jimson weed.
thorn'y (thôrn'î), *a.*; **THORN'-ER** (-êr), *-I-EST*. Full of thorns; spiny; full of trials, difficulties, etc.; like a thorn; vexatious; harassing.
thor'ough (thûr'ô), *a.* Thoroughgoing; fully executed; complete.
thor'ough bass' (bâs'). In music, representation of chords by figures under the bass; loosely, harmonic composition.
thor'ough-brace', *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage and attached to, or serving as, a spring.
thor'ough-bred' (-brêd'), *a.* Bred from the best blood through a long line; pure-blooded (said of animals); having the characteristics of such breeding; thoroughgoing; complete. — *n.* A thoroughbred animal.
thor'ough-fare' (thûr'ô-fâr'), *n.* A place or way for passing or travel; a passage through; a public road or street open at both ends.
thor'ough-go'ing (-gô'ing), *a.* Thorough; unqualified; extreme.
thor'ough-ly, *adv.*, **thor'ough-ness**, *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**.
thor'ough-paced' (-pâst'), *a.* Thoroughly trained in all paces, as a horse; out-and-out; thoroughgoing.
those (thôz), *pron. Pl. of that.* See **THAT**.
thou (thou), *pron.; sing.; nom. THOU; poss. THY* (thî) *or* *THINE* (thîn); *obj. THEE* (thê); *pl.; nom. YOU* (yôo); *poss. YOUR* (yôor) *or* *YOURS* (yôorz); *obj. YOU*. The personal pronoun of the 2d person singular, in the nominative case; the subject pronoun denoting the person addressed. It is used chiefly in solemn or poetical style.
though (thô), *conj.* Granting or supposing that; notwithstanding that; albeit; in case that; if (usually preceded by *as*); in spite of that; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet. — *adv.* However; for all that.
thought (thôt), *n.* Act or state of thinking; reflection; cogitation; solicitude; concern; meditation; understanding; intellect; an idea or concept; a judgment; an imagining, fancy, opinion, disposition, or intention; the mental as distinguished from the material; consciousness; a little; trifle. — **Syn.** Idea, conception, imagination, conceit, notion, consideration; contemplation, deliberation.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ûse, ûnite,

thought, *pret.* & *p. p.* OF THINK.

thought'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Full of thought; contemplative; characterized by, or concerned with, thought; attentive; careful; heedful; mindful of others; kind. — **Syn.** Pensive, considerate. — **thought'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **thought'ful-ness**, *n.*

thought'less, *a.* Destitute of thoughts; careless; heedless.

thou'sand (thou'zând), *n.* The number of ten hundred; indefinitely, a great number; a symbol for one thousand units, as 1,000 or M. — *a.* Consisting of ten hundred; indefinitely great in number. — **-sandth** (-zândth), *a.* & *n.*

thrall (thrôl), *n.* A slave; bondman; one in moral or mental bondage; slavery; bondage; servitude. — **thrall'dom**, **thral'dom** (-dŭm), *n.*

thrash (thrăsh), **thresh** (thrêsh), *v. t.* To beat; flog; drub; beat out grain from, as wheat stalks; beat off, as kernels of grain. — *v. i.* To thresh grain or the like; move violently; toss about.

thrash'er, **thresh'er**, *n.* One that thrashes; a large shark said to drive together or kill with its great tail the small fish on which it feeds; any of numerous long-tailed thrushlike birds.

thread (thrêd), *n.* A small twist of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out; a compound cord; a filament, as of a flower; a fine line; the projecting helical rib of a screw; something running through the entire course of a thing and serving to connect its parts, as a line of thought; short for **thread of life**, the course of individual existence, esp. as fabled to be spun and cut by the Fates. — *v. t.* To pass a thread through the eye of; put on a thread; string, as beads; pass through (a narrow or intricate way); make (one's way), esp. carefully, through obstacles.

thread'bare (-bâr'), *a.* Worn to the thread; having the nap worn off; worn out; trite; hackneyed; shabby.

threat (thrêt), *n.* Menace; threatening; denunciation of impending evil.

threat'en (thrêt'n), *v. t.* To utter threats against; give signs of the approach of (evil); portend; plan; purpose (an incorrect usage). — *v. i.* To use threats; have a threatening appearance. — **Syn.** Menace.

three (thrē), *a.* One more than two; — a cardinal numeral. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than two; three units or objects; a symbol for three units, as 3 or iii.

three'fold (-fôld'), *a.* Consisting of three; triple. — *adv.* Thrice; triply.

three'pence (thrip'êns; thrêp'-), *n.* The sum of three pence (about 6 cents, U. S.); a silver coin of this value.

three'pen-ny (thrip'ên-ĭ; thrêp'-), *a.* Costing or worth three pence; worth but little; poor; mean.

thren'o-dy (thrên'ô-dĭ), *n.; pl. -dies* (-diz). A song of lamentation; a dirge or funeral song.

thresh (thrêsh), *v. t. & i.* See THRASH.

thresh'old (thrêsh'ôld), *n.* The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies under a door; sill of a door; entrance; place or point of entering or beginning; outset.

threw (thrō), *pret.* OF THROW.

thrice (thris), *adv.* Three times; in a threefold manner or degree; repeatedly; fully.

thrift (thrift), *n.* Economical management; economy; frugality; vigorous growth, as of a plant; any of various tufted, scape-bearing plants having heads of pink or white flowers.

thrift'less, *a.* See -LESS.

thrift'y (thrift'tĭ), *a.*; **THRIFT'I-ER** (-tĭ-ēr); -EST. Given to or evincing thrift; provident; thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous; growing vigorously; thriving. — **Syn.** Sparing, economical, saving, frugal. — **thrift'ily**, *adv.* — **thrift'i-ness**, *n.*

thrill (thrĭl), *v. t.* To affect emotionally as if by something that pierces; pervade with feeling. — *v. i.* To pierce, as something sharp, an emotion, or experience; penetrate; feel a tingling or shivering sensation; move or act tremulously; vibrate; tremble. — *n.* A sensation as of being thrilled; tremulous excitement.

thrips (thrĭps), *n.* Any of numerous small insects most species of which feed on plant juices.

thrive (thrĭv), *v. i.; pret.* THROVE (thrōv) OR THRIVED (thrĭvd); *p. p.* THRIVED OR THRIV'EN (thrĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRIV'ING (thrĭv'ing). To prosper by thrift; be successful or flourishing; grow vigorously or luxuriantly; flourish.

throat (thrōt), *n.* The part of the neck in front of the vertebral column; passage through it; an entrance, passageway, constriction, or narrowed place.

throat'y (-ĭ), *a.* Guttural (of sounds).

throb (thrōb), *v. i.* To pulsate; vibrate. — **Syn.** Beat, palpitate. — *n.* A beat, or pulsation, as of the heart.

throe (thrō), *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony; a pang in childbirth.

throm-bo'sis (thrōm-bō'sis), *n.* The stoppage of a blood vessel through the formation of a clot within its walls.

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menû; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

throne (thrōn), *n.* A chair of state; a royal seat on a dais with a canopy, as of a prince, bishop, etc.; sovereign (sometimes episcopal) power and dignity; the one invested therewith. — *v. t. & i.* To enthrone; to sit on a throne.

throng (thrōng), *n.* An assembled multitude of persons; a crowd; a great number; host. — *v. i. & t.* To crowd together; fill; crowd.

throt'tle (thrōt'li), *n.* The throat or windpipe; short for *throttle valve*. — *v. t.* To compress the throat of; choke; strangle; obstruct the flow of, as of steam to an engine.

throttle valve. A valve to regulate supply, as of steam or gas to an engine.

through (thrō), *prep.* From end to end of, or from side to side of; into at one point and out of at another; to the end or conclusion of; during; by way of; by means or reason of; in consequence of; throughout; among or in the midst of. — *adv.* From one end or side to the other; throughout; from beginning to end; to the end; at an end; to the ultimate purpose. — *a.* Admitting free passage; going or extending from one place to another without change or interruption.

through-out' (thrō-out'), *prep.* Quite through; in every part of. — *adv.* In every part; everywhere.

throve (thrōv), *pret.* OF THRIVE.

throw (thrō), *v. t.; pret.* THREW (thrō); *p. p.* THROWN (thrōn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* THROW'ING. To twist filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread; fling, cast, or hurl; propel; impel; dash; cause to fall; cast down; divest one's self of; shed; put on hastily; don; bring forth; produce; bear. — **Syn.** Cast, fling, hurl, toss. — *v. i.* To cast, hurl, or fling. — *n.* A throwing; a cast; a cast of dice; a venture; risk; distance to which a missile is thrown; in mechanics, the stroke, or travel, of a crank, eccentric, or the like.

thrum (thrūm), *n.* One of the ends of weavers' warp threads; row of such threads on the loom when the web has been cut free; any soft, short threads, tufts, or fringes; loose, coarse yarn waste (chiefly in *pl.*). — *v. t.* To furnish with, or make of, thrums; tuft; fringe.

thrum, *v. i. & t.* To play (a stringed instrument) rudely, monotonously, or listlessly.

thrush (thrūsh), *n.* An ulcerous affection of the mouth, fauces, etc., common in babies; a suppurative affection of the feet in certain animals.

thrush, *n.* Any of many small or medium-sized passerine birds, typically plainly colored, but sometimes spotted below.

thrust (thrūst), *v. t. & i.; pret.* & *p. p.* THRUST; *p. pr. & vb. n.* THRUST'ING. To push or drive with force; impel; shove; stab; pierce. — *n.* A violent push or drive; a stab; pressure of one thing against another.

thud (thūd), *n.* A dull heavy sound; a thump. — *v. i. & t.* To move or strike with a thud.

thug (thūg), *n.* A member of a former religious fraternity of robbers and assassins in northern India [often *cap.*]; a ruffian; assassin.

Thule (thū'le), *n.* The northernmost part of the habitable world; — so called by the ancients; hence, any very distant, mysterious, or mythical region; as, *ultima Thule* (L., farthest Thule).

thu'li-um (-li-ūm), *n.* A rare metal resembling ytterbium (Symbol, *Tm*).

thumb (thūm), *n.* The first digit of the human hand, opposable to the other fingers; the part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb. — *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; soil or wear with the thumb.

thumb'screw' (thūm'skrō'), *n.* A screw designed to be turned by the thumb and forefinger; an old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb or thumbs by a screw.

Thum'mim (thūm'im), *n.* See URIM.

thump (thūmp), *n.* A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; heavy fall; sound made by such a blow or fall. — *v. t. & i.* To strike with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull or heavy sound; pound; of the heart, to beat heavily.

thun'der (thūn'dēr), *n.* The sound following a flash of lightning; any noise likened to thunder; a startling or impressive utterance of threat, denunciation, censure, etc. — *v. i.* To produce thunder; utter violent denunciation. — *v. t.* To emit or utter with a noise of or as of thunder; utter vehemently, as censure.

thun'der-bolt' (-bōlt'), *n.* A single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder; something suggestive of thunder in being sudden and awful, destructive, or startling.

thun'der-clap' (-klāp'), *n.* A crash of thunder.

thun'der-cloud' (-kloud'), *n.* A cloud charged with electricity and producing lightning and thunder.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

thun'der-ous (-ūs), *a.* Producing thunder; making a noise like thunder.

thun'der-show'er, -storm, etc., *n.* A shower, storm, etc., accompanied with lightning and thunder.

thun'der-strike' (-stri:k'), *v. t.* (for principal parts see **STRIKE**.) To astonish, or strike dumb;—usually in *p. p.*

thu'ri-ble (thū'ri-'bl'), *n.* A censor.

Thurs'day (thūrz'dā), *n.* The fifth day of the week.

thus (thūs), *adv.* In this or that manner; to this degree or extent; so far; so; consequently; hence.

thwack (thwāk), *v. t. & n.* Whack; bang.

thwart (thwōrt), *a.* Transverse; oblique; perverse; stubborn. — *adv.* Athwart.

— *n.* A rower's seat extending across a boat. — *v. t.* To oppose or baffle, as a purpose; contravene; frustrate or defeat.

thy (thī), *pron. & a.* Of or belonging to thee;—used attributively.

thyme (tīm), *n.* A pungent aromatic plant of the mint family, used in seasoning.

thy'mus (thī'mūs), *n., or thymus gland or body.* A ductless gland present in most vertebrates. In lambs and calves it is one of the glands called *sweetbread*. In man it lies in the lower part of the throat, and disappears or becomes rudimentary in the adult.

thy'roid (-roid), *a.* Lit., shield-shaped;—used only in *Anat.* terms; as: **thyroid gland or body**, a large ductless gland below the pharynx.

thyr'sus (thūr'sūs), *n.; pl. -sī (-sī).* A staff entwined with ivy and surmounted by a pine cone or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries. It is an attribute of Bacchus, the satyrs, etc.

thy-self' (thī-sēl'), *pron.* An emphasized form for *thou* or *thee*.

ti-a'ra (tī-ā'rā; tē-ā'rā), *n.* A form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians; the Pope's triple crown; a crownlike head ornament; a frontlet or coronet.

Ti-bet'an (tī-bēt'an; tīb'ēt-), *a.* Of or pert. to Tibet or the Tibetans. — *n.* A member of the native Mongolian race of Tibet; the language of the Tibetans.

tib'i-a (tīb'i-ā), *n.; pl. -iæ (-ē).* The inner of the two bones of the leg or hind limb between knee and ankle. — **tib'i-al** (-āl), *a.*

tic (tik), *n.* A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face; twitching.

tic' dou'lou-reux' (dōō'lōō-rōō'; *F.* dōō'lōō-rū'). Neuralgia in the face.

tick (tik), *n.* Credit; trust; a credit account; as, to buy on *tick*. *Colloq.*

tick, *n.* The case of a bed, mattress, etc., containing the filling; ticking.

tick, *n.* Any of numerous arachnids which attach themselves to man and animals and suck their blood; any of certain parasitic insects.

tick, *v. i.* To make a small, repeated noise, as a watch does. — *v. t.* To mark, note, or check, by ticks; score. — *n.* A light, esp. repeated, sound of tapping; any small mark to direct attention to something, or to serve as a check.

tick'er, *n.* One that ticks; a telegraphic receiving instrument that automatically prints off news on a "tape."

tick'et (-ēt), *n.* A small piece of cardboard, or the like, serving as a notice, certificate, or token, esp. of a right, as of admission, of conveyance, etc.; a list of candidates, esp. of one party only, to be voted for; ballot. — *v. t.* To distinguish by or as by a ticket; furnish with a ticket.

tick'ing (tik'ing), *n.* A linen or cotton fabric of which bedticks are made.

tick'le (tik'll), *v. t.; TICK'LED (-'ld); **TICK'LING** (-ling). To touch lightly so as to produce a peculiar thrilling sensation, commonly causing laughter and a kind of spasm; please; gratify; amuse. — *v. i.* To feel or to excite a sense of being tickled. — *n.* Act of tickling; a light touch on a sensitive part.*

tick'lish (-lish), *a.* Sensitive to tickling; insecure; unstable; critical or dubious.

tick'seed' (-sēd'), *n.* Coreopsis; tick trefoil.

tick trefoil. Any of certain fabaceous plants whose leaves and pods have hooked hairs by which they adhere to objects.

tid'al (tid'āl), *a.* Pert. to, caused by, or having, tides.

tide (tid), *n.* Time (in comp., as *Easter-tide*); fit or opportune time (in "*time and tide*"); the alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean and bodies of water connected with the ocean, occurring twice in each lunar day; a stream; current; flood; tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events. — *v. t.* To cause to float with the tide; carry or help along as by a tide (in *to tide over*).

tide'wa'ter (-wō'tēr), *n.* Water affected by the tide; broadly, the seaboard.

ti'di-ly (tī'dī-lī), *adv., ti'di-ness*, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; **TIDY**.

ti'dings (tī'dingz), *n. pl.* News; intelligence.

ti'dy (tī'dī), *a.; -DI-ER* (-dī-ēr); -DI-EST. Orderly; neat; *Colloq.*, considerable in size, amount, etc. — *v. t. & i.; -DIED*

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in Gr. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

(tí'díd); -DY-ING. To make tidy. — *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-díz). A partial covering to protect the back of a chair, etc.

tie (tí), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* TIED (tíd); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TY'ING (tí'ing). To fasten by drawing through or around, and knotting; a cord, lace, or the like; form a knot in; knot; fasten by or as by knotting; form (a knot); interlace; knit; join firmly; connect; hold or oblige; restrict; unite, as musical notes, by a tie; make or have an equal score with, in a contest. — *v. i.* To make a tie. — *n.*; *pl.* TIES (tíz). A knot; a fastening; a knot of ribbon, hair, or the like, used as a fastening or ornament; short for *necktie*; a bond; an obligation, moral or legal; a beam, post, or rod to hold parts together; a curved line joining two notes of the same pitch, to denote a single tone of the time value of the two; an equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; equality in a contest; *pl.*, low shoes fastened with lacings.

tie'beam' (tí'bēm'), *n.*, or **tie beam**. A beam, acting as a tie.

tier (tēr), *n.* A row or rank.

tierce (tērs), *n.* A cask larger than a barrel and smaller than a hogshead; a liquid measure of 42 wine gallons; a set of three; a position in fencing.

tiff (tif), *n.* A fit of anger or peevishness; petty quarrel. — *v. i.* To be in a tiff.

tif'fa-ny (tif'á-ní), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-níz). A kind of very thin muslin gauze.

tif'fin (-ín), *n.* Luncheon, esp. at mid-day. *India*.

tig'er (tí'gēr), *n.* A large Asiatic carnivore of the cat family, of a tawny color transversely striped with black; a groom in livery; *Colloq.*, an additional cheer at the end of a round of cheering.

ti'ger-ish, *a.* Of or like a tiger; fierce; bloodthirsty.

tiger lily. A lily with nodding orange-colored flowers spotted with black.

tight (tit), *a.* Firmly held together; compact; firm; impervious; not leaky; trim; neat; tidy; fitting close, usually too close; *Colloq.*, stingy; taut; tense; scarce; dear; stringent; *Slang*, intoxicated; tipsy.

tight'en (tit'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become tight or tighter.

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Garments fitting close to the skin, usually for the lower part of the body and the legs.

ti'gress (tí'grēs), *n.* A female tiger.

ti'grish (tí'grish), *a.* Tigerish.

tike (tik), *n.* A dog; cur; *Colloq.*, a mischievous, annoying child (chiefly playful).

til'bu-ry (tíl'bēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-íz). A kind of gig, or two-wheeled carriage, without a top.

til'de (tíl'dē; *Sp.* tēl'dā), *n.* A certain diacritical mark as in Spanish cañon, etc.

tile (tíl), *n.* A plate, or thin piece, of baked clay, stone, etc., for roofing, floors, drains, ornamental work, etc.; tiles collectively; tiling; *Colloq.*, a stiff hat, esp. a silk hat. — *v. t.* To cover with or as with tiles; protect (a Masonic lodge) from intrusion; bind to secrecy.

til'er (tíl'ēr), *n.* Maker or layer of tiles; a tile kiln; doorkeeper in a Masonic lodge.

til'ing (tíl'ing), *n.* Tiles collectively.

till (tíl), *n.* Unstratified glacial drift.

till, *n.* A drawer; now, specif., a money drawer in a shop.

till, *prep.* & *conj.* Until.

till, *v. t.* To plow and prepare for seed, and to sow, dress, raise crops from, etc.; cultivate. — *v. i.* To do tilling; cultivate soil.

till'a-ble (-á-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

till'age (-áj), *n.* The operation or art of tilling land.

till'er (-ēr), *n.* One who tills.

till'er, *n.* A sprout; shoot; sucker.

till'er, *n.* A lever for turning a rudder.

tilt (tílt), *n.* A canopy; awning; esp., a tent; specif., a cloth covering of a cart, boat, stall, etc. — *v. t.* To provide with a tilt.

tilt, *v. i.* To lean; fall partly over; tip; ride or charge, and thrust with a lance; fight; contend. — *v. t.* To slope; incline; tip; point or thrust, as a lance; forge with a tilt hammer. — *n.* Slope; a military exercise on horseback in which the combatants tilt with lances, spears, or the like. — **tilt'er**, *n.*

tilth (tílt), *n.* Tillage; cultivation; land tilled.

tilt hammer. A hammer consisting of a head at one end of a heavy lever, lifted by power and let drop.

tim'ber (tím'bēr), *n.* Wood suitable for use in building, carpentry, etc.; a dressed piece of wood, esp. one of comparatively large size. — *v. t.* To furnish with timber.

tim'bre (tím'bēr; *F.* tǎn'br'), *n.* The quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments.

tim'brel (tím'brēl), *n.* A small hand drum or tambourine.

time (tím), *n.* That in which events are distinguished with reference to before and after, beginning and end; the measurable aspect of duration; a particular point, period, or part of duration; a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofá; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

period in history; age; era (often in *pl.*); duration of one's life; the present life; period of gestation; hour of parturition; *Colloq.*, period of apprenticeship, etc., or a term of imprisonment; a fixed or inevitable point of time, esp. that for departure or death; way of reckoning, the lapse or progress of time (as, standard *time*); repetition (often in *pl.*); in music, the grouping of the successive rhythmic beats or pulses into equal measures (thus: *duple*, or *two-part, time* has 2 or 4 time units to the measure, and is designated $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; *common time* is duple time or compound duple (*quadruple*, or *4-part, time*, esp. that designated $\frac{4}{4}$); duration of one or more notes or rests as to their metrical value. — *v. t.* To bring, begin, perform, or the like, at a particular season or time; regulate as to time; ascertain or record the time of. — *v. i.* To keep or beat time.

time'less, *a.* Having no beginning or end; interminable; of or relating to no particular time or date.

time'ly (tīm'li), *a.*; **-LI-ER** (-lī-ēr); **-LI-EST**. Seasonable; opportune. — *adv.* Early; soon; in good season; opportunely. — **time'li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

time'piece' (tīm'pēs'), *n.* A device to record time; a chronometer.

time'serv'ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or with the humors of those in power; temporizing. — **time'serv'ing**, *n.*

time'-ta'ble, *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, things are to take place.

tim'id (tīm'id), *a.* Wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; shy; fearful; retiring. — **ti-mid'i-ty** (tī-mīd'ī-tī), *n.*

tim'or-ous (tīm'ēr-ūs), *a.* Fearful of danger; timid; indicating, or caused by, timidity.

tim'o-thy (-ō-thī), *n.* A grass with long cylindrical spikes, grown for hay.

tin (tīn), *n.* A soft, lustrous white, crystalline metal, malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated; tin plate; a box, can, pan, or other vessel of tin plate. — *v. t.* To cover with tin or tin plate; pack in tins; can.

tin'a-mou (tīn'ā-mōō), *n.* Any of numerous, chiefly South American, birds resembling gallinaceous birds.

tin'cal (tīn'kāl; -kōl), *n.* Crude native borax, formerly imported from Tibet.

tine'ture (tīnk'tūr), *n.* Imbuing or impregnating color; tint; any metal, color, or fur used in armorial bearings; the finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent; a solu-

tion of medicinal substance in alcohol, usually diluted; a slight quality added to anything; tinge. — *v. t.* To tinge; imbue; impregnate.

tin'der (tīn'dēr), *n.* Something very inflammable, esp. for kindling fire from a spark.

tin (tīn), *n.* A tooth or spike, as of a fork; prong.

tin'e-a (tīn'ē-ā), *n.* Any of various skin diseases; esp., ringworm.

tin foil. Tin in thin sheet form.

ting (tīng), *n.* Sharp sound, as of a bell. — *v. t. & i.* To sound or ring sharply.

tinge (tīnj), *v. t.* To imbue slightly with a color; tint; imbue or impregnate with something different or foreign. — **Syn.** Color, dye, stain. — *n.* A tincture; color; hue; shade; flavor; touch.

tin'gle (tīn'g'l), *v. i.* To feel or cause a kind of thrilling, stinging, or pricking sensation. — *n.* A tingling sensation.

tink'er (tīnk'ēr), *n.* A mender of kettles, pans, etc.; one skilled in various kinds of small mechanical work; a botcher; bungler; act of tinkering. — *v. t.* To mend, esp. metal wares; mend unskillfully or temporarily. — *v. i.* To act as a tinker; work at anything, esp. in making repairs, in a bungling way.

tin'kle (tīn'k'l), *v. i.* To make or emit small, quick, sharp, metallic sounds; clink. — *v. t.* To cause to tinkle; affect or effect by tinkling. — *n.* Tinkling sound.

tin plate. Thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin.

tin'smith' (tīn'smith'), *n.* A worker in tin or tin plate.

tin'sel (tīn'sēl), *n.* A shining metallic or metal-coated material used, in thin sheets, strips, threads, etc., as a cheap decoration; something shining and gaudy; showy pretense; a gauzelike cloth interwoven with gold or silver. — *a.* Composed of or like tinsel; gaudy; specious. — *v. t.* To adorn with tinsel; make gaudy.

tint (tīnt), *n.* Any pale tinge; a light variety of a color (that is, one containing white); loosely, hue; shade. — *v. t.* To give a tint to; tinge.

tin'tin-nab'u-la'tion (tīn'tī-nāb'ū-lā'-shān), *n.* The ringing of bells.

tint-om'e-ter (tīn-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* Apparatus for the determination of colors by comparison with arbitrary standards.

tin'type' (tīn'tīp'), *n.* A ferrotype.

ti'ny (tī'nī), *a.*; **-NI-ER** (-nī-ēr); **-NI-EST**. Very small or diminutive; minute.

-tion (-shān). A suffix denoting: *State; action; result of an act.*

tip (tīp), *n.* The point or top part of

örn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thín; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

something; an end piece or part, as a cap, nozzle, or ferrule. — *v. t.* To form or place a tip upon; cover the tip, or end, of.

tip (tĭp), *v. t.* To strike lightly; tap; slant; tilt; cant; *Colloq.*, give a tip, or fee, to. — *v. i.* To fall on, or incline to, one side; tilt; give a tip, or fee. — *n.* A light touch or blow; tap; *Colloq.*, secret information, esp. as to the chances of a future event; a small gift or fee, esp. to a servant.

tip'pet (tĭp'ĕt), *n.* A scarf, muffler, or the like, to cover the neck, or neck and shoulders.

tip'ple (-l), *v. i.* To indulge in liquor habitually and often, but in small quantities. — *v. t.* To drink, as liquor, frequently or by sips; affect by tippling. — *n.* Liquor; drink. — **tip'pler**, *n.*

tip'staff (-stăf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stăvz'; -stăvz'), or -STAFFS (-stăfs'). A metal-tipped staff; also, a constable.

tip'ster (tĭp'stĕr), *n.* One who gives or sells tips, as for gambling on horse races. *Colloq.*

tip'sy (-sĭ), *a.*; -SI-ER (-sĭ-ĕr); -SI-EST. Rendered weak or foolish by liquor. — **Syn.** Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated, drunken. — **tip'si-ly**, *adv.* — **-si-ness**, *n.*

tip'toe (tĭp'tō'), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz'). The tip, or end, of a toe; the ends of the toes, collectively. — *a.* Being on tiptoe; exalted; cautious; stealthy. — *adv.* Expectantly; eagerly. — *v. i.* To go on tiptoe.

tip'top (-tōp'), *n.* The very top; highest degree; the best. — (tĭp'tōp'), *a.* Most excellent; first-rate. *Colloq.*

ti-rade' (tĭ-răd'; tĭ'răd), *n.* A long-drawn speech or declamatory passage, esp. one that is intemperate.

tire (tĭr), *n.* A hoop or band forming the tread of a wheel of a vehicle. — *v. t.* To furnish with a tire or tires.

tire, *v. i.* To become weary. — *v. t.* To decrease or wear out the strength, patience, or interest of; fatigue; exhaust.

tire'less (tĭr'lĕs), *a.* Untiring.

tire'some (tĭr'sŭm), *a.* Wearisome; tedious.

tis'sue (tĭsh'ŭ), *n.* A woven fabric; a fine transparent silk stuff; any light gauzy fabric; in biology, an aggregate of cells, together with the substance lying between them, forming one of the structural materials of a plant or animal; web; texture; a complicated or connected series.

tissue paper. A thin gauzelike paper.

tit (tĭt), *n.* A titmouse; also, any of various other small birds.

Ti'tan (tĭ'tăn), *n.* In Greek mythology, one of the primeval deities overthrown in war with the Olympian gods. — **Ti'tan-ess**, *n. fem.*

Ti-tan'ic (tĭ-tăn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to the Titans; [often *l. c.*] enormous; superhuman.

ti-ta'ni-um (tĭ-tă'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A metal isolated as a refractory iron-gray crystalline powder. (Symbol, *Ti*).

tit'bit' (tĭt'bit'), *n.* A delicate or tender piece of anything eatable; choice morsel.

tithe (tĭth), *n.* A tenth; small part; a tenth or small part of some specific thing paid as a voluntary contribution, a tax, etc. — *v. t.* To pay tithes on; give a tithe of; tax to the amount of a tenth.

tith'ing (tĭth'ing), *n.* A levying or taking tithes; a tithe.

tit'il-late (tĭt'ĭ-lă), *v. t. & i.* To tickle; excite pleasantly. — **tit'il-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.*

tit'i-vate (tĭt'ĭ-văt), *v. t. & i.* To dress or smarten up; spruce up. *Humorous.*

tit'lark' (-lărk'), *n.* A pipit.

ti'tle (tĭ'tl), *n.* The distinctive designation of a written or printed production, as a book, poem, chapter, legal document, statute, etc.; a descriptive name; epithet; a personal appellation of dignity or distinction; a claim or right; the union of all the elements which constitute ownership; that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession. — *v. t.* To call by a title; name; entitle.

ti'tled (tĭ'tld), *a.* Having a title, esp. of nobility; noble.

ti'tle-page, *n.* Page of a book containing the title.

tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE (-mĭs'). Any of numerous small oscine birds with, generally, gray, black, and white plumage.

ti'trate (tĭ'trăt; tĭt'răt), *v. t.* To subject, to titration.

ti-tra'tion (tĭ-tră'shŭn; tĭ-), *n.* A process of chemical analysis by adding standard solutions to substances till a certain effect is observed.

tit'ter (tĭt'ĕr), *v. i.* To laugh with restraint, or without much noise, as in affectation; giggle; snicker. — *n.* A restrained laugh; giggle.

tit'tle (tĭt'll), *n.* A diacritical mark or point over a letter or word, as in Hebrew and Arabic; a particle; minute part; jot.

tit'tle-tat'tle, *n.* Idle, trifling talk; gossip. — *v. i.* To talk idly; gossip.

tit'u-lar (tĭt'ŭ-lăr), *a.* Pert. to or having a title; arising from a title; existing in title or name only; nominal.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ăccănt, măkăr; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, sôft, cónnect; ăse, ănite,

tit'u-la-ry (tĭ-lă-rĭ), *a.* Consisting in a title; titular.

time'sis (t'mē'sis; mē'-), *n.* Separation of parts of a compound word by one or more words, as in *what place soever*.

to (tōō; *unemphatic*, tōō), *prep.* Primarily to denotes the relation of approach and arrival, making its governed word denote: that toward which there is movement, tendency, or position, with or without arrival, or a thing regarded as a terminal point or limit, or a result or end, in reference to continuance, action, etc.; or that to which something belongs, pertains, is added, etc. To is used with, or as the sign of, the infinitive mood.

toad (tōd), *n.* Any of many tailless, leaping amphibians, generally terrestrial.

toad/eat'er (-ēt'ēr), *n.* A fawning obsequious parasite; toady.

toad/fish' (-fish'), *n.* Any of certain marine fishes with a large thick head and a wide mouth.

toad/stool' (-stōōl'), *n.* Any of various fleshy fungi, esp. those having an umbrella-shaped cap; a mushroom, esp. (popularly) a poisonous one.

toad'y (tōd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* TOADIES (-īz). A sycophant. — *v. t. & i.*; TOAD'IED (-īd); TOAD'Y-ING. To fawn (upon) with sycophancy. — **toad'y-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

toast (tōst), *v. t. & i.* To dry and brown by the heat of a fire; warm thoroughly; drink to the health of or in honor of; drink toasts. — *n.* Sliced bread toasted; one whose health is drunk; anything in honor of which a company of persons drink; act of proposing, or of drinking in honor of, a toast.

toast/mas'ter (tōst'măs'tēr), *n.* At a banquet or the like, one who presides and announces the toasts.

to-bac'co (tō-băk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-ōz). A certain American plant of the nightshade family; its leaves as prepared and used for smoking or chewing, or as snuff.

to-bac'co-nist (-ō-nĭst), *n.* A dealer in tobacco.

to-bog'gan (-bōg'ăn), *n.* A kind of sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end. — *v. i.* To slide on, or as on, a toboggan.

to'by (tō'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bĭz). A small jug, pitcher, or mug, generally used for ale, shaped somewhat like a stout man, with a cocked hat forming the brim.

toc'sin (tōk'sin), *n.* An alarm bell, or its ringing; any warning signal.

to-day' (tōō-dă'), *adv.* On this day; at the present time; nowadays. — *n.* The present day; the present time or age.

tod'dle (tōd'ĭ), *v. i.* To walk with short tottering steps, as a child. — **tod'dler** (-lēr), *n.*

tod'dy (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-īz). The fresh or fermented sap of various East Indian palms; a mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

to-do' (tōō-dōō'), *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. *Colloq.*

toe (tō), *n.* A terminal member or digit of the foot; the fore part or end of the foot; any of various things suggestive of a toe. — *v. t.* To touch, reach, or drive with the toes.

tof'fee, tof'fy (tōf'ī), *n.* Taffy.

tog (tōg), *v. t. & i.* To put toggery or togs on; to dress, esp. with care (usually with out). *Slang.*

to'ga (tō'gā), *n.*; *pl.* E. -GAS (-gāz), L. -GÆ (-jē). The loose outer garment, commonly of undyed wool, worn in public by citizens of ancient Rome.

to-geth'er (tōō-gēth'ēr), *adv.* In company, conjunction, or concert; with each other; mutually; in or into union, junction, contact, or the like; consecutively.

tog'ger-y (tōg'ēr-ĭ), *n.* Clothes; dress. *Colloq.*

tog'gle (-ĭ), *n.* A pin or bolt fixed transversely in an eye of a rope or chain to be secured to a loop, bight, or ring; a toggle joint.

toggle joint. A device consisting of two bars jointed together end to end but not in line, so that when a force is applied tending to straighten the arrangement, the bars will exert an endwise pressure.

togs (tōgz), *n. pl.* Clothes; toggery. *Colloq.*

toil (toil), *n.* A net or snare to take prey. **toil**, *v. t. & i.* To exert strength with pain and fatigue; labor; go or travel with toil. — *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; a piece of toil; a labor. — **Syn.** Drudgery, exertion, task, travail, work.

toi'let (toi'lēt), *n.* A dressing table; act or process of dressing, including bathing, dressing the hair, etc.; attire; dress; also, a dress or costume; a gown.

toil'ful (toil'fōōl), *a.* Full of or involving toil; laborious; toilsome.

toil'some (toil'sŭm), *a.* Laborious; wearisome. — **toil'some-ly**, *adv.* — **toil'some-ness**, *n.*

To-kay' (tō-kā'), *n.* A sweet, whitish or purplish grape; a sweet topaz-colored wine.

to'ken (tō'k'n), *n.* Something given or shown as a symbol of authority, good faith, etc.; a memento; souvenir; a symbol; a distinguishing mark; trait; a piece of metal intended for currency

fŭn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĭnk; then, thĭn nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

and issued at a face value in excess of its real value; any piece of currency, as a paper note, similarly issued or current.

told (tôld), *pret. & p. p.* OF TELL.

To-le'do (tô-lê'dô), *n.* A sword or sword blade made at Toledo in Spain, noted for the fine temper of its swords.

tol'er-a-ble (tôl'êr-â-b'l), *a.* Endurable; supportable; moderately good; passable.

— **tol'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **-a-bly**, *adv.*
tol'er-ance (-âns), *n.* Quality or state of being tolerant; act of tolerating; allowed amount of variation from the standard, as in coinage.

tol'er-ant (tôl'êr-ânt), *a.* Inclined to tolerate; forbearing; capable of enduring the action of a drug, shock, or the like, esp. without injury.

tol'er-ate (-ât), *v. t.* To bear; endure; resist, esp. without injury, the action of, as a poison; suffer to be, or to be done, without hindrance; allow.

tol'er-a-tion (-â'shûn), *n.* Act of tolerating; recognition of the right of private judgment, esp. as to religious matters.

toll (tôl), *v. t.* To entice (game) to approach; cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; strike (the hour); ring a toll for; call, summon, or notify, by tolling. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as during funerals. — *n.* The sound of a tolling bell.

toll, *n.* A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, as of passing over a road or bridge; a compensation taken for services, as for conveyance. — **Syn.** Custom, duty, impost.

toll'bar' (-bâr'), *n.* A bar, gate, or the like to stop passengers where toll is taken.

toll'gate' (-gât'), *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

Tol'tec (tôl'têk), *n.* One of a cultured people who preceded the Aztecs in central Mexico.

to-lu' (tô-lôô'), *n.* A fragrant balsam got from a South American tree. It is a stomachic and expectorant.

tol'u-ene (tôl'û-ên), *n. Chem.* A light, mobile, colorless liquid hydrocarbon distilled from tolu balsam, coal tar, etc., and used in the manufacture of dye-stuffs, etc.

tom'a-hawk (tôm'â-hôk), *n.* The light war ax used by the North American Indians. — *v. t.* To cut, strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.

to-ma'to (tô-mâ'tô; -mă'tô), *n.; pl.*

-TOES (-tôz). Any of various plants of the nightshade family or their pulpy edible fruit.

tomb (tôôm), *n.* A grave, chamber, vault, or monument, for the body of a dead person. — *v. t.* To place in a tomb.

tom'boy' (tôm'boi'), *n.* A romping girl; hoyden.

tomb'stone' (tôôm'stôn'), *n.* Gravestone.

tom'cat' (tôm'kât'), *n.* A male cat.

tom'cod' (-kôd'), *n.* Any of several small fishes resembling the common codfish, except in size.

tone (tôm), *n.* A volume forming part of a larger work; any book; esp., a ponderous volume.

-tone (-tôm). Combining form denoting: *A part or section; a cutting instrument.*

to-men'tose (tô-mên'tôs; tô'mên-tôs'), *a.* Covered with long matted hairs.

tom'fool' (tôm'fôol'), *n.* A great fool; a trifle. *Colloq.* — **tom'fool'er-y**, *n.*

Tom'my At'kins (tôm'fât'kinz). Any white regular soldier of the British army; the British soldier.

to-mor'row (tôô-môr'ô), *adv.* On the morrow. — *n.* Day after the present.

tom'tit' (tôm'tit'), *n.* A titmouse.

tom'-tom' (tôm'tôm'), *n.* A kind of drum used in Oriental countries.

-tomy. Combining form used, chiefly in surgical terms, to signify a cutting, a section; as in cystotomy.

ton (tôn), *n.* [F.] Fashion; style.

ton (tûn), *n.* A large weight, reckoned as 2,240 pounds (**long ton**), 2,000 pounds (**short ton**), or 2204.6 pounds (**metric ton**); a unit of internal capacity for ships, 100 cubic feet (2.8307 cu. m.); a unit of displacement of ships, 35 cubic feet.

ton'al (tôn'dl), *a.* Of or pertaining to tone or tonality.

to-nal'i-ty (tô-năl'i-tî), *n.* Tonal quality; the principle of key in music; the arrangement or interrelation of the tones or tints of a picture.

tone (tôn), *n.* Sound, or the character of a sound; a sound of such regularity of vibration as to impress the ear with its individual character, esp. as regards pitch; musical sound (opp. to *noise*); the larger interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale; a whole step; accent, inflection, or modulation of the voice; healthy state of a body or of an organ or part; normal healthy intellectual or mental state; state of mind; temper; mood; tenor; character; spirit; the general effect of light and shade, together with color, in a painting; color quality; hue; a gradation of color. — *v. t.* To give tone, or a particular tone, to; bring, as a photographic

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

THE WORLD PRODUCTION OF METALS AND COAL

All Other	17 Per Cent
Mexico	5 Per Cent
Russia	6 Per Cent
Australasia	12 Per Cent
Transvaal	40 Per Cent
United States of America	20 Per Cent

GOLD
\$469,618,083

All Other	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ Per Cent
Australasia	8 Per Cent
Canada	15 Per Cent
Mexico	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Per Cent
United States of America	27 Per Cent

SILVER
229,569,903 Fine Ounces

All Other	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent
Japan	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent
Spain & Portugal	6 P.C.
Mexico	7 Per Cent
United States of America	56 Per Cent

COPPER
1,004,844 Tons

All Other	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent
Banka and Billiton	15 Per Cent
Bolivia	21 Per Cent
Straits Settlements	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent

TIN
104,090 Tons

All Other	7 Per Cent
France	6 Per Cent
Great Britain	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.C.
Belgium	22 Per Cent
Germany	27 Per Cent
United States of America	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent

ZINC
877,697 Tons

All Other	16 Per Cent
Australia	9 Per Cent
Mexico	11 Per Cent
Germany	15 Per Cent
Spain	16 Per Cent
United States of America	33 Per Cent

LEAD
1,200,000 Tons

All Other	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent
Russia	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent
France	7 Per Cent
Great Britain	16 Per Cent
Germany	24 Per Cent
United States of America	40 Per Cent

PIG IRON
65,000,000 Tons

All Other Countries	15 Per Cent
Austria	4 Per Cent
Germany	20 Per Cent
Great Britain	23 Per Cent
United States of America	38 Per Cent

COAL
1,300,000,000 Tons

THE WORLD PRODUCTION OF GRAIN AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS

All Other Countries	28½ Per Cent
Argentina	4½ Per Cent
Canada	5 Per Cent
Austria-Hungary	6½ P.C.
France	8½ Per Cent
British India	9 Per Cent
Russia	19 Per Cent
United States of America	19 Per Cent

WHEAT
3,861,000,000 Bushels

All Other	24½ Per Cent
British India	7 Per Cent
Turkey	8 Per Cent
Austria-Hungary	9 P.C.
Germany	10 Per Cent
Russia	28 Per Cent
United States of America	13½ Per Cent

BARLEY
1,648,000,000 Bushels

Japan	9 Per Cent
British India	37½ P.C.
China	50 Per Cent
U.S.A.	less than 1 Per Cent

RICE
More than 3,000,000,000 Bushels

All Other	10 Per Cent
Great Britain	4 Per Cent
Austria-Hungary	5 P.C.
France	8 Per Cent
Canada	8 Per Cent
Germany	12½ Per Cent
Russia	22½ Per Cent
United States of America	30 Per Cent

OATS
4,730,000,000 Bushels

All Other	16 Per Cent
Austria-Hungary	5 P.C.
Argentina	7 Per Cent
United States of America	72 Per Cent

CORN
4,321,500,000 Bushels

All Other	13 Per Cent
France	8½ Per Cent
Austria-Hungary	18 P.C.
Russia	25 Per Cent
Germany	30 Per Cent
United States	5½ Per Cent

BET SUGAR
8,500,000 Tons

All Other	11 Per Cent
Austria-Hungary	9 P.C.
Germany	24 Per Cent
Russia	54 Per Cent
United States	2 Per Cent

RYE
1,913,000,000 Bushels

All Other	11 Per Cent
France	10 Per Cent
Austria-Hungary	12 P.C.
Russia	25½ Per Cent
Germany	33½ Per Cent
United States	8 Per Cent

POTATOES
5,500,000,000 Bushels

All Other Countries	32 Per Cent
Hawaii	6 Per Cent
Java	14½ Per Cent
Cuba	17½ Per Cent
British India	26½ Per Cent
United States	3½ Per Cent

CANE SUGAR
8,560,000 Tons

print, to a required color, usually by treatment with a chemical reagent. — **to tone down**, to give a lower tone to; moderate; soften. — **to t. up**, to give a higher tone to; intensify; heighten; strengthen.

tongs (tôngz), *n. pl.* Any of numerous instruments, usually two-legged, for holding or gripping something; — called also *pair of tongs*.

tongue (túng), *n.* An organ or process (often protrusile and freely movable) of the floor of the mouth, present in most vertebrates; utterance; discourse; fluency of speech; manner or quality of utterance; a language; the flap of leather under the lacing or buckles of a shoe; a bell clapper; the movable pin in a buckle, brooch, etc.; a reed in a musical instrument; the pole of a vehicle drawn by two animals; the rib on one edge of a board to fit into a groove; a point of land projecting into a body of water; a jet of flame. — *v. t.* To chide or scold (*Colloq.*); modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute, etc.; join by means of a tongue and groove, as boards. — *v. i.* To talk; prate (*Colloq.*); to tongue notes or tones; project like a tongue of land.

tongue'-tie, *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue due (esp.) to shortness of the connecting membrane beneath the tongue. — **tongue'-tied** ('-tîd'), *a.*

ton'ic (tôn'ík), *a.* Of or pert. to tones or sounds; of a speech sound, made with unobstructed voice, as are the vowels; pert. to or increasing tension; marked by continuous muscular contraction; increasing the strength of the system; obviating the effects of debility. — *n.* A tonic element or letter; keynote; a tonic medicine.

to-nic'i-ty (tô-nîs'î-tî), *n.* Property of having tone; state of being tonic; tone; an invigorated condition; vigor.

tonic sol-fa. In music, a system of notation based on tonality, or key relationship, and replacing the usual staff symbols by letters and the syllables *do, re, mi*, etc.

to-night ('tô-nî't'), *adv.* On this present night or the night following this present day. — *n.* The present or the coming night.

ton'ka bean (tôn'ká). The seed of a leguminous tree of Guiana, used in scenting snuff; also, the tree.

ton'nage (tūn'áj), *n.* The weight of goods carried in a ship; *Naut.*, cubical content, burden, or capacity, in tons; a duty or toll on vessels, based on ton-

nage; amount of shipping of a nation, a port, etc., estimated in tons.

ton'neau' (tôn'nô'; tūn-ô'), *n.; pl. -NEAUX* (*F.* tōn'ô'; *E.* tūn-ôz'). [*F.*] In an automobile, a body with sides closing in the seat or seats and entered by a door at the side.

ton'sil (tôn'sil), *n.* One of a pair of almond-shaped masses of tissue at the back of the mouth, one on each side of the fauces.

ton'sil-li'tis (tôn'sî-li'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils or of a tonsil.

ton-so'ri-al (tôn-sô'ri-ál), *a.* Of or pert. to a barber or his work.

ton'sure (tôn'shūr), *n.* Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head, as of a priest; state of being shorn; shaven crown of an ecclesiastic. — **ton'sured** (-shūrd), *a.*

ton'tine (tôn'tên; tōn-tên'), *n.* An annuity shared among a number, or a loan raised on life annuities, on such conditions that the shares of those first dying go to the last survivor or survivors; a tontine policy, risk, or the like.

too (tōō), *adv. & conj.* Over; more than enough (used also as a mere intensive); likewise; also; in addition (chiefly as a conjunction).

took (tōōk). Pret. of TAKE.

tool (tōōl), *n.* An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, etc., used to facilitate mechanical operations; an implement; the cutting or shaping part in a machine; a machine for shaping metal in any way; a person used as an instrument by another person (a word of reproach). — *v. t.* To shape, form, or finish with a tool; in bookbinding, impress a design upon by stamping.

toot (tōōt), *v. i.* To blow a horn or the like, esp. in rapid blasts; give forth toots, as a horn. — *v. t.* To cause (a horn, whistle, etc.) to sound. — *n.* A sound made by tooting.

tooth (tōōth), *n.; pl. TEETH* (tēth). In most vertebrates, one of the hard bony appendages of the jaws; any projection suggestive of the tooth of an animal (as, the *teeth* of a comb, rake, saw); one of the cogs on a wheel that engage with the corresponding projections on another wheel, etc., esp. to transmit force and motion; a sharp, painful, or menacing part or attribute of an object (as, the *teeth* of a gale); fondness or taste for a (certain) kind of food. — *v. t.* To furnish with teeth; indent; make jagged.

tooth'ache, or **-ake** ('-āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth or in the teeth.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

tooth'less (lēs), *a.* Having no teeth.

tooth'some (tōōth'sūm), *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable.

top (tōp), *n.* A child's toy having a tapering point on which it is made to spin.

top, *n.* A crowning tuft, as of hair; the crown; head; upper end, edge, or part; summit; cover, as of a carriage; lid, as of a trunk; the part of anything regarded as highest, first, or foremost; highest degree; acme; summit; highest rank; a platform surrounding the head of the lower mast. — *a.* Of or pert. to the top; highest; chief; foremost. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To cover on the top; be at the top of; tip; cap; crown; rise to, reach, or go over, the top of; surmount; excel; surpass; remove the top of; prune.

top'paz (tō'pāz), *n.* A mineral, usually yellow, often in transparent prismatic crystals; the yellow sapphire (called specifically *Oriental topaz*).

top'-boot', *n.* A high boot, often with a light-colored leather band around the upper part.

top'coat' (tōp'kōt'), *n.* An outer coat; overcoat.

tope (tōp), *n.* A building, esp. a tower topped by a cupola, erected for a Buddhist shrine.

top'er (tōp'ēr), *n.* Drunkard; sot.

top'gal'lant (tōp'gāl'ānt; *naut.* tō-gāl'ānt), *a.* Situated next above the top-mast. — *a.* A topgallant mast or sail.

top'-ham'per, *n.* The upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship.

top'-heavy (tōp'hēv'ī), *a.* Having the top part too heavy for the lower part.

To'phet, To'pheth (tō'fēt), *n.* A word in the Old Testament probably meaning a place in the valley of Hinnom where human sacrifices by fire, esp. of children to Moloch, were performed.

top'ic (tōp'ik), *n.* The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or composition; the general or main subject; a theme.

top'i-cal (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to a place; limited; local or designed for local application; of or pert. to a topic or topics; according to topics. — **top'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

top'knot' (tōp'nōt'), *n.* A crest, knot, or tuft of feathers, hair, or wool on the top of the head.

top'loft'y (tōp'lōf'tī), *a.* Very lofty; conceited; pompous. *Colloq.*

top'mast (-māst), *n.* The second mast from the deck.

top'most (-mōst), *a.* Highest; uppermost.

to-pog'ra-pher (tō-pōg'rā-fēr), *n.* One skilled in topography; one who describes a particular place.

to-pog'ra-phy (-fī), *n.* Description, esp. exact and scientific description, of any place or region; configuration of a surface. — **top'o-graph'ic** (tōp'ō-gráf'ik), **top'o-graph'i-cal**, *a.*

top'ping, *n.* Act of one who tops; removal of the top; that which forms the top. — *a.* Rising above; overtopping; proud; pretentious.

top'ple (tōp'pl), *v. i.* To fall forward; tumble; jut out or overhang. — *v. t.* To overturn.

top'sail' (-sāl'; *naut.* -s'l), *n.* The sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast.

top'sy-tur'vy (tōp'sī-tūr'vī), *adv.* With the top or head downward; upside down; in confusion or disordered. — *a.* Being upside down; upset; confused; disordered.

toque (tōk), *n.* A woman's small round hat with no projecting brim.

torch (tōrch), *n.* A stick of resinous wood, etc., to be lighted, generally to carry in the hand; a flambeau; a kind of lamp attached to a pole, to be carried, as in processions, etc.

tore (tōr), *pret. & dial. p. p.* of TEAR.

to're-a-dor' (tō'rā-ā-dōr'; tōr'ē-ā-dōr'), *n.* A bullfighter.

tor'ment (tōr'mēnt), *n.* A torturing device; the infliction of torture, or the torture inflicted; that which gives pain, vexation, or misery; anguish; distress.

tor-ment' (tōr-mēnt'), *v. t.* To put to extreme pain or anguish; torture; pain; distress; afflict; put into great agitation.

torn (tōrn), *p. p.* of TEAR.

tor-na'do (tōr-nā'dō), *n.; pl. -DOES* (-dōz). A funnel-shaped cloud, like a waterspout, sand column, or dust whirl, with very violent and destructive eddies and whirls of wind, progressing in a narrow path for many miles.

tor-pe'do (tōr-pē'dō), *n.; pl. -DOES* (-dōz). An electric ray (fish); an engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up, as (1) a metal case containing explosives and anchored, or (2) a dirigible, self-propelling, cigar-shaped, submarine vessel carrying an explosive charge; a kind of railroad signal cartridge placed on a rail; a kind of small fireworks, which explodes when thrown against a hard object. — *v. t.* To destroy by, or subject to the action of, a torpedo.

torpedo boat. A small, very fast vessel for discharging torpedoes.

tor'pid (tōr'pld), *a.* In a state of torpor,

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb; dull; stupid; sluggish; apathetic. — **tor-pid-i-ty** (tôr-pîd'î-tî), *n.*

tor'por (tôr'pôr), *n.* Loss of power of motion or of feeling; dormancy; numbness; dullness; inactivity; apathy.

tor'por-if'ic (-îf'îk), *a.* Producing torpor.

torque (tôrk), *n.* A collar or neck chain, usually twisted, esp. one such as was worn by the ancient Gauls, Germans, and Britons; that which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion.

tor're-fy (tôr'ê-fî), *v. t.*; **TÔR'RE-FIED** (-fid); **-FY'ING**. To subject to heat; roast; scorch.

tor'rent (-ênt), *n.* A violent stream, as of water, lava, etc.; strong current; flood.

tor-ren'tial (tô-rên'shâl), *a.* Pert. to, suggestive of, or caused by, a torrent.

tor'rid (tôr'id), *a.* Parched; dried with, or exposed to, heat, esp. of the sun; arid and hot; burning; parching.

tor'sion (tôr'shûn), *n.* A turning or twisting; state of being twisted. — **tor'sion-al** (-âl), *a.*

tor'so (tôr'sô), *n.*; *pl. E.* -sos (-sôz), *It.* -si (-sê). The trunk of a human body; the trunk of a statue, esp. of one mutilated of head and limbs; something incomplete or fragmentary.

tort (tôrt), *n.* In law, any wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action will lie.

tor'tile (tôr'tîl), *a.* Twisted; coiled.

tor-til'la (tôr-têl'yâ), *n.* [Sp.] A thin flat unleavened cake, as of maize, baked on a heated iron or stone.

tor'toise (tôr'tûz; -tîs), *n.* A land or fresh-water turtle, or sometimes a land turtle only.

tor'tu-os'i-ty (tôr'tû-ôs'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tîz). Quality or state of being tortuous; a bend; twist; winding.

tor'tu-ous (tôr'tû-ûs), *a.* Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding; not straightforward; devious; deceitful.

tor'ture (tôr'tûr), *n.* Act or process of inflicting severe pain, esp. as a punishment, to extort confession, or in revenge; extreme pain; anguish; agony; torment. — *v. t.* To put to torture; torment; punish with torture; wrest from the proper form or meaning; pervert; distort.

to'rus (tô'rûs), *n.*; *L. pl.* **TORI** (-rî). A large molding of convex profile, commonly the lowest molding in the base of a column or pilaster; in a flower, the part of the axis bearing the floral leaves.

To'ry (tô'rî), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-rîz). In England, a member of a party that sought to maintain the extreme prerogatives of the crown and was later succeeded by the Conservative party; hence, sometimes, a member of the Conservative party; in American history, one who, in the time of the Revolution, favored submitting to Great Britain; a loyalist. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Tories. — **To'ry-ism** (-îz'm), *n.*

toss (tôs), *v. t.* To throw with the hand; esp., throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; lift or throw up with a sudden or spirited motion (as, to *toss* the head); heave up and down or tumble about; agitate; disturb; harass. — *v. i.* To toss something; roll and tumble; fling one's self about; be tossed, as a ship by the waves; *Colloq.*, gamble by tossing a coin. — *n.* Act of tossing; a pitch; fling; distance to which a thing is or may be tossed.

tot (tôt), *n.* Anything small; little child. **to'tal** (tô'tâl), *a.* Whole; undivided; entire; complete; utter; absolute. — *n.* The whole; whole sum or amount. — *v. t.* To ascertain the sum or total of; add. — *v. i.* To amount to.

to-tal'i-ty (tô-tâl'î-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being total or a total; the whole sum; the entirety.

to'tal-ly, *adv.* of **TOTAL**. See **-LY**.

tote (tôt), *v. t.* To carry or bear; transport; carry on the person. *Can't.*

to'tem (tô'têm), *n.* A natural kind or class, esp. of animals, conceived as having an intimate relationship to a group of human beings, usually a clan; also, a symbol or representation of this. — **to'tem'ic** (tô'têm'îk), *a.*

to'tem-ism (tô'têm-îz'm), *n.* Belief in totems; a system of distinguishing families, clans, etc., in a tribe by the totem.

toth'er (tûth'êr), *a. & pron.* That other; next; additional.

tot'ter (tôt'êr), *v. i.* To walk with short, unsteady steps; stand unsteadily; shake as if about to fall; waver. — **tot'ter-y**, *a.*

tou-can' (tôo-kân'; tôô'kân), *n.* Any of many fruit-eating birds of tropical America, having a very large, but light and thin, beak, the beak and plumage of most species being brilliantly colored.

touch (tûch), *v. t.* To perceive by the sense of feeling; come in contact with; extend the hand, or other object, so as to reach or rest on; be in contact with; bring into contact (with something); come to; reach; attain; disturb with the hands; meddle with; attack; harm or

ûrn, ūp, cîrcûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

distress; allude to or speak of, esp. lightly or cursorily; relate to; concern; delineate; strike, or play on, as a musical instrument; take, as food; partake of; impress; have effect upon; modify or transform, as by a touch; infect or affect slightly by or as by contact; esp., make partially insane (usually in *p. p.*); move mentally or emotionally; melt; soften; irritate or sting; *Slang*, induce to give or lend, hence, steal from. — *v. i.* To be in contact; make an incidental stop at a point on shore, when on a voyage (with *at*); treat anything in discourse, esp. slightly or casually (esp. with *on* or *upon*). — *n.* Act or fact of touching; state of being touched; contact; close relation; accord; harmony; the sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin or mucous membrane is perceived; mental or moral appreciation; power of exciting emotion; a light stroke or tap; sensation conveyed through contact; feel: a stroke, esp. a light one, as with pen or brush; a twinge; light attack; defect; blemish; small quantity; dash; feature; trait; quality; distinctive manner, method, or skill; execution; characteristic mode of action of an instrument; manner of touching the keys of a piano or organ; *Slang*, act of borrowing or stealing.

touch'down (tūch'doun'), *n.* Football. The act of touching the ball down behind the opponents' goal.

touch'i-ly, *adv.*, **touch'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; TOUCHY.

touch'ing (tūch'ing), *p. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic. — *prep.* Concerning.

touch'stone' (-stōn'), *n.* A black siliceous stone used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal; any test or criterion.

touch'wood' (-wōd'), *n.* Decayed wood or dried fungi, used as tinder.

touch'y (-ī), *a.*; **TOUCH'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST**. Peevish; irritable; irascible.

tough (tūf), *a.* Flexible without brittleness; able to resist great strain; able to endure hardship; strong; sticky; tenacious; stiff; inflexible; stubborn; *Colloq.*, vicious; *Colloq.*, difficult to endure or overcome; hard. — *n.* A vicious person; a rowdy. *Colloq.*

tough'en (tūf'n), *v. i. & t.* To grow or make tough.

tou-pee' (tōō-pē'), *n.* A curl or lock of false hair; a small wig.

tour (tōor), *n.* A journey in a circuit. — *v. i.* To make a tour. — *v. t.* To make a tour of or through. — **tour'ist**, *n.*

tour'ma-line (tōor'mā-līn), *n.* A silicate of boron, aluminium, etc., of various colors. When transparent it is used as a gem.

tour'na-ment (tōor'nā-mēnt; tūr'-), *n.* A contest of mounted knights, armed, usually, with blunted lances or swords; a meeting for contests in athletic sports; any trial of skill in which many contend in a series of contests.

tour'ney (tōor'nī; tūr'nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nīz). A tournament. — *v. i.* To perform in a tournament; tilt; just.

tour'ni-quet (tōor'nī-kēt), *n.* A surgical device for arresting bleeding.

tou'sle (tou'z'l), *v. t.* To put into disorder; tumble; dishevel. *Colloq.*

tout (tout; tōot), *v. i.* *Cant.* To spy upon race horses at their trials, or to get by stealth the secrets of the stable, for betting purposes; also, to give a tip on a race horse; *Colloq.*, to canvass for customers; solicit patronage, or the like. — *n.* One who touts. *Cant* or *Colloq.*

tout'en'sem'ble (tōō'-tān'sān'bl'). [F.] All together; hence, in art, etc., the general effect of a work as a whole.

tow (tō), *n.* The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp.

tow, *v. t.* To draw or pull along after, esp. through the water by a rope. — *n.* A towing; state of being towed; that which is towed; a towline.

tow'age (tō'āj), *n.* Act of towing; price paid for towing.

tow'ard (tō'ērd; tōrd), **to'wards** (tō'ērdz; tōrdz), *prep.* In the direction of; approaching to; close upon.

to'wards, *prep.* = TOWARD.

tow'el (tou'el), *n.* A cloth for wiping, esp. one for drying anything wet.

tow'el-ing, *n.* Cloth for towels, esp. in the place.

tow'er (tou'ēr), *n.* A structure typically higher than its diameter, or relatively high by position; a citadel; fortress; defense. — *v. i.* To rise and overtop other objects; be lofty; soar.

tow'er-ing (-ēr-ing), *p. a.* Lofty; extreme; violent; increasing in degree or intensity.

tow'head' (tō'hēd'), *n.* A person having soft whitish hair.

tow'line' (tō'līn'), *n.* A line used to tow vessels.

town (toun), *n.* Any collection of houses and buildings constituting a distinct place with a name, esp. one not incorporated as a city; loosely, any large closely populated place; a municipal corporation of a less complex character than a city; townspeople.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

town hall. A public hall or building belonging to a town, used for public offices, meetings of the town council, etc.

town/house' (-hous'), *n.* A town hall.

towns/folk' (tounz/'fōk'), *n. pl.* Townspeople.

town/ship (toun/'shīp), *n.* In the U. S., a primary unit of local government of varying character; in surveys of U. S. public lands, a division of territory six miles square; in Canada, one of the subdivisions of a county.

towns'man (tounz/'mān), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town as another; fellow citizen.

towns'people (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.* The people of a town; townfolk.

town/path' (tō'pāth'), *n.* A path traveled by men or animals in towing boats.

town/rope' (-rōp'), *n.* A rope used in towing vessels.

tox-æ'mi-a, tox-e'mi-a (tōk-sē'mi-ā), *n.* A form of blood poisoning.

tox'ic (tōk'sik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or caused by, poison. — **tox-ic'i-ty** (tōk-sis'i-tī), *n.*

tox'i-col'o-gy (tōk'si-kōl'ō-jī), *n.* The science treating of poisons, their antidotes, etc. — **tox'i-col'o-gist**, *n.*

tox'in (tōk'sin), **tox'ine** (-sin; -sēn), *n.* Any of a class of toxic substances formed as secretion products of vegetable and animal organisms; any poisonous ptomaine.

toy (toi), *n.* Something designed or used for play or diversion; plaything; something diminutive like a plaything, or of little value or importance. — *v. i.* To trifle; play; dally amorously.

trace (trās), *n.* One of two straps, chains, etc., of a harness, attaching a horse to a vehicle.

trace, *v. t.* To mark out; draw, as a map; delineate; sketch; design; form, as letters; write carefully; imitate; to copy, as a drawing, by marking lines on a transparent sheet superimposed; make marks, letters, tracery, or the like, on; follow, as a track; pursue the trail or course of; track; to follow in detail the development or progress of; traverse. — *n.* A mark left by a thing passing; footprint; track; trail; remains; token; vestige; a barely discernible quantity, quality, or characteristic. — **Syn.** Mark, sign, hint, shade, thought, vestige. — **trace'a-ble** (trās'ā-b'l), *a.*

trac'er-y (trās'ēr-i), *n.; pl. -ERIES* (-īz). Ornamental work with ramified lines; a system of lines interweaving or branching in graceful figures.

tra'che-a (trā'kē-ā; trā-kē'ā), *n.; L. pl. -CHÆÆ* (-ē). The windpipe. — **tra'che-al** (-āl), *a.*

tra'che-ot'o-my (trā'kē-ōt'ō-mī), *n.* **Surg.** A cutting into the trachea.

tra'chyte (trā'kit; trāk'it), *n.* A volcanic rock, usually light in color. — **tra-chyt'ic** (trā-kit'ik), *a.*

trac'ing (trās'ing), *n.* Act of one that traces; that which is traced, or marked out.

track (trāk), *n.* An impression left by or as by the foot; a trace; vestige; a road; path; a course laid out for racing; one or more pairs of parallel lines of rails with the fastenings, ties, etc., for a railroad. — *v. t.* To follow the tracks or traces of; trace; trail; ascertain and follow up through vestiges, or remains; search out; traverse; make tracks upon; make tracks with.

track'age (-āj), *n.* Lines of railroad track, collectively; right to use the tracks of another road.

track'less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden.

tract (trākt), *n.* A treatise, generally short, esp. on religion.

tract, *n.* Duration; lapse (of time); extent; an expanse; an area; a region not definitely bounded.

trac'ta-ble (trāk'tā-b'l), *a.* Readily wrought, as gold; capable of being easily led or managed; docile. — **trac'ta-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*

Trac'ta-ri-an-ism (trāk-tā'rī-ān-iz'm), *n.* **Eccl. Hist.** A system of religious principles set forth in a series of pamphlets issued (1833-41) at Oxford, Eng., and called "Tracts for the Times," as a part of a High Church reactionary movement.

trac'tile (-tīl), *a.* Ductile.

trac'tion (-shūn), *n.* Act of drawing; state of being drawn; the adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves.

trac'tive (-tīv), *a.* Serving to draw; pulling.

trac'tor (-tōr), *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing.

trade (trād), *n.* Any occupation or employment pursued as a calling; business; the business which a person has learned, and which he engages in; occupation; esp., mechanical employment; act or business of exchanging commodities by barter or sale; commerce; traffic; those engaged in the same line of business; a bargain; a purchase and sale; *pl.*, the trade winds. — *v. i. & t.* To barter; buy and sell; traffic as a business; partici-

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pate in a sale or exchange; have dealings; be concerned or associated (commonly followed by *with*).

trade-mark', *n.* A peculiar distinguishing mark, device, or symbol used by a manufacturer or merchant on his goods.

trade name. The name of an article among traders, etc.; an arbitrary distinctive name given to an article in commerce; business name, or style, of a concern or firm.

trad'er (trād'ēr), *n.* One engaged in trade; a merchant.

trades'man (trādz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). One who trades; a shopkeeper. — **trades'peo'ple** (-pē'p'l), *n. pl.*

trade-un'ion (trād'ūn'yūn; trād'ūn'yūn), *or* **trades-un'ion** (trādz'; trādz'-), *n.*; *pl.* TRADE-UNIONS *or* TRADE-UNIONS.

A voluntary association of working people organized to further their rights and interests; a voluntary combination for mutual aid of any persons engaged in trade.

trade wind. A wind blowing continually in one course toward the equator from an easterly direction.

trad'ing (trād'ing), *a.* Engaged in trade or commerce; venal; corrupt.

tra-di'tion (trā-dīsh'ūn), *n.* Oral delivery or transmission of information, opinions, customs, etc., esp. from ancestors to posterity; that which is so transmitted.

tra-di'tion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to tradition; consisting of, or derived from, tradition. — **Syn.** Legendary. — **tra-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

tra-duce' (trā-dūs'), *v. t.* To expose wrongfully to contempt or shame; calumniate; vilify; defame. — **Syn.** To slander, disparage, decry, asperse. — **tra-duc'er** (-dūs'ēr), *n.*

traf'fic (trāf'ik), *n.* Interchange of commodities by barter or by sale; commerce; trade; the business done on a railway, steamboat line, etc., as measured by the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried. — *v. i.* To buy or sell goods; barter; trade; deal, often meanly; bargain.

trag'a-canth (trāg'ā-kānth), *n.* A kind of gum obtained from various Old World shrubs or trees.

tra-ge'di-an (trā-jē'dī-ān), *n.* A writer or actor of tragedy.

tra-gé'dienne' (trā'zhā'dyēn'; E. trā-jē'dī-ēn', trā-jē'dī-ēn'), *n.* [F.] An actress who plays tragedy.

trag'e-dy (trāj'ē-dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). A dramatic composition depicting a

serious story, in which, typically, the leading character is, by some passion or limitation, brought to a catastrophe; that quality of life or art which gives nobility or sublimity to catastrophe; any literary composition having a tragic theme; a fatal and mournful event; any tragic event.

trag'ic (trāj'ik), **trag'i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to tragedy; characterized by, or involving, death or calamity; terrible; calamitous. — **trag'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

trag'i-com'e-dy (trāj'ī-kōm'ē-dī), *n.* A drama or composition partaking of both tragedy and comedy and not having a fatal issue. — **trag'i-com'ic**, *a.*

trail (trāl), *v. t.* To draw or drag, as on the ground; hunt by the track, or trail; track. — *v. i.* To hang down or to be drawn along, as the train of a dress; form a trail or wake behind; follow after; grow to a considerable length, esp. when slender and creeping, as a plant; move along leisurely. — *n.* The train of a dress; a track or scent left by man or beast; a footpath or track worn through a wilderness.

train (trān), *v. t.* To trail; drag; to bring up; educate; rear; discipline; instruct; drill; tame and teach, as animals; prepare for a test or contest, as by dieting and practice; lead or direct the growth of (a plant); form to a desired shape by bending, pruning, etc.; aim or point at an object. — *v. i.* To drill or teach; prepare one's self for a contest, as by exercise, diet, etc. — *n.* That which is drawn along in the rear of, or after, something; part of a gown which trails behind; a body of attendants; retinue; suite; a procession; a line or file; the vehicles, men, and animals accompanying an army to transport its supplies, etc.; a succession of connected things; a connected line of cars, etc., on a railroad; regular method; process; course; order; a line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge.

train'er (-ēr), *n.* One who trains; esp., one who trains men, horses, etc., for exercises requiring agility and strength.

train'ing, *n.* Act, action, or process denoted by the verb to *train*; state of being prepared by training. — **Syn.** Education, drill, practice, exercise.

train oil. Oil from the whale or other marine animal.

trait (trāt), *n.* A stroke; a touch; a distinguishing feature; peculiarity; characteristic.

tra'i'tor (trā'tēr), *n.* One who betrays a confidence or trust; one who violates

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason.

trait'or-ous (-üs), *a.* Guilty or capable of treason; treacherous; faithless; of the nature of treason.

trait'ress (-trës), *n.* A female traitor.

tra-jec'to-ry (trä-jëk'tô-ri), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-riz). The curve which a body, as a missile, comet, or planet, describes in moving through space under the influence of given forces.

tram (trâm), *n.* A boxlike wagon running on a tramway in a mine; in England, a passenger car of a street railway; short for **TRAMWAY**, etc.

tram'mel (-êl), *n.* A kind of net to catch birds, fishes, etc.; something impeding activity, progress, or freedom; restraint; check; an iron hook for hanging kettles, etc., over the fire. — *v. t.* To confine; hamper; shackle.

tra-mon'tane (trä-môn'tân; trâm'ôn-tân), *a.* Being, or coming from, beyond the mountains; foreign; barbarous. — *n.* One living, or coming from, beyond the mountains; hence, a foreigner; stranger.

tramp (trâmp), *v. t.* To tread on forcibly and repeatedly; trample; *Colloq.*, travel through on foot. — *v. i.* To walk, step, or tread, esp. heavily; travel about on foot. — *n.* A journey or excursion on foot; a foot traveler; a begging or thieving vagrant; the sound of the foot or feet striking the earth; a vessel taking a cargo when and where it offers and to any port. — **tramp'er**, *n.*

tram'ple (trâm'pl), *v. t.* To tread under foot; tread down. — *v. i.* To tread rapidly and forcibly, or as in contempt (often with *on* or *upon*). — *n.* Act or sound of trampling.

tram'way (-wä'), *n.* Street railway. *Eng.*

trance (trâns), *n.* A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body or to be rapt into visions; ecstasy; a prolonged profound or abnormal sleep. — *v. t.* To entrance; enchant; hold spellbound.

tran'quil (träp'kwîl), *a.* Quiet; calm; undisturbed.

tran'quil-ize (-îz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become tranquil. — **Syn.** Quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease; calm, pacify.

tran-quil'i-ty (trân-kwîl'i-tî; träj-), *n.* Quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure.

tran'quil-ly, *adv.* See **-LY**.

trans- (trâns; before a vowel often tränz-). A prefix used in general to signify *over*, *across*, *beyond*, *through*.

trans-act' (trâns-äkt'; trân-zäkt'), *v. t.*

To carry through; do; perform; manage. — *v. i.* To deal; negotiate.

trans-ac'tion (trâns-äk'shün; tränz-äk'-), *n.* The doing or performing of any affair; management; that which is done; affair; *pl.*, records or proceedings.

trans-al'pine (trâns-äl'pin; -pin), *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome; of or pert. to the region or the people beyond the Alps.

trans-at-lan'tic (trâns-ät-lân'tîk), *a.* Lying or belonging beyond the Atlantic Ocean; crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

trans-scend' (trân-sënd'), *v. t.* To rise above or beyond; excel; exceed.

trans-scend'ence (-sën'dëns), **trans-scend'en-cy** (-dën-sî), *n.* Quality or state of being transcendent.

trans-scend'ent (-sën'dënt), *a.* Superior or supreme; surpassing; transcending, or reaching beyond, human knowledge.

trans-scen-den'tal (trân-sën-dën'täl), *a.* Transcendent; in the philosophy of Kant (1724-1804), of or pert. to that in human experience which can be determined a priori; fancifully speculative; fantastic; extravagant.

trans-scen-den'tal-ism (trân-sën-dën'täl-iz'm), *n.* In the philosophy of Kant, the going beyond human experience, and ascertaining a priori the fundamental principles of human knowledge; any philosophy, as that of Emerson (1803-1882), which asserts the domination of the intuitive or spiritual over the purely empirical. — **trans-scen-den'tal-ist**, *n.*

trans-cribe' (trân-skrîb'), *v. t.* To write a copy of; copy; make a transcription of.

trans'cript (trân'skrîpt), *n.* That which has been transcribed; a copy of any kind; imitation.

trans-crip'tion (trân-skrîp'shün), *n.* Act or process of transcribing; a copy; transcript; an arrangement of a musical composition for a different instrument or voice.

trans'sept (trân'sëpt), *n.* The part of a cruciform church crossing at right angles to the greatest length, between the nave and the apse or choir.

trans-fer' (trâns-für'), *v. t.* To convey from one place or person to another; transport; make over the possession or control of; print or otherwise copy from one surface to another. — **Syn.** Sell, give, alienate.

trans'fer (trâns'für), *n.* Act of transferring; state of being transferred; that which is transferred.

trans-fer'a-ble (trâns-für-ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transferred; negotiable; as, transferable stock.

ûrn, ŭp, circûs, menü; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

trans'fer-ee' (trāns'fēr-ē'), *n.* One to whom a transfer is made.
trans'fer-ence (trāns'fēr-ēns; trāns-fūr'ēns), *n.* Act of transferring; conveyance; transfer.
trans-fer'or (trāns-fūr'ēr), *n.* One who makes a transfer.
trans-fer'rer (-ēr), *n.* One that transfers; transferor.
trans-fig'u-ra'tion (-fig'ū-rā'shūn), *n.* A change of form or appearance; [cap.] the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus on the mount (*Matt.* xvii. 1-9), or a feast (*Aug.* 6) commemorating this.
trans-fig'ure (-fig'ūr), *v. t.* To change form or appearance; metamorphose; transform; change to something exalted and glorious.
trans-fix' (trāns-fiks'), *v. t.* To pierce through; impale.
trans-form' (-fōrm'), *v. t.* To change in outward shape or semblance; change into another substance; change in nature, heart, etc.; change (an electric current) in potential or in type; change (one form of energy) into another. — **Syn.** Transfigure, transmute, metamorphose, convert. — *v. i.* To be or become transformed. — **trans'for-ma'tion**, *n.*
trans-form'er (-fōr'mēr), *n.* One that transforms; apparatus for raising or lowering the potential of an electric current.
trans-fuse' (-fūz'), *v. t.* To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another; transfer, as blood, from the circulation of one man or animal to another's; cause to be instilled or imbibed.
trans-fu'sion (-fū'zhūn), *n.* Act or operation of transfusing; a gradual commingling.
trans-gress' (trāns-grēs'), *v. t.* To overstep (a limit or rule); break or violate, as a law. — *v. i.* To offend against a law; sin. — **trans-gres'sor** (-grēs'ēr), *n.*
trans-gres'sion (-grēs'hūn), *n.* Act of transgressing; sin; offense; misdeed.
trans'ient (trān'shēnt), *a.* Transitive; passing over (to); ephemeral; fleeting; brief; *Colloq.*, not regular or permanent (as, *transient* boarders). — **Syn.** Transitory, fugitive, evanescent, momentary. — *n.* One that is transient; *Colloq.*, a transient guest or boarder.
trans'it (trān'sīt), *n.* Passage through or over; transition; act or process of causing to pass; conveyance; passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope; passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger one; a kind of theodolite.
trans-i'tion (trān-sīzh'ūn), *n.* Passage

from one place, state, or act to another; change. — **trans-i'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*
trans'i-tive (trān'sī-tīv), *a.* Having power to make a transit, or passage; in grammar, expressing an action as not limited to the agent or subject, but ending in a direct object, as in, he *holds* the book. — **trans'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*
trans'is-to-ry (trān'sī-tō-rī), *a.* Continuing only for a short time; fleeting; evanescent. — **trans'is-to-ri-ly** (-rī-lī), *adv.* — **trans'is-to-ri-ness**, *n.*
trans-late' (trāns-lāt'), *v. t.* To bear, remove, or change from one place, condition, etc., to another; transfer; remove to heaven without a natural death; transform; render into another language. — **trans-la'tor** (-lāt'ēr), *n.*
trans-la'tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act or result of translating.
trans-lit'er-ate (-lit'ēr-āt), *v. t.* To express in the characters of another alphabet. — **trans-lit'er-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.*
trans-lu'cent (-lū'sēnt), *a.* Transmitting light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen. — **-lu'cen-cy**, *n.*
trans-ma-rine' (-mā-rēn'), *a.* Being, coming from, or passing beyond, the sea.
trans-mi-grate (trāns/mī-grāt), *v. i.* To migrate from one country or jurisdiction to another; undergo transmigration.
trans-mi-gra'tion (trāns/mī-grā'shūn), *n.* Migration from one country to another; metempsychosis.
trans-mis'si-ble (trāns-mīs'i-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmitted. — **trans-mis'si-bil'i-ty** (-i-bil'i-tī), *n.*
trans-mis'sion (-mīsh'ūn), *n.* Act of transmitting; state of being transmitted.
trans-mis'sive (-mīs'iv), *a.* Capable of transmitting, or of being transmitted; transmitted; derived.
trans-mit' (-mit'), *v. t.* To cause to pass over or through; transfer; pass on; conduct (as, glass *transmits* light).
trans-mit'ter (trāns-mīt'ēr), *n.* One that transmits; that portion of a telegraphic or telephonic instrument by means of which a message is sent.
trans-mute' (-mūt'), *v. t.* To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; transform. — **trans-mu-ta'tion** (trāns/mū-tā'shūn), *n.*
trans'som (trān'sūm), *n.* A transverse beam or piece, as a horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, etc.; a window above a door or another window.
trans-par'en-cy (trāns-pār'ēn-sī), *n.*; *pl.* -cies (-sīz). Quality or state of being transparent; that which is transparent;

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

a picture or the like, as on glass, shown by light shining through it.

trans-par'ent (-ənt), *a.* Of a body, transmitting light so that objects can be distinctly seen through it; open in texture or mesh so as to admit the passage of light; perspicuous; clear.—**Syn.** Translucent, lucid, pellucid, diaphanous, limpid.

tran-spire' (trān-spīr'), *v. i.*; **-SPIRED'** (-spīrd'); **-SPIR'ING** (-spīr'ing). To pass off as vapor or insensible perspiration; exhale, as from the skin or leaves; emerge from secrecy; become known; leak out. — *v. t.* To excrete, as vapor; exhale; transpire. — **tran/spi-ra'tion** (trān/spī-rā'shŭn), *n.*

trans-plant' (trāns-plānt'), *v. t.* To remove and plant, settle, or fix in another place. — **trans/plan-ta'tion** (trāns/plān-tā'shŭn), *n.*

trans-port' (trāns-pōrt'), *v. t.* To carry from one place to another; transfer; banish as to a penal colony; overcome with vehement emotion, as joy, anger, etc.; ravish.

trans'port (trāns'pōrt), *n.* Transportation; conveyance; a vessel used in transportation, esp. of soldiers; a convict transported, or sentenced to exile; vehement emotion; rapture.

trans'por-ta'tion (-pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of transporting; state of being transported. — **Syn.** Removal; conveyance.

trans-pos'al (trāns-pōz'āl), *n.* Transposition.

trans-pose' (-pōz'), *v. t.* To change the relative place or order of; exchange in position; change the natural order of, as words; bring, as a term of an equation, from one side to the other with changed sign; change the key of.

trans-po-si'tion (trāns'pō-zish'ŭn), *n.* Act of transposing; state of being transposed.

trans-ship' (-shīp'), *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another. — **trans-ship'ment** (-mēnt), *n.*

tran/sub-stan'ti-ate (trān'sŭb-stān'-shī-āt), *v. t.* To change into another substance; transform; transmute; cause transubstantiation of.

tran/sub-stan'ti-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A transubstantiating, or state of being transubstantiated; the change, by and at the consecration of the elements in the Eucharist, of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, as held by the Roman Catholic Church.

tran-sude' (-sūd'), *v. i.* To pass, as perspirable matter does, through the pores or interstices of textures.

trans-ver'sal (trāns-vŭr'sāl), *a.* Running or lying across; transverse.

trans-verse' (-vŭrs'), *a.* Lying or being across; athwart. — **trans-verse'ly**, *adv.*

trans-verse' (trāns-vŭrs'; trāns'vŭrs), *n.* Anything transverse or athwart.

trap (trāp), *v. t.* To dress with ornaments; adorn. — *n.* *Colloq., pl.*, personal belongings, goods, or luggage; *Colloq.*, any worthless or worn-out thing.

trap, n., or trap rock. Any of various dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rocks, as basalt, diabase, etc.

trap, n. A device, as a pitfall or machine that shuts suddenly, as with a spring, for taking game, etc.; stratagem; snare; a machine for throwing into the air clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at; a device in a drain pipe to prevent the passage of sewer gas, etc.; *Colloq.*, a light two-wheeled one-horse carriage. — *v. t.* To catch, or take, in a trap; ensnare; take by stratagem. — *v. i.* To set traps for game.

trap'door' (trāp'dōr'), *n.* A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor.

tra-peze' (trā-pēz'), *n.* A short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes, used for gymnastics.

tra-pe'zi-um (-pē'zī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* *E.* -ZIUMS (-ŭmz), *L.* -ZIA (-ā). A plane figure formed by four straight lines of which no two are parallel.

trap'e-zoid (trāp'ē-zoid), *n.* *Geom.* A four-sided plane figure with two parallel sides.

trap'per (trāp'ēr), *n.* One who traps; one who makes a business of trapping animals for their fur.

trap'pings (-ingz), *n. pl.* Ornamental housings for a horse; ornaments; dress; superficial decorations.

trash (trāsh), *n.* That which is worthless; rubbish; specif., cuttings, twigs, and leaves of trees, bruised sugar cane, corn husks, etc.; a worthless or disreputable person; such persons as a class; rabble; riffraff.

trash'y (trāsh'ī), *a.*; **TRASH'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Like trash; waste; worthless.

trau-mat'ic (trō-māt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to, or due to, a wound or injury.

trav'ail (trāv'āl), *v. i.* To toil (*Archaic*); suffer the pangs of childbearing. — *n.* Labor, toil, or severe exertion (*Rare*); parturition; agony; racking pain.

trav'el (trāv'ēl), *v. i.* To pass; go; move; pass to a distant place, or to many places; journey. — *v. t.* To journey over or through; traverse. — *n.* Act of traveling; passage; movement; in machin-

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ery, motion, esp. reciprocating motion; length of stroke; a journey or journeying; number or amount of persons, or of vehicles, trains, etc., passing or traveling; traffic.

trav'el-er (-əl-ēr), *n.* One that travels.
trav'erse (trāv'ērs), *a.* Lying across; transverse. — (trāv'ērs; trā-vūrs'), *adv.* Across; crosswise. — (trāv'ērs), *v. t.* To lay crosswise; cause to cross; cross in opposition; thwart; cross in traveling; pass over and examine; survey carefully; in legal pleading, to deny formally (an allegation of fact). — *v. i.* To move across or over; cross over; cross to and fro; move or turn laterally; swivel. — *n.* Something that traverses, crosses, thwarts, or obstructs; act of traversing, or crossing; a passage across; that which crosses.

trav'es-ty (-ēs-tī), *a.* Disguised so as to be ridiculous; burlesque. — *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). A burlesque translation or imitation; any grotesque likeness. — *v. t.*; -TIED (-tid); -TY-ING. To represent, translate, imitate, or portray, so as to make ridiculous; burlesque.

trawl (trōl), *v. i. & t.* To fish or catch with a trawl; troll. — *n.* A long fishing line, anchored at the ends, having many short lines bearing hooks; a large bag-shaped net dragged at the bottom in sea fishing. — **trawl'er** (-ēr), *n.*

tray (trā), *n.* Any of various shallow receptacles; a flat plate, as of tin, silver, etc., with a low rim.

treach'er-ous (trēch'ēr-ūs), *a.* Using or involving treachery; traitorous; deceiving; untrustworthy. — **Syn.** Faithless, perfidious, false, insidious, plotting, disloyal.

treach'er-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidy; treason.

tren'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* Molasses, specif. that got in sugar refining.

tread (trēd), *v. i.*; *pret.* TROD (trōd); *p. p.* TROD'DEN (trōd'n), TROD; *p. pr. & vb. n.* TREAD'ING. To set the foot; step; press or be set (often with *on* or *upon*); walk. — *v. t.* To step or walk on; beat or press with the feet; execute by dancing, walking, or the like; to trample; subdue. — *n.* A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; footstep; manner of stepping; gait; the upper horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed; the part of a wheel that bears on the road or rail.

trea'dle (trēd'l), *n.* A swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to operate a machine.

tread'mill' (trēd'mīl'), *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps on a wide wheel or by horses, dogs, etc., treading an endless belt.

treas'son (trē'z'n), *n.* Betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery; perfidy; the offense of attempting by overt act to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance.

treas'son-a-ble (-ā'b'l), *a.* Of or pert. to treason. — **Syn.** Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious.

treas'ure (trēzh'ūr), *n.* Money, jewels, or the like, hoarded up; riches; a store; hoard; a thing of great worth. — *v. t.* To lay up; hoard; cherish.

treas'ur-er (-ūr-ēr), *n.* One in charge of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money and disburses it on orders of the proper authority; one who has charge of collected private funds, as of a society.

treas'ure-trove' (-trōv'), *n.* In law, money, bullion, or the like, found hidden, the owner of which is not known.

treas'ur-y (trēzh'ūr-l), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (-īz). A place in which stores of wealth are deposited; a place where revenues or funds are deposited, kept, and disbursed; that department of a government which has charge of the finances; hence, a literary work containing much knowledge, wit, etc.; a thesaurus.

treasury note. A currency note or bill issued from the Treasury Department, and receivable in payment of dues to the government.

treat (trēt), *v. t.* To deal with or handle; subject to some action, as of a chemical reagent, or to some process; manipulate; care for medicinally or surgically; pay the expenses of as a compliment or expression of regard, etc. — *v. i.* To handle a subject, or topic; speak; discourse; negotiate; pay a person's expenses as a compliment, etc. — *n.* Entertainment given by one who treats; that which affords gratification.

trea'tise (trē'tīs), *n.* A written composition on a particular subject, usually more formal and methodical than an essay.

treat'ment (trēt'mēnt), *n.* Act or manner of treating; management; handling.

trea'ty (trē'tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). An agreement made by negotiation, esp. one between two or more states or sovereigns.

tre'ble (trēb'l), *a.* Threefold; triple; acute; sharp; performing, or pert. to, the highest part in music. — *n.* The

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

highest of the four voice parts or the music for it; soprano; a singer or instrument rendering this. — *v. t. & i.* To increase threefold. — **tre'bly** (trëb'li), *adv.*

tree (trë), *n.* A woody perennial plant having a single main stem (trunk), commonly exceeding 10 feet in height; short for *boot-tree*, *saddle-tree*, etc.; something suggestive of a tree with stem and branches (as, a family *tree*). — *v. t.* To drive to or up a tree; place upon, or fit with, a boot-tree.

tree calf. A bright brown polished calfskin binding of books, stained with a conventional treelike design.

tree fern. Any fern of arborescent habit, having a woody stem or trunk.

tree'less, *a.* See -LESS.

tree'nail' (trë'näl'; *Colloq.*, trë'n'li, trün'li), *n.* A wooden pin, ordinarily made of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened.

tre'foil (trë'foil), *n.* The clover; any of various other trifoliate herbs of the bean family; an ornamental foliation of three divisions, or foils.

trek (trëk), *v. i.* To draw a load, as do oxen; travel, esp. by ox wagon and to a new home; migrate. — *n.* Act of trekking. *Both chiefly South Africa.*

trell'is (trëll'is), *n.* A structure or frame of latticework, as for screens or for plants; a latticework bower, summerhouse, or the like. — *v. t.* To provide with a trellis; cross or interlace as in a trellis; interweave.

trell'is-work', *n.* Latticework.

trem'a-tode (trëm'ä-töd; trë'mä-), *n.* *Zool.* Any of a class (*Trematoda*) of parasitic worms including the flukes.

trem'ble (trëm'b'l), *v. i.* To be agitated with quick, short, vibratory motions; shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or emotion; shiver; quiver; quake; quaver or shake, assound; be tremulous. — *n.* An involuntary shaking or quivering.

trem-men'dous (trë-mën'dūs), *a.* Fitted to excite fear or terror; dreadful; arousing wonderment or awe; astonishing; marvelously great.

trem'o-lo (trëm'ö-lö), *n.* Rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone or chord without apparent breaks.

tre'mor (trë'mör; trëm'ör), *n.* A trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

trem'u-lous (trëm'û-lūs), *a.* Trembling; shivering; quivering; affected with fear or timidity.

trench (trëñch), *v. t.* To cut furrows or ditches in; intrench. — *v. i.* To intrench; encroach. — *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.

trench'ant (trëñ'chänt), *a.* Fitted to cut; cutting; sharp; keen; biting; severe.

trench'er (-chër), *n.* Formerly, a wooden plate or platter on which to carve or serve food; food; the pleasures of the table.

trench'er-man (-män), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mën). A feeder; a great eater; a table companion.

trend (trënd), *v. i.* To have or take a particular direction; run; tend. — *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency.

tre-pan' (trë-pän'), *n.* A surgeon's cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. — *v. t.* To perforate (the skull) with a trepan.

tre-pang' (-päng'), *n.* Any of several large holothurians used by the Chinese in soup.

tre-phine' (trë-fin'; -fën'), *n.* An improved kind of trepan. — *v. t.* To operate upon with a trephine.

trep'i-da'tion (trëp'i-dä'shšn), *n.* A vibration; trembling, esp. when involuntary; perturbation; fright.

tres'pass (trës'päs), *v. i.* To commit a trespass; intrude; injure or annoy another; transgress voluntarily any divine law or any duty; offend; sin. — **Syn.** Encroach, trench, infringe, invade. — *n.* Any offense done to another; any voluntary transgression of the moral law or of duty; sin; in law, an unlawful act committed with force and violence (however slight) on the person, property, or relative rights of another; also, the action for injuries done by such an act. — **Syn.** Breach, infringement. — **tres'pass-er**, *n.*

tress (trës), *n.* A braid, lock, or curl of hair.

tres'tle (trës'tli), *n.* A kind of stool or horse; a braced frame supporting a table top, etc.; a braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork, for carrying a road, etc., over a depression.

tres'tle-tree' (-trë'), *n.* A strong bar, usually one of two, on the masthead of a vessel, to support the crosstrees.

tres'tle-work' (-würk'), *n.* The system of connected trestles supporting a viaduct, pier, etc.

tret (trët), *n.* An allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse, after tare is deducted.

trey (trä), *n.* A card, die, or domino with three spots, or pips.

tri- (tri-). Prefix meaning *three*, *thrice*, *threefold*; as in *tricolor*, *tridentate*.

tri'ad (tri'äd), *n.* A union or group of three; in music, a chord of three tones,

örn, ūp, circās, menū; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

esp. of a given tone with the third and fifth above.

tri'al (trī'āl), *n.* Act of trying or testing; test; proof; state of being tried, or tested; probation by exposure to suffering that tests strength, patience, faith, etc.; a misfortune or affliction; the formal judicial examination of the matter in issue in a cause to determine the issue. — **Syn.** Ordeal, experiment.

tri'an'gle (trī'ān'g'l), *n.* A figure formed by three lines intersecting by twos in three points, esp. a plane figure bounded by three straight lines; in music, an instrument of percussion, usually made of a rod of steel bent to form a triangle, open at one angle.

tri-an'gu-lar (trī'ān'gŭ-lār), *a.* Of, or pert. to a triangle; comprising three parts, elements, or the like.

tri-an'gu-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To divide into triangles; to survey by triangulation; make triangular.

tri-an'gu-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The series of triangles into which any tract is divided in a trigonometrical survey; the operation of determining these triangles.

tribe (trib), *n.* A social group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, descended from the same ancestor, together with slaves, dependents, adopted strangers, etc.; a division, class, or distinct portion. — **trib'al** (trib'āl), *a.*

trib'u-la'tion (trib'ŭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A state of distress or affliction; a source of distress or affliction; a trouble; trial.

tri-bu'nal (trī-bŭ'nāl), *n.* The seat of a judge; a court of justice; (*Sp. pron.* trē'bōō-nāl'), in Philippine villages, a kind of town hall.

trib'une (trib'ŭn), *n.* A raised platform, seat, or stand.

trib'une, *n.* Any of various magistrates of ancient Rome, esp., certain ones (tribunes of the people) who protected the plebeian citizen from the arbitrary action of patrician magistrates. — **trib'une-ship**, *n.*

trib'u-ta-ry (trib'ŭ-tā-rī), *a.* Paying tribute to another; subject; subordinate; paid or owed as tribute; of or pert. to tribute; contributory; auxiliary; of streams, affluent. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A ruler or state that pays tribute to a conqueror; a stream flowing into a larger stream or into a lake.

trib'ute (-ŭt), *n.* A stated payment from one ruler or state to another; the tax levied for, or obligation to make, such payment; a personal contribution or tax; impost; duty; rental; a personal

contribution of any kind, as of praise, service, etc.

trice (tris), *v. t.* To haul up or in and secure with a small rope. *Chiefly Naut.* — *n.* An instant; moment (now only in *a trice*).

tri-cen'ni-al (trī-sĕn'ī-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to 30 years; occurring once every 30 years.

tri'ceps (trī'sĕps), *n.* The 3-headed extensor muscle at the back of the upper arm.

tri-chi'na (trī-kī'nā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -NÆ (-nē). A small slender worm which, in the larval state, is parasitic in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals.

trich'i-no'sis (trik'ī-nō'sis), *n.* The disease caused by trichinae.

trick (trik), *n.* An artifice; crafty or deceitful contrivance or procedure; a dexterous or ingenious feat or procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse; a knack; dexterity; an illusion or deception; a mischievous or roguish, or sometimes a mean, act; prank; a peculiarity or mannerism; the cards played in one round, collectively. — **Syn.** Stratagem, wile, ruse, subterfuge, finesse, sleight; fraud, cheat, juggle, imposition. — *v. t.* To deceive by cunning or artifice; impose on; cheat; dress; adorn, esp. fancifully.

trick'er-y (-ēr-l), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Act or practice of tricking; artifice; fraud.

trick'i-ly (trik'ī-lī), *adv.* **trick'i-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; TRICKY.

trick'ish, *a.* Given to tricks or trickery; knavish.

trick'le (trik'l), *v. i.* To flow in a small gentle stream; run in drops; drip. — *n.* Act or state of trickling; that which trickles.

trick'ster (-stēr), *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; cheat.

trick'sy (-sī), *a.* Prankish; playful.

trick'track' (-trāk'), *n.* A kind of backgammon.

trick'y (trik'ī), *a.*; **TRICK'I-ER** (-ī-ēr); **TRICK'I-EST**. Given to tricks; shifty; deceptive.

tri'col'or (trī'kŭl'ēr), *n.* The French national banner, blue, white, and red. **tri-cus'pid** (trī-kŭs'pid), *a.* Having three cusps, or points; as, the **tricuspid valve**, which prevents reflux of blood from the right ventricle to the right auricle.

tri'cy-cle (trī'sī-k'l), *n.* A light three-wheeled vehicle to be propelled by treadles or hand levers; a three-wheeled motor cycle.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

tri'dent (-dĕnt), *n.* A three-pronged spear, the attribute of Neptune; a three-pronged fish spear.

tri-den'tate (tri-dĕn'tāt), *a.* Having three teeth or points.

tried (trīd), *pret. & p. p.* of TRY. Hence: *a.* Tested; faithful; trustworthy.

tri-en'ni-al (tri-ĕn'i-āl), *a.* Continuing three years; occurring or appearing once in every three years. — *n.* A triennial event, occurrence, or anniversary. — **tri-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

tri'er (tri'ēr), *n.* One that tries.

tri'fid (tri'fid), *a.* Three-cleft.

tri'fle (-f'l), *n.* A thing of little value or importance; a paltry affair, object, etc. — *a.* trifle, a little; slightly. — *v. i.* To act or talk jestingly, or with levity; amuse one's self lightly; toy; dally. — *v. t.* To spend or waste in trifling or on trifles. — **tri'fler** (-flēr), *n.*

tri'fling (-fling), *a.* Shallow; frivolous; trivial.

tri-fo'li-ate (tri-fō'li-āt), *a.* Three-leaved; also, trifoliate.

tri-fo'li-o-late (-ō-lāt), *a.* Having three leaflets, as clover.

tri-fo'ri-um (tri-fō'rī-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). The gallery forming an upper story to the aisle of a church.

trig (trīg), *a.* Trim; neat; spruce; smart.

trig'ger (trīg'ēr), *n.* A piece, as a lever, connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; specif., *Firearms*, the part of a lock moved by the finger to release the cock.

tri'glyph (tri'glif), *n.* In the Doric frieze, a rectangular tablet having two vertical channels cut in its face and a half channel at each edge.

trig'o-nom'e-try (trīg'ō-nōm'ē-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). Mathematics treating of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles, and of those between trigonometrical functions of angles. — **trig'o-no-met'ric** (-nō-mēt'rik), **trig'o-no-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *a.*

tri'graph (tri'gráf), *n.* A combination of three letters representing a single sound, as *-eau* in *beau*; less properly, a triphthong.

tri-he'dron (tri-hē'drŏn), *n.*; *pl.* E. -DRONS (-drŏnz), L. -DRA (-drā). A figure formed by three planes meeting in a point. — **tri-he'dral** (-drāl), *a.*

tri-lat'er-al (tri-lāt'ēr-āl), *a.* Having three sides. — **tri-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

tri-lin'gual (-līn'gwāl), *a.* Consisting of, having, or expressed in, three languages.

tri-lit'er-al (-līt'ēr-āl), *a.* Consisting of three letters. — *n.* A triliteral word.

trill (trīl), *v. t.* To impart the quality of a trill to; utter as or with a trill. — *v. i.* To utter trills or a trill; play or sing with tremulous vibrations. — *n.* A consonantal sound made by vibrating some part of the oral organs (as, *r* is a *trill* in many languages); action of the organs in producing such sounds; in music, a shake; a sound likened to a musical trill; warble.

tril'lion (trī'yŏn), *n.* The number denoted by a unit with 12 zeros annexed or (in English notation) with 18 zeros.

tri'lo-bite (tri'lō-bīt), *n.* Any of numerous extinct marine arthropods, having the segments of the body divided into three lobes.

tri'l'o-gy (trīl'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). A series of three dramas or three literary or musical compositions, each complete in itself, but all upon one theme.

trim (trīm), *v. t.* To make neat or trim; dispose; adjust; cut, clip, or lop; decorate; adorn; embellish; adjust, as a boat, by arranging the ballast, cargo, or persons, so that she shall sit well on the water, sail well, etc.; arrange for sailing (as, to *trim* the sails); *Colloq.*, rebuke, reprove, chastise, or defeat. — *v. i.* Of a vessel, to assume a certain position in the water; balance; maintain a middle position between parties or the like. — *n.* Order; condition; disposition; adjustment; state of a ship in reference to her readiness and fitness for sailing; position of a vessel in the water; dress; gear; the lighter woodwork in the interior of a building. — *a.* Fitly adjusted or prepared; neat and compact or well ordered. — *adv.* Trimly.

trim'e-ter (trīm'ē-tēr), *a.* In prosody, consisting of three measures. — *n.* A verse or period consisting of three measures.

trim'ming (-īng), *n.* Act of one who trims; that which serves to trim, ornament, etc.; *Colloq.*, accessories; *pl.*, parts or pieces removed by trimming.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trīn'i-tā'rī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Trinity, or the doctrine of the Trinity. — *n.* A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity. — **Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.*

Trin'i-ty (trīn'i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). The union of three persons (the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) in one Godhead; [*l. c.*] a triad.

Trinity Sunday. The Sunday next after Whitsunday.

trin'ket (trīn'kĕt), *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, etc.; a thing of little value; trifle; toy.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŕk; then, thín; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

tri-no'mi-al (trī-nō'mī-āl), *n.* *Math.* An expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (-), or by both.

tri'o (trē'ō; trī'ō), *n.*; *pl.* **TRIOS** (-ōz). Three collectively; a set of three; a musical composition for three solo parts or three instruments.

tri'o-let (trī'ō-lēt), *n.* A stanza of eight lines with one rime in lines 2, 6, and 8, and another in the other lines.

trip (trīp), *v. i.* To move with light, quick steps; skip; make a false step; catch the foot; stumble; offend against morality, propriety, accuracy, or the like; slip; err. — *v. t.* To perform lightly or nimbly, as a dance; cause to stumble, take a false step, or lose the footing; cause to fail; obstruct; halt; detect in a misstep, error, or the like; raise (an anchor) from the bottom, so that it hangs free; release, let fall, or set free, as a weight or a compressed spring. — *n.* A quick, light step; a journey; an excursion or jaunt; a false step or misstep; an error; mistake; a stroke by which one, esp. a wrestler, causes his antagonist to lose footing; act of tripping; a pawl or other device for tripping, or releasing, a catch or detent.

tri-par'tite (trī-pār'tīt; trīp'ār-), *a.* Divided into three parts; having three corresponding parts or copies; made between three parties, as a treaty. — **tri'-par-ti'tion** (trī-pār-tīsh'ūn; trīp'ār-), *n.*

tripe (trīp), *n.* A part of the stomach of a ruminant, esp. of the ox kind, used as food.

trip hammer. A massive tilt hammer raised by cams.

triph'thong (trīf'thōng), *n.* A combination of three distinct vowel sounds uttered with one effort of articulation or breath impulse, as *-oya-* in *loyal*; improperly, a trigraph. — **triph-thon'gal** (trīf-thōn'gāl), *a.*

tri'plane (trī'plān'), *n.* An aeroplane with three main supporting planes superposed.

tri'ple (trīp'l), *a.* Consisting of three, usually united; threefold; three times repeated; treble. — *v. t. & i.* To make or increase threefold; treble.

trip'let (-lēt), *n.* Three of a kind or three united; three verses riming together; three notes sung or played in the time of two or four; one of three children born at one birth.

tri'plex (trī'plēks; trīp'lēks), *a.* Having three parts; triple.

trip'li-cate (trīp'lī-kāt), *a.* Threefold; triple; made in three identical copies

or the like. — *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To triple.

tri'pod (trī'pód), *n.* A utensil or vessel on three feet or legs; a form of three-legged stand, as for a camera.

tri'p-o-li (trīp'ō-li), *n.* A siliceous deposit occurring in friable masses (**tripoli stone**) or earthy form (**tripoli powder**) and used as an abrasive, absorbent, etc.

trip'per (trīp'ēr), *n.* One that trips.

tri'reme (trī'rēm), *n.* An ancient galley having three banks of oars.

tri-sect' (trī-sēkt'), *v. t.* To cut or divide into three parts, esp. three equal parts. — **tri-sec'tion** (-sēk'shūn), *n.*

tri-syl'la-ble (trī-sīl'ā-b'l; trī-), *n.* A word of three syllables. — **tris'yl-lab'ic** (trīs'ī-lāb'īk), *a.*

trite (trīt), *a.* Worn or hackneyed; stale; commonplace. — **Syn.** Threadbare, stereotyped, vapid, banal. — **trite'ly**, *adv.* — **trite'ness**, *n.*

trit'u-rate (trīt'ū-rāt), *v. t.* To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash; pulverize. — *n.* A triturated substance. — **trit'u-ra'tion** (-rāt'shūn), *n.*

tri'umph (trī'ūmf), *n.* An imposing ceremonial in honor of a Roman general who had gained a decisive victory; joy or exultation for success; victory; conquest. — *v. i.* To receive the honor of a triumph; celebrate victory; exult; obtain victory; prevail. — **tri-um'phal** (trī-ūm'fāl), *a.*

tri-um'phant (trī-ūm'fānt), *a.* Rejoicing for or celebrating victory; exultant; victorious.

tri-um'vir (trī-ūm'vēr), *n.*; *pl.* **L. -VIRI** (-vī-rī), **E. -VIRS** (-vērz). In ancient Rome, one of three men united in public office or authority.

tri-um'vi-rate (-vī-rāt), *n.* Office or term of a triumvir; government, or term of government, by three in coalition; a coalition of three in office or authority; a group or association of three.

tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* Being three in one (used of the unity of the Trinity in the Godhead).

tri'va'lent (trī'vā'lēnt; trīv'ā-lēnt), *a.* Having a valence of three.

triv'et (trīv'ēt), *n.* A three-legged stand or support; tripod.

triv'i-al (-ī-āl), *a.* Trifling; petty; paltry. **triv'i-al'i-ty** (-āl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-tīz). Quality or state of being trivial; that which is trivial; a trifle.

-trix (-trīks). A suffix of feminine agent nouns, corresponding to masculines in *-tor*; as in *executrix*.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

tro'car (trō'kär), *n.* A stylet to explore tissues or insert drainage tubes.

tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to a trochee. — *n.* A trochaic measure or verse.

tro'che (trō'kē), *n.* A medicinal tablet or lozenge.

tro'chee (-kē), *n.* In prosody, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

trod (trōd), **trod'den** (trōd'n). See **TREAD**.

trog'lo-dyte (trōg'lō-dīt), *n.* A cave dweller; an anthropoid ape.

Tro'jan (trō'jān), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Troy or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Troy.

troll (trōl), *n.* In Teutonic folklore, a supernatural being, conceived sometimes as a dwarf, sometimes as a giant, fabled to inhabit caves, hills, etc.

troll, *v. t.* To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round; sing loudly or freely; sing of; troll for (fish) or in (a stream, etc.); allure; entice. — *v. i.* To take part in trolling a song; to fish, esp. by drawing the hook along or through the water. — *n.* A song sung in parts successively; round.

trol'ley (trōl'ī), *n.; pl. -LEYS* (-īz). A wheeled carriage or truck running on an overhead rail or track and supporting a suspended load; in electric railroads, the grooved wheel pressed upwards in rolling contact with the overhead wire to take off the current; any similar device; an electric car; a trolley car.

trol'lop (trōl'ūp), *n.* A slattern; a loose woman.

trom'bone (trōm'bōn), *n.* A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind. The middle part, bent double, telescopes into the outer parts so as to vary the vibrating length.

troop (trōōp), *n.* A collection of people; a company; number; soldiers collectively (generally in *pl.*); a division of a cavalry squadron commanded by a captain. — *v. i.* To move or gather in crowds or troops; march on. — *v. t.* To unite with, or form into, a troop or troops.

troop'er (-ēr), *n.* A cavalryman or his horse; a troopship.

troop'ship (trōōp'shīp'), *n.* A military transport.

trope (trōp), *n.* The use of an expression in a figurative sense; the word or expression so used; figure of speech.

-trope. Combining form signifying *turner, one that turns.*

tro'phy (trō'fī), *n.; pl. -PHIES* (-fīz). *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A memorial of a victory; hence, anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as a weapon, a flag, etc.; something regarded as evidence of conquest or the like; a memorial; memento.

-trophy. A combining form signifying *nutrition, nourishment, nurture.*

trop'ic (trōp'ik), *n.* Either of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, one on each side of, and parallel to, the equator at a distance of 23½°, reached by the sun at its greatest declination north and south; either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics; *pl.*, the region between or near these parallels, marked by its torrid climate, luxuriant vegetation, etc. — *a.* Tropical.

trop'i-cal (trōp'ī-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the tropics; also, of the nature of a trope; figurative; metaphorical. — **trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

-tropical. Combining form denoting *turning.*

trot (trōt), *v. i. & t.* To ride, drive, or move, at a trot; run; jog; hurry. — *n.* A gait of the horse in which the legs move in pairs, diagonally but not quite simultaneously; a jogging pace; *Colloq.*, brisk movement.

troth (trōth; trōth), *n.* Faith; fidelity; truth; verity; betrothal.

trot'ter (trōt'ēr), *n.* One that trots, esp. a race horse; the foot of an animal, esp. when used for food.

trou'ba-dour (trōō'bā-dōōr), *n.* One of a class of lyric poets that flourished from the 11th century to the end of the 13th, chiefly in Provence and the north of Italy.

trou'ble (trüb'l), *v. t.* To disturb; agitate; worry; perplex; inconvenience. — **Syn.** Afflict, distress, grieve, harass, annoy, tease, vex, molest. — *v. i.* To take trouble or pains. — *n.* State of being troubled; uneasiness; annoyance; an instance of distress; that which causes disturbance, annoyance, etc.; exertion; labor; pains; a condition of ill health. — **Syn.** Affliction, calamity, misfortune, adversity, embarrassment, anxiety, sorrow, misery.

trou'ble-some (-l'sām), *a.* Giving trouble; disturbing; vexatious. — **Syn.** Harassing, annoying, irksome, afflictive, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome.

trou'blous (trüb'lūs), *a.* Full of trouble; troubled; causing trouble; turbulent.

trough (trōf), *n.* Any of various receptacles; esp., a long shallow vessel,

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

as for water or fodder; any long channel or depression, as between waves.

trounce (trouns), *v. t.* To punish or beat severely; whip; flog.

troupe (trōp), *n.* A company or troop, esp. of actors, acrobats, etc.

trousers (trou'zêrz), *n. pl.* An outer garment of men or boys, extending from the waist to the knee or, oftener and with men almost always, to the ankle, and covering each leg separately.

trousseau (trō'sō'), *n.* A bride's personal outfit, as of clothes, jewelry, etc.

trout (trout), *n.* (See PLURAL.) Any of certain handsome game fishes of the salmon family, having finely flavored flesh; any of various troutlike fishes.

trouvére (trōō'vâr'), *n.* One of a school of poets that flourished in northern France from the 11th to the 14th century. Their works are typically epic poems on real or legendary early French history.

trover (trō'vêr), *n.* In law, any action to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted.

trou (trō), *v. i. & t.* To think or suppose. *Archaic.*

trouel (trou'êl), *n.* Any of various hand implements for spreading, shaping, and smoothing loose or plastic material, as mortar, or for taking up and setting out small plants, etc.

troy (troi), *n.* Troy weight.

troy weight (troi). The system of weights used in weighing gold, silver, etc. In this system:

1 pound (lb.) = 12 ounces (0.82286 lb. av. or 373.2419 g.)

1 ounce (oz.) = 20 pennyweights (1.09714 oz. av. or 31.1035 g.)

1 pennyweight (dwt.) = 24 grains (0.87771 dr. av. or 1.5552 g.)

The troy pound contains 5,760 grains. The troy ounce is also the basis of apothecaries' weight.

truancy (trōō'ân-sî), *n.* Act or habit of playing truant; state of being truant.

truant (-ânt), *n.* One who stays away from business or duty, esp. from school without leave. — *a.* Wandering from business or duty; idle and shirking duty; like, or characteristic of, a truant.

truce (trōos), *n.* A suspension of arms by agreement; armistice; respite.

truck (trûk), *n.* A small wheel; any of numerous wheeled vehicles for transporting heavy articles; a swiveling frame with one or more pairs of wheels, and with springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive, of a car, etc.; a small wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or a masthead. — *v. t.* To transport on a truck or trucks.

truck, *v. t. & i.* To exchange; barter; traffic. — *n.* Barter; *Colloq.*, intercourse or dealing; small commodities; esp., vegetables raised for the market; payment of wages in goods instead of cash; *Colloq.*, small articles of little value; hence, rubbish.

truckage (trûk'âj), *n.* Conveyance by trucks or money paid for it.

truckle (trûk'î), *v. i.* To yield obsequiously to another; show servility.

truckle-bed, *n.* A trundle-bed.

trueulent (trûk'û-lént; trōō'kû-), *a.* Fierce; savage; ferocious; barbarous; ruthless; destructive. — **trueulence** (-léns), *n.*

trudge (trûj), *v. i.* To walk, esp. toilsomely or wearily.

true (trōō), *a.* Faithful to friends, promises, allegiance, etc.; loyal; actual; genuine; conformable to fact; correct; truthful; exact; accurate; correct; legitimate; rightful; to be relied on; certain. — *adv.* In accordance with truth; in a true manner; truly. — *n.* State of being true or accurate. — *v. t.* To make true; bring to its correct condition as to form, place, angle, etc.

true blue. Thoroughgoing or uncompromising orthodoxy, loyalty, or fidelity. — **true-blue**, *a.*

trufile (trûf'î; trōō'f'î; trōō'f'î), *n.* Any of various edible subterranean fungi, esteemed as a table delicacy.

truism (trōō'îz'm), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

trull (trûl), *n.* A trollop; strumpet.

truely (trōō'îl), *adv.* In a true manner; in fact; in reality; in truth.

trump (trûmp), *n.* A trumpet, or trumpet sound (in *at the last trump*, etc.).

trump, *n.* One of a suit of playing cards any card of which takes any card of the other suits; the suit itself; *Slang*, a good fellow (man or woman). — *v. i.* To play a trump card when one of another suit has been led. — *v. t.* To take or play upon by trumping.

trump, *v. t.* To impose unfairly. *Rare.* — **to trump up**, to devise; concoct with unfairness.

trumpery (trûm'pêr-î), *n.; pl. -eries* (-îz). A thing deceptively showy; rubbish; trash. — *a.* Deceptively showy; worthless.

trumpet (trûm'pêt), *n.* A wind instrument consisting of a long metallic tube commonly once or twice curved, ending in a bell; a sound as of a trumpet; esp., an elephant's cry; a trumpet-shaped instrument for directing or intensifying sounds. — *v. t.* To publish by or as by

île, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

sound of trumpet; noise abroad; proclaim. — *v. i.* To sound with a tone like a trumpet; utter a trumpetlike cry, as elephants.

trump'et-er (-ēr), *n.* One who trumpets; a wild swan noted for its sonorous voice; one of a breed of domestic pigeons.

trun'cate (trūn'kāt), *v. t.* To cut off; lop.

trun'cat-ed (-kāt-ēd), *a.* Cut off or cut short; lopped off. — **trun-ca'tion** (trūn-kā'shūn), *n.*

truncated cone or **pyramid**. The part left of a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane, usually parallel to the base.

trun'cheon (trūn'shūn; -chūn), *n.* A short staff; shaft of a spear; club; a baton, or staff of command. — *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon.

trun'dle (-d'l), *v. t. & i.* To roll on little wheels; revolve.

trun'dle-bed', *n.* A low bed usually on casters, that can be pushed under a higher bed.

trunk (trūnk), *n.* The main stem, or body, of a tree; body of an animal or a man, apart from head and limbs; the main body of anything; a proboscis, esp. of an elephant; *pl.*, trunk hose; also, tight-fitting short breeches; a long, large box, pipe, etc., serving as a conduit; a box or chest to contain clothes or other goods, as those of a traveler. — *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a main railroad or other main line.

trunk hose. Full breeches reaching just below the thighs, or to the knees, worn chiefly in the 16th and 17th centuries.

trun'nion (trūn'yūn), *n.* Either of the two opposite projecting pivots or journals that support a cannon, a large crucible, etc.

truss (trūs), *v. t.* To pack into a bundle; bundle; bind, tie, or fasten; tighten and fasten; skewer; support by a truss; strengthen or stiffen, as a girder, by a brace; *Slang*, hang (usually with *up*). — *n.* A bundle; pack; package; a measured quantity of hay or straw; a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, etc.; an assemblage of beams, bars, rods, etc., forming a rigid framework.

trust (trūst), *n.* Assured reliance on another's integrity, veracity, justice, etc.; confidence; faith; assured anticipation; hope; person or thing on which confidence is reposed; custody; care; charge; credit given; responsible charge or office; that which is intrusted to one;

a property interest held for another's benefit; a business organization or combination consisting of a number of firms or corporations operating, and often united, under an agreement creating a trust, esp. one formed mainly to regulate the supply and price of commodities, etc.; often, opprobriously, a combination formed to control or monopolize an industry or business by doing acts in restraint of trade. — **Syn.** Confidence, reliance, assurance. — *v. t.* To place confidence in; rely on; believe; hope or expect confidently; invest with a trust; intrust; commit, or consign, as to one's care; venture confidently; risk; give credit to; sell to in confidence of future payment. — *v. i.* To have trust; confide; rely; be confident; hope. — *a.* Held in trust.

trus-tee' (trūs-tē'), *n.* A person holding property in trust.

trus-tee'ship (-ship), *n.* See -SHIP.

trust'ful (trūst'fūl), *a.* Full of trust; confiding. — **trust'ful-ly**, *adv.*

trust'wor'thy (-wūr'thī), *a.* Worthy of trust.

trust'y (trūs'tī), *a.*; **TRUST'Y-ER** (-tī-ēr); -I-EST. Justly deserving confidence; trustworthy; reliable; involving trust.

truth (trūth), *n.*; *pl.* **TRUTHS** (trūthz; trūths). Quality or state of being true; fidelity; constancy; sincerity; genuineness; conformity to fact or reality; conformity to rule; exactness; real state of things; fact; reality; a true statement; established principle, fixed law, etc.; righteousness; true religion. — **Syn.** Veracity, verity, verisimilitude.

truth'ful (trūth'fūl), *a.* Full of, or habitually speaking, truth; veracious. — **truth'ful-ly**, *adv.*

try (tri), *v. t.*; **TRIED** (trīd); **TRY'ING**. To purify or refine, as metals; melt out, as oil, lard, etc.; render; test, prove, or make trial of; settle; determine; examine or investigate judicially; conduct the trial of; use experimentally; experiment or practice on; subject to trials; afflict; gain knowledge of by experience; say; attempt. — *v. i.* To endeavor; prove something by experiment; make trial. — *n.*; *pl.* **TRIES** (trīz). Act of trying; attempt; experiment; trial; test.

try'ing, *a.* Adapted to try; severe; afflictive.

try'sail' (trī'sāl'; *naut.*, trī's'l), *n.* A fore-and-aft sail hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast close abaft a lower mast.

try'-square', *n.* An instrument for laying off right angles and testing work for squareness.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

tryst (tríst; tríst), *n.* An appointment to meet; a meeting; an appointed place of meeting.

tsar (tsár), **tsar'e-vitch**, **tsa-ri'na**, etc. See **CZAR**, etc.

tset'se (tsét'sé), *n.* A fly of central and southern Africa, which by its bite conveys a protozoan parasite that causes a disease of cattle, etc. A related species conveys the parasite of sleeping sickness.

tub (tüb), *n.* An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a kind of short cask; amount which a tub holds; a vessel to contain water for bathing; *Colloq.*, act or process of tubbing. — *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub; wash or bathe in a tub.

tu'ba (tū'bá), *n.* An ancient trumpet; a large deep-toned form of saxhorn.

tube (tüb), *n.* A hollow cylinder, as for conveying liquids or gases; pipe; a tunnel for an underground railway; *Colloq.*, the railway itself. — *v. t.* To furnish with, or inclose in, a tube.

tu'ber (tū'bér), *n.* A kind of short fleshy underground stem or shoot, as the potato.

tu'ber-cle (-k'l), *n.* A small knoblike prominence or excrescence; a small rounded morbid growth; esp., the specific lesion of tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-lar (tū-bŭr'kū-lár), *a.* Of or pert. to tubercles; affected with tuberculosis; tuberculous.

tu-ber'cu-lin (-lín), *n.* A sterile liquid containing the growth products of the tuberculosis bacillus. It is used in testing cattle for tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-lo'sis (-lŏ'sis), *n.* *Med.* An infectious disease due to a bacillus and characterized by the production of tubercles; specif., this disease when seated in the lungs; consumption.

tu-ber'cu-lous (tū-bŭr'kū-lās), *a.* Tubercular; affected with, or of the nature of, tuberculosis.

tu-ber-ose (tū'bér-ös), *a.* Tuberos.

tube'rose (tūb'rŏz; tū'bér-ös'), *n.* A bulbous plant cultivated for its spike of fragrant, white, lilylike flowers.

tu-ber-os'i-ty (tū'bér-ös'i-ti), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State or quality of being tuberos; an obtuse prominence.

tu-ber-ous (tū'bér-üs), *a.* Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences; consisting of, bearing, or like, a tuber or tubers.

tub'ing (tüb'íng), *n.* A series of tubes; tubes collectively; material for tubes.

tu'bu-lar (tū'bū-lár), *a.* Having the form of a tube, or pipe; consisting of a pipe; provided with tubes.

tuck (tŭk), *v. t.* To draw, turn, or gather up; make snug or close; put or press into or as into a snug, close place; cover closely or neatly, as with bedclothes; make a tuck or tucks in. — *n.* A sewed fold made, as in a garment, for decoration or shortening.

tuck'er (tŭk'ér), *n.* One that tucks; an instrument for making tucks; a strip, as of linen or lace, folded across the breast, or attached to the gown at the neck.

tuck'er, *v. t.* To tire; weary; — usually with *out*. *Colloq.*

Tu'dor (tū'dŏr), *a.* Of or pert. to a royal family of England, reigning members of which were Henry VII., VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Tues'day (tūz'dā), *n.* The third day of the week.

tu'fa (tōō'fá), *n.* A porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams; a rock composed of the finer kinds of volcanic detritus.

tuft (tŭft), *n.* A small cluster of elongated flexible parts or outgrowths, as hairs; a cluster; clump. — *v. t.* To separate into tufts; provide with a tuft or tufts.

tuft'hunt'er (tŭft'hŭn'tēr), *n.* A hanger-on of noblemen or persons of quality, esp. in English universities; any toady or sycophant.

tug (tŭg), *v. t. & i.* To pull or draw with great effort; labor; strive. — *n.* A laborious pulling or straining; a supreme effort; a small, powerful steam vessel used for towing; a trace (of a harness); a rope, chain, etc., used in hauling.

tug of war. A sport in which several men pull on a rope against an equal number.

tu-i'tion (tū-ish'ŭn), *n.* Instruction; fee for instruction.

tu'lip (tū'lip), *n.* Any of various liliaceous plants, having a large, showy flower; a flower or bulb of the plant.

tulip tree. A tall tree, of the magnolia family, having large, tuliplike red and yellow flowers. Its timber is called whitewood.

tuile (tŏol; *F.* tül), *n.* A thin, fine, netlike silk fabric used for veils, dresses, etc.

tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To roll over; roll or toss about; fall suddenly and violently; move, go, etc., in a hasty, disorderly manner; perform somersaults or similar acrobatic feats. — *v. t.* To turn over; turn or throw about; disturb; rumple; disorder; precipitate; throw down. — *n.* Act of tumbling.

tum'bler (-blēr), *n.* One who tumbles; esp., an acrobat; in a lock, a movable

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

obstruction displaced by turning the key; a drinking glass without a foot or stem.

tum'breĭ (-brĕl), *n.* A farmer's dump cart or wagon; such a cart used in the French Revolution to convey the condemned to the place of execution.

tu-me-fac'tion (tū-mĕ-fāk'shŏn), *n.* A tumor; swelling.

tu-me-fy (tū-mĕ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To swell.

tu'mid (tū'mid), *a.* Swollen, enlarged, or distended; protuberant; pompous; inflated; bombastic. — **tu-mid'i-ty** (tū-mid'ī-tī), *n.*

tu'mor (tū'mĕr), *n.* An abnormal mass of tissue, not inflammatory, and possessing no physiologic function; a swelling or protuberance of any kind.

tu'mult (-mŭlt), *n.* Agitation of a multitude, usually with uproar and confusion of voices; turbulence; irregular or confused motion; high excitement. — **Syn.** Ferment, disturbance, disorder, noise, hubbub, riot.

tu-mul'tu-ous (tū-mŭl'tū-ŭs), *a.* Full of, characterized by, or conducted with, tumult; turbulent; agitated with conflicting passions; disturbed. — **Syn.** Disorderly, noisy, boisterous, riotous.

tu'mu-lus (tū'mŭ-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* -LI (-lī). An artificial hillock or mound, as over a grave; barrow.

tun (tŭn), *n.* A large cask; the capacity of a tun as a varying liquid measure.

tu'na (tōō'nā), *n.* The tunny; esp., the great tunny.

tun'a-ble (tŭn'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tuned; harmonious; tuneful.

tun'dra (tōōn'drā), *n.* One of the level or undulating treeless plains of Arctic regions.

tune (tŭn), *n.* A rhythmical, melodious, symmetrical series of tones; melody; air; state or capacity of giving tones of proper pitch; just intonation; order; harmony; concord; fit temper; right mood. — *v. t.* To adjust (a voice or instrument) to a given musical pitch or temperament; give tone to; attune; utter musically; put into a proper state. — *v. i.* To sound in harmony.

tune'ful (-fŭl), *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical. — **tune'ful-ly**, *adv.*

tune'less, *a.* Without tune; inharmonic.

tun'er (tŭn'ĕr), *n.* One that tunes.

tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* A rare element of the chromium group, isolated as a hard, brittle, white or gray metal. (Symbol, *W* or *Tu*). Cf. WOLFRAM.

tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* In ancient Rome, a

form of undergarment worn by both sexes, girdled at the waist; any of various loose-fitting garments; testa of a seed; tunica.

tu'ni-ca (tū'nĭ-kā), *n.* *Anat. & Zool.* An enveloping or covering membrane or layer of tissue.

tu'ni-cate (tū'nĭ-kăt), *a.* Having, or covered with, a tunic.

tu'ni-cle (-k'l), *n.* A short loose-fitting ecclesiastical vestment; tunic.

tun'ing fork (tŭn'ing). A steel instrument, consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone. It is used for tuning musical instruments, etc.

tun'nel (tŭn'ĕl), *n.* A subterranean passageway, esp. one horizontal and open at both ends, as for a railroad. — *v. t.* To form into or like a tunnel; make an opening, or a passageway, through or under. — *v. i.* To make a tunnel.

tun'ny (-l), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-iz). Any of several oceanic fishes of the mackerel family. The great tunny sometimes weighs over 1000 pounds.

tu'pe-lo (tū'pĕ-lŏ), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-lŏz). A North American tree having red acid berries and hard cross-grained wood.

tuque (tŭk), *n.* A kind of warm knit cap for winter wear.

Tu-ra'ni-an (tū-rā'nĭ-ān), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the languages now commonly called the *Ural-Altaic languages*, or the people who speak them.

tur'ban (tŭr'bān), *n.* A headdress, worn by most male Mohammedans, consisting of a cap, with a sash, scarf, or shawl wound about it; any similar headdress; a kind of woman's or child's hat with no brim or with the brim turned up close to the crown. — **tur'baned** (-bānd), *a.*

tur'bid (-bĭd), *a.* Having the lees or sediment disturbed; roiled; muddy; not clear; disturbed; confused; disordered. — **tur-bid'i-ty** (tŭr-bĭd'ī-tī), *n.*

tur'bine (-bĭn; -bĭn), *n.* A rotary motor actuated by the reaction, the impulse, or both, of a current of water or steam, usually on a series of curved vanes on a central spindle.

tur'bot (-bŏt), *n.* A large European flounder esteemed as a food fish.

tur'bu-lence (tŭr'bŭ-lĕns), *n.* Quality or state of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumult; disorder. — **Syn.** Agitation, commotion, tumultuousness, insubordination, rioting.

tur'bu-lent (-lĕnt), *a.* Violently agitated; tumultuous; disposed to disorder; restless; producing commotion;

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inĭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝥ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

disturbing. — **Syn.** Disturbed, tumultuous, riotous, seditious, insubordinate, unquiet.

tu-reen' (tū-rēn'), *n.* A large, deep vessel to hold soup, etc., at table.

turf (tûrf), *n.*; *pl.* TURFS (tûrfs). The upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to form a kind of mat; sward; sod; a detached piece of this; a sod; peat, esp. when prepared for fuel. — **the turf**, the race course; horse racing. — *v. t.* To cover with turf, or sod. — **turf'y**, *a.* — **turf'i-ness** (tûr'fi-nēs), *n.*

turf'man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A votary of the turf, or horse racing.

turf'gent (tûr'jēnt), *a.* Becoming tumid; swelling.

tur-ges'cent (tûr-jēs'ēnt), *a.* Becoming turgid or inflated; swelling. — **tur-ges'-cence** (-ēns), *n.*

turf'id (tûr'jid), *a.* Distended abnormally by some internal agent; swollen; bloated; swelling in style or language; pompous. — **Syn.** Tumid, bombastic, grandiose, grandiloquent, magniloquent. — **turf'id'i-ty** (tûr-jid'i-ti), *n.*

Turk (tûrk), *n.* A member of any of various Turki peoples, esp. of the dominant race in Turkey; a native or inhabitant of Turkey; a Mohammedan, esp. one living in Turkey.

turf'key (tûr'ki), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kīz). A large American bird of the pheasant family, domesticated in most parts of the world.

turkey buzzard. A vulture common in the southern United States.

Tur'ki (tōōr'kō), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the groups of Turkic languages or the peoples speaking them.

Turk'ic (tûr'kik), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a Ural-Altaic subfamily of languages or the peoples speaking these languages; loosely, Turkish.

Turk'ish, *a.* Of or pert. to Turkey or the Turks. — *n.* The language spoken by Turks.

Turkish bath. A kind of bath in which a profuse perspiration is induced in a superheated room, after which the body is washed, rubbed, kneaded, etc.

tur'mer-ic (tûr'mēr-ik), *n.* An East Indian plant of the ginger family; its aromatic rootstock, used as a condiment and yellow dye.

tur'moil (tûr'moil), *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; worrying confusion or disturbance; turbulence.

turn (tûrn), *v. t.* To cause to revolve about or as about a center; rotate; re-

volve mentally; ponder; perform or execute by revolving; form in a lathe; fashion; adapt; reverse in position; cause to have another course, direction, tendency, or inclination; deflect; devote; apply; convert; transform; ferment; curdle; translate; construe; distress; sicken; nauseate; derange; unsettle; make a turn about or around (something). — *v. i.* To move about or as about an axis; revolve; rotate; whirl; wheel; hinge; depend; take a different direction; be deflected; change one's course of action, policy, etc.; change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb (of the tide); be changed or transformed; become transmuted; grow; become acid, rancid, or putrid; sour; become giddy or dizzy (of the brain); be nauseated (of the stomach); result; terminate; issue. — *n.* Act of turning; revolution; rotation; change of direction or tendency, or the point at which such change occurs; a winding; bend; *Colloq.*, a nervous start or shock; a short walk, ride, or drive; an incidental or opportune deed, good or bad; alternate time, occasion, or opportunity (as, it is his *turn*); a special occasion or exigency; special ability or aptitude; bent; cast; shape; fashion; a short theatrical act or piece; a twist or coil, as of a rope about a post. — **Syn.** Twist, cast.

turn'coat' (-kōt'), *n.* A deserter; renegade; apostate.

turn'er (tûr'nēr), *n.* One that turns, one who forms articles with a lathe.

turn'er (tûr'nēr; *G.* tōōr'nēr), *n.* A gymnast; a member of a Turnverein.

turn'er-y (tûr'nēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). Art or process of fashioning solid bodies with a lathe; ornamentation or, collectively, things or forms made in the lathe.

turn'ing (tûr'nīng), *n.* Act or course of one that turns; place of a turn; corner.

turf'nip (tûr'nip), *n.* The thick edible root of either of two plants of the cabbage family; either of these plants.

turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.*; *pl.* -KEYS (-kēz). One in charge of the keys of a prison; warder.

turn'out' (-out'), *n.* A coming forth; *Colloq.*, a gathering of persons for a special purpose; *Colloq.*, an equipage; a railroad siding; net yield; output.

turn'o'ver (-ō'vēr), *n.* Act or result of turning over; upset; a semicircular pie or tart having one half of a circular crust turned over the other, inclosing the filling.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

turn'pike' (-pik'), *n.* A tollgate; turnpike road.

turnpike road. A road that has, or formerly had, turnpikes, or tollgates.

turn'sole' (tŭrn'sōl'), *n.* Any of several plants the flowers or stems of which are supposed to follow the movement of the sun, as the heliotrope or the sunflower.

turn'stile' (-stīl'), *n.* Orig., a post with four arms pivoted on the top, set in a passageway so that a person may pass only by turning the arms; a similar device, which mechanically registers the number of persons passing through.

turn'ta'ble (tŭrn'tā'b'l), *n.* A revolvable platform, as for turning a locomotive.

Turn'ver-ein' (tŏörn'fēr-īn'), *n.* [G.] An association of gymnasts and athletes.

tur'pen-tine (tŭr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* A semi-fluid or fluid resin, the exudation of the terebinth tree; resin derived from any of various coniferous trees; popularly, oil of turpentine.

tur'pi-tude (-pī-tūd), *n.* Inherent baseness; depravity.

tur-quoise' (tŭr-koiz'; tŭr'kwoiz), *n.* A blue, bluish green, or greenish gray mineral, a hydrous phosphate of aluminium, containing a little copper. When bright blue it is valued as a gem.

tur'ret (tŭr'ĕt), *n.* A little tower; a towerlike structure, heavily armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted.

tur'ret-ed, *a.* Furnished with, or shaped like, a turret or turrets.

tur'tle (tŭr't'l), *n.* A turtledove; any of a group of reptiles having a shell of bony plates, usually covered externally with horny shields; a tortoise.

tur'tle-dove' (-dŭv'), *n.* Any of various wild doves, esp. those noted for their plaintive cooing or affectionate disposition.

Tus'can (tŭs'kăn), *a.* Of or pert. to Tuscany in Italy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tuscany; also, the standard dialect, or literary form, of Italian.

tush (tŭsh), *n.* A tusk; a horse's canine.

tush, *interj.* An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or in contempt.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* In the elephant, walrus, wild boar, etc., a projecting and greatly enlarged tooth serving to dig up food, as a weapon, etc.; any long, protruding tooth.

tus'sle (tŭs'l), *v. i.* To scuffle, as in sport; wrestle. — *n.* A struggle; scuffle.

tus'sock (tŭs'ŭk), *n.* A tuft; esp., a dense tuft or bunch of grass or sedge.

tussock moth. Any of numerous dull-colored moths having larvæ (**tussock caterpillars**) that are covered with long tufts of hair.

tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still! hush!

tu'te-lage (tŭ'tĕ-lāj), *n.* Act of guarding or protecting; guardianship; state of being under a guardian or tutor.

tu'te-lar (-lār), **tu'te-la-ry** (-lā-rī), *a.* Having the guardianship of a person or a thing; of or pert. to a guardian.

tu'tor (tŭ'tĕr), *n.* A private teacher; a teacher ranking below a professor. — *v. t.* To have the tutelage of; teach; instruct; treat sternly, as a tutor might. — *v. i.* To do the work of a tutor; *Colloq.*, be tutored, or instructed, esp. privately. — **tu'tor-age** (-āj), *n.* — **tu-to'ri-al** (tŭ-tō'rī-āl), *a.*

tut'ti-frut'ti (tŏot'tĕ-frŏot'tĕ), *n.* A confection consisting of different kinds of preserved fruits. — *a.* Flavored with, or containing, various fruits.

Tux-e'do coat, or Tux-e'do (tŭk-sĕ'-dō), *n.* An informal evening dress coat without tails.

twad'dle (twŏd'l), *v. i. & t.* To talk idly or nonsensically; prate; gabble. — *n.* Silly talk; claptrap.

twain (twān), *a. & n.* Two.

twang (twāng), *v. i. & t.* To sound, or to utter or express, with a twang. — *n.* A harsh, quick, ringing sound; a sharp, vibrant nasal tone.

tweak (twĕk), *v. t.* To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or twist; jerk; twitch.

tweed (twĕd), *n.* A soft fabric for men's wear, of wool except in inferior grades, dyed, usually in two colors, before weaving.

tweez'ers (twĕz'ĕrz), *n. pl.* A small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting something.

twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* Next in order after the eleventh; constituting one of twelve equal parts of a (whole) thing. — *n.* A twelfth part; a twelfth unit or object.

Twelfth'tide' (-tid'), *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany; — called also **Twelfth'-day'**. The evening of this day is **Twelfth'-night'**.

twelve (twĕlv), *a.* One more than eleven; — a cardinal number. — *n.* The number next after eleven; sum of ten and two; twelve units or objects; a dozen; a symbol for twelve units, as 12 or xii.

twelve'mo (-mō), *a. & n.* Duodecimo.

twelve'month' (-mŭnth'), *n.* A year.

twen'ty (twĕn'tī), *a.* Twice ten (a cardinal number); an indefinite number over

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĭn; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

or less than twenty. — **twen'ti-eth** (twèn'ti-èth), *a. & n.*

twice (twis), *adv.* Two times; once and again; doubly; in twofold quantity or degree.

twid'dle (twid'll), *v. t.* To touch lightly, or play with; twirl. — *v. i.* To play or trifle; to be busied with trifles; tremble. — *n.* A slight twirl with or as with the fingers.

twig (twig), *v. t.* *Slang.* To understand; observe slyly; perceive; discover.

twig, *n.* A small shoot or branch.

twi'light (twi'lit'), *n.* The light perceived before the rising, and after the setting, of the sun; a faint light; a dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is viewed. — *a.* Of or pert. to the twilight; shaded; obscure.

twill (twil), *v. t.* To weave, as cloth, so as to produce a twill. — *n.* An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs in textile fabrics; a fabric woven with a twill.

twin (twin), *a.* Made up of two distinct, nearly related, and equal members; double; twofold; standing in the relation of, or being, a twin. — *n.* One of two persons or things closely related by ties of birth, resemblance, etc.; esp., one of two produced at a birth; *pl.* [cap.] Gemini.

twine (twin), *n.* Strong thread of strands twisted together; act of winding round; an entwining or interlacing; snarl; tangle. — *v. t.* To twist together; form by twisting; wind, wreath, or coil; embrace; entwine. — *v. i.* To intertwine; twist; wind; coil.

twinge (twinj), *v. t.* To affect with a sharp, sudden pain. — *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain. — *n.* A sudden, sharp pain.

twink'le (twink'l), *v. i.* To wink or blink rapidly (said of eyes); shine with an intermittent light; sparkle; scintillate; appear rapidly at intervals. — *v. t.* To cause to twinkle; blink; wink; flash out intermittently. — *n.* A closing or opening, or a quick motion, of the eye; a wink or sparkle of the eye; a brief flash or gleam; a twinkling.

twink'ling (twink'ling), *n.* Act of one that twinkles; twinkle; scintillation; time of a wink; moment.

twirl (twürl), *v. t. & i.* To whirl round. — *Syn.* Whirl. — *n.* A twirling; a twist; coil; convolution.

twist (twist), *v. t. & i.* To unite by winding one thread or the like round another; wreath; twine; wind; wrench; turn; contort; pervert. — *n.* Thing formed by twisting, as a kind of sewing

silk or kind of cotton yarn; act or state of being twisted; a bending; manner of twisting; convolution; wrenching.

twit (twit), *v. t.* To reproach or upbraid, esp. by reminding of a fault, defect, etc.; taunt.

twitch (twitch), *v. t. & i.* To pull or move jerkily or spasmodically; snatch; pluck; pick. — *n.* Act of twitching; a short, sudden, quick pull; a spasmodic contraction of the fibers or muscles.

twitch grass. Couch grass.

twit'ter (twit'ēr), *v. i.* To make a succession of small, tremulous noises, as a bird; titter; giggle; be nervous or agitated. — *n.* Act, sound, or sensation of twittering.

'twixt (twikst). Betwixt. *Poet., Colloq., or Dial.*

two (tōō), *a.* One and one; twice one; — a cardinal number. — *n.* The number next greater than one; two units or objects; a symbol for two units, as 2 or ii. — *in two*, asunder; into two parts or halves.

two'pence (tūp'ēns), *n.* The sum of two pence.

two'pen-ny (tūp'ēn-ī), *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, cheap; mean.

two'-step, *n.* A kind of round dance in march or polka time; a piece of music for this dance.

ty-coon' (ti-kōōn'), *n.* A title of the shogun. See SHOGUN.

ty'ing (tī'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of TIE.

tym'pan (tim'pān), *n.* In printing, a sheet of paper, cloth, or the like, placed between the impression surface and the paper to be printed.

tym-pan'ic (tim-pān'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to a tympanum.

tym'pa-num (tim'pā-nūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -NUMS (-nūmz), L. -NA (-nā). The eardrum, or middle ear; the tympanic membrane, separating the middle from the external ear; the recessed face of a pediment, usually triangular; the space between an arch and a lintel (as of a door); the diaphragm of the ordinary telephone.

type (tip), *n.* The mark or impression of something; stamp; sign; emblem; a token; sign; symbol; that which serves as an example, pattern, or model; a model; standard; exemplar; a rectangular block, usually of metal, having its face so shaped as to produce, by printing, a letter, figure, etc.; such blocks, or the letters or characters impressed, collectively.

type (tip), *v. t.* To produce a copy of; represent; typify; *Colloq.*, typewrite.

-type (-tip). A combining form signify-

ăle. senăte. căre, ăm, ăccount, ăre, ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăre, ăce, ăl: ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, ărb, ădd, sôft, cănnect; ăse, ănite,

ing *impressed form, stamp, print, type, typical form, representative.*

type metal. An alloy used in making type, stereotype plates, etc. It consists of lead and antimony, often with a little tin, nickel, or copper.

type/set/ter (-sèt/ěr), *n.* One that sets type; compositor.

type/write' (típ/rit'), *v. t. & i.* To write with a typewriter.

type/writ'er (-rit/ěr), *n.* Any of various instruments or machines for writing in characters resembling type; one who operates a typewriter. — **type/writ'ing** (-ing), *n.*

ty'phoid (tí'foid), *a. Med.* Of, pert. to, or like, typhus. — *n.* Typhoid fever.

typhoid fever. An infectious febrile, often fatal, disease due to a bacillus introduced with food or drink, and marked by intestinal catarrh and ulceration.

ty-phoon' (tí-fōon'), *n.* A violent whirlwind.

ty'phus (tí'fús), *n.* A contagious fever marked by great prostration and cerebral disorder, and an eruption of red spots. — **ty'phous** (-fús), *a.*

typ'i-cal (típ/i-kál), *a.* Of the nature of a type; emblematic; exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group; of the nature of a type; conforming to a type. — **typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

typ'i-fy (-fí), *v. t.*; -FY'ING. To represent by an image, model, or resemblance; prefigure; embody the essential or salient characteristics of.

typ'ist (típ/íst), *n.* One who operates a typewriter. *Cant.*

ty-pog'ra-pher (tí-pōg'rá-fēr; tí-), *n.* A printer.

ty-pog'ra-phy (tí-pōg'rá-fí; tí-), *n.* Art of printing with type. — **ty'po-graph'**-

ic (tí/pō-gráf'ík; típ/ō-), **ty'po-graph'i-cal** (-i-kál), *a.* — **-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ty-poth'e-tæ (tí-póth'ě-tě; tí/pō-thě'tě), *n. pl.* Printers; — used in the names of associations of master printers.

ty-ran'ni-cal (tī-răn'ĩ-kál), *a.* Of or pert. to a tyrant; unjustly severe; despotic; arbitrary. — **ty-ran'ni-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ty-ran'ni-cide (tī-răn'ĩ-síd), *n.* Act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant.

tyr'an-nize (tír'ă-níz), *v. i.* To act the tyrant; rule unjustly or oppressively.

tyr'an-nous (tír'ă-năs), *a.* Tyrannical; despotic.

tyr'an-ny (tír'ă-nĩ), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nĩz). The government, authority, office, or tenure of a tyrant, or absolute ruler; arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel or needlessly rigorous government; despotism; a tyrannical act; severity; rigor.

ty'r-ant (tír'ănt), *n.* An absolute ruler; a sovereign unrestrained by law or constitution; a usurper of sovereignty; a monarch, or other ruler or master, who exercises absolute power oppressively or brutally; oppressor.

tyre, *n.* Var. of tire (of a wheel).

Tyr'i-an (tír'ĩ-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to ancient Tyre or its people; being of the color called Tyrian purple. — *n.* A native of Tyre.

Tyrian purple or dye. A celebrated purple dye used by the Greeks and Romans.

It was prepared from certain mollusks.

ty'ro (tí'rō), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS (-rōz). A beginner in learning; novice.

Tyr'o-lese' (tír'ō-lěz'; -lēs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Tirol (or Tyrol) or its inhabitants.

— *n. sing. & pl.* One of the people of Tirol.

tzar (tsăr), **tza-ri'na** (tsă-rě'nă), etc. *See* CZAR, etc.

U

U (ū); *pl.* U's or Us (ūz). The twenty-first letter and fifth vowel of the English alphabet.

u-biq'ui-tous (û-bík'wĩ-tūs), *a.* Existing everywhere at the same time; omnipresent.

u-biq'ui-ty (-tĩ), *n.* Omnipresence.

ud'der (üd'ěr), *n.* A pendent mammary gland having teats, as in cows.

u-dom'e-ter (û-dôm'ě-těr), *n.* A rain gauge.

ugh (ōō; ũ; ũk), *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust or horror.

ug'li-ness (üg'li-něs), *n.* Quality or state of being ugly.

ug'ly (üg'li), *a.*; -LI-ER (-li-ěr); -LI-EST.

Offensive æsthetically or morally; hideous; repulsive; *Colloq.*, ill-natured; also, unpleasant or disagreeable.

uh'lan (ōō'lăn; ōō-lăn'), *n.* One of a certain kind of Tatar militia; in European, esp. Prussian armies, a lancer wearing a dress with loose sleeves and baggy trousers, after a style originating in Tatar. They were noted esp. in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The Oriental dress has been gradually abandoned.

uit'land'er (oit'lăn'děr; üt'-), *n.* [D.] A foreigner; outlander. *So. Africa.*

u-kase' (û-kăs'), *n.* In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order, having the force of law.

ûrn, ũp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in̄k; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

ul'cer (ŭl'sēr), *n.* An open pus-discharging sore on the surface of the skin or of any of the mucous membranes.
ul'cer-ate (-āt), *v. t. & i.* To make, be, or become, ulcerous.—**ul'cer-a'tion**, *n.*
ul'cer-ous (ŭl'sēr-ūs), *a.* Having the nature or character of an ulcer; affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated.
ul'na (ŭl'nā), *n.*; *pl.* -NÆ (-nē). The inner of the two bones of the forearm.—**ul'nar** (-nār), *a.*
ul'ster (-stēr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat.
ul-te'ri-or (ŭl-tē'ri-ēr), *a.* Situated beyond, or on the farther side; thither; further; more remote; beyond what is manifest.
ul'ti-ma (ŭl'ti-mā), *n.* The last syllable of a word.
ul'ti-mate (-māt), *a.* Farthest; most remote; extreme; last in progression or sequence; final; incapable of further analysis; elemental.—**ul'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.*
ul'ti-ma'tum (-mā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -TUMS (-tŭmz), L. -TA (-tā). A final proposition, concession, or condition.
ul'ti-mo (ŭl'ti-mō), *adv.* In the month preceding the present;—abbr. *ult.*
ul'tra (-trā), *a.* Going beyond due limit; extreme.—*n.* An extremist.
ul'tra- A prefix signifying *beyond, on the other side, excessively, exceedingly, extraordinarily, abnormally, or the like.*
ul'tra-ma-rine' (-mā-rēn'), *a.* Beyond the sea.—*n.* A costly pure blue pigment prepared by powdering lapis lazuli; any of several artificial pigments.
ul'tra-mon'tane (-mōn'tān), *a.* Beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps; of or pert. to ultramontanism.—*n.* A dweller beyond the mountains, esp. the Alps; one who lives south of the Alps; a supporter of papal supremacy, rather than national churches.
ul'tra-mon'ta-nism (-tā-nīz'm), *n.* The principles of the ultramontanes, or those in the Roman Catholic Church who favor the Pope's supremacy, in opposition to those favoring national churches.
ul'tra-vi'o-let (-vī'ō-lēt), *a.* Outside the visible spectrum at its violet end;—of rays more refrangible than the violet.
ul'u-late (ŭl'ŭ-lāt), *v. i.* To howl, as a dog; hoot, as an owl.—**ul'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.*
um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* *Bot.* A racemose inflorescence in which the pedicels form a flat or rounded flower cluster.
um'bel-late (-āt), *a.* Bearing, or consisting of, umbels; arranged in umbels.
um'bel-lif'er-ous (ŭm'bĕ-lif'ēr-ūs), *a.* Producing umbels.
um'ber (ŭm'bēr), *n.* A brown earth

valued as a pigment.—*a.* Of or pert. to umber; dark brown; dusky.
um-bil'i-cal (ŭm-bil'i-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to an umbilicus.
umbilical cord. The cord arising from the navel and connecting the fetus of a mammal with the placenta.
um-bi-li'cus (ŭm'bi-li'kŭs; *popularly* ŭm-bil'i-kŭs), *n.* The scar on the abdomen where the umbilical cord was attached; navel.
um'ble pie (ŭm'b'l). See HUMBLE PIE.
um'bo (ŭm'bō), *n.*; *L. pl.* UMBONES (ŭm-bō'nĕz). Boss of a shield; an elevation suggestive of this.
um'bra (ŭm'brā), *n.*; *pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). A shade; shadow; the conical shadow projected from a planet or satellite, on the side away from the sun; the central dark portion of a sun spot.
um'brage (ŭm'brāj), *n.* The feeling of being overshadowed; suspicion of injury or wrong; offense; resentment.
um-bra'geous (ŭm-brā'jŭs), *a.* Forming or affording a shade; shady; feeling or taking umbrage.
um-brel'la (-brĕl'ā), *n.* A shade, screen, or guard carried in the hand as a shelter from rain, sun, etc.
um'laut (ŭm'lout), *n.* The change of a root vowel sound by the influence of a vowel, as *u* or, esp., *i*, in a following syllable, the modifying vowel being now usually lost or altered. Examples of forms in modern English resulting from umlaut are: *geese*, *pl.* of *goose*; *men*, *pl.* of *man*, etc.
um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question is referred; one chosen to rule on the plays of a game.—**Syn.** Judge, arbitrator, arbiter, referee.—*v. t. & i.* To decide as umpire; arbitrate.
un- A prefix used: (1) To denote the idea of *undoing, reversal, privation, etc.* It is added: **a** To verbs to form verbs, with the sense of *to reverse, undo, or do the contrary of* (the action of the simple verb). Examples: unbuckle, unbutton, etc., *to undo the buckling, etc., of*; undo, *to do the contrary or reverse of*, etc. **b** To nouns to form verbs, with the sense of *to deprive of, take from, free from, divest of* (the thing, or the character, rank, or status of the thing referred to by the noun); *to expel from* (that which the noun denotes). Examples: unfrock, *to deprive or divest of, the (priestly) frock*; unload, uncover, unglove, etc., *to free from a load, cover, etc.* (2) To denote *completely* in intensives, when prefixed to words al-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōld, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ready expressing negation, privation, or the like. Example: unloose, to loose completely.

un-. A prefix signifying *not*, *in*, *non-*.

Un- may be attached to almost any adjective or adverb, and (though less freely) to nouns, from which it is desired to form a corresponding negative (see the *Note* under **NON-**). The number of such compounds of self-evident meaning is practically unlimited, and only those most important, or involving some difficulty, are here defined.

un-a'ble (ün-ä-b'l), *a.* Not able; incapable.

un'a-bridged' (ün-ä-brījd'), *a.* Not abridged; complete.

un'ac-count'a-ble (ün-ä-koun'tä-b'l), *a.* Not accountable; inexplicable.

un'ac-cus'tomed (-küs'tämd), *a.* Not used; not habituated; unfamiliar; uncommon.

un'ac-quaint'ed (-ä-kwän'tēd), *a.* Not acquainted; unfamiliar.

un'a-dorned' (ün-ä-dörnd'), *a.* Not adorned; plain.

un'a-dul'ter-at'ed (-dül'tēr-ät'ēd), *a.* Not adulterated; pure.

un'ad-vised' (ün-äd-vīzd'), *a.* Not advised; indiscreet or rash; inconsiderate.

un'af-fect'ed (ün-ä-fēk'tēd), *a.* Not affected; simple; natural; sincere.

un'al-loyed' (ün-ä-loīd'), *a.* Not alloyed; unmixed; pure.

u-nan'i-mous (ü-nän'ī-mūs), *a.* Being of one mind; agreeing; formed with or indicating the agreement of all. — **u'na-nim'i-ty** (ü-nä-nīm'ī-tī), *n.*

un-an'swer-a-ble (ün-än'sēr-ä-b'l), *a.* Not answerable; conclusive.

un-arm' (ün-ärm'), *v. t.* To deprive of weapons; disarm.

un'as-sail'a-ble (ün-ä-säl'ä-b'l), *a.* Not assailable; incontestable.

un'as-sum'ing (-ä-süm'ing), *a.* Not assuming; modest.

un'at-tached' (-ä-tächt'), *a.* Not attached.

un'at-tain'a-ble (-tän'ä-b'l), *a.* Not attainable.

un'aus-pi'cious (ün-ös-pīsh'ūs), *a.* Inauspicious.

un-au'thor-ized (ün-ö'thör-īzd), *a.* Not authorized; without authority.

un'a-void'a-ble (ün-ä-void'ä-b'l), *a.* Not avoidable; inevitable.

un'a-ware' (ün-ä-wärz'), **un'a-ware'** (-wâr'), *adv.* Without design or preparation; unexpectedly.

un-bal'anced (ün-bäl'änst), *a.* Not balanced; out of equilibrium; disordered or deranged, as the mind.

un-bar' (-bär'), *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; unbolt; open.

un-bear'a-ble (ün-bär'ä-b'l), *a.* Not to be borne; intolerable.

un'be-com'ing (ün'bē-küm'ing), *a.* Not becoming; unfit; indecorous; improper.

un'be-lief' (-lēf'), *n.* The withholding of belief; incredulity; skepticism; disbelief, esp. of divine revelation.

un'be-liev'er (-lēv'ēr), *n.* One who does not believe; doubter; skeptic; a disbeliever; esp., an infidel. — **-liev'ing**, *a.*

un-bend' (ün-bēnd'), *v. t.*; **-BENT'** (-bēnt'), **-BEND'ING**. To free from flexure; make, or allow to become, straight;

loosen; relax; unfasten, as sails, from the spars or stays. — *v. i.* To cease to be bent; relax in severity, stiffness, etc.; become affable.

un-bi'ased (-bī'äst), *a.* Free from bias; esp., unprejudiced; impartial.

un-bid' (ün-bīd'), **un-bid'den** (-'n), *a.* Not bidden; not commanded; uninvited.

un-bind' (-bīnd'), *v. t.* To remove a band from; untie; unfasten; loose.

un-bleached' (ün-blēcht'), *a.* Not bleached.

un-blem'ished (ün-blēm'isht), *a.* Not blemished.

un-blush'ing (-blūsh'ing), *a.* Not blushing; shameless.

un-bolt' (-bölt'), *v. t.* To withdraw a bolt from; unfasten; unbar; open.

un-bolt'ed, *a.* Not bolted, or sifted.

un-born' (-börn'), *a.* Not born; future.

un-bos'om (-bööz'üm), *v. t. & i.* To disclose, as secrets; confess (often used reflexively).

un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bound or limit; unrestrained.

un-bri'dled (ün-brī'd'ld), *a.* Not confined by the bridle; unrestrained.

un-bro'ken (-brö'k'n), *a.* Not broken; whole.

un-bur'den (-būr'd'n), *v. t.* To relieve from a burden; throw off, as a burden.

un-called'-for', *a.* Not called for or needed; gratuitous; wanton.

un-can'ny (-kän'ī), *a.* Not canny; un-earthly; mysterious; eerie; weird.

un-ceas'ing (-sēs'ing), *a.* Not ceasing; continual.

un-cer'tain (-sūr'tīn), *a.* Not certain; indefinite; problematical; fallible; insecure; irresolute; untrustworthy; unsteady; variable.

un-cer'tain-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being uncertain; something uncertain.

un-chain' (-chän'), *v. t.* To free from chains or slavery.

ün, üp, circäs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ing; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

un-char'i-ta-ble (ün-chär'í-tá-b'l'), *a.* Not charitable; harsh; censorious.
un-chaste' (-chäst'), *a.* Not chaste; lewd; not chaste in style or taste.
un-checked' (-chëkt'), *a.* Not checked; unhindered.
un-church' (-chürch'), *v. t.* To expel from a church; excommunicate; deprive of the character, privileges, and authority of a church.
un'ci-al (ün'shí-ál; -shál), *a.* Pert. to or designating a kind of letters, somewhat rounded, used in ancient manuscripts. — *n.* An uncial letter, writing, etc.
un-civ'il (-sív'íl), *a.* Not civilized; savage; barbarous; not courteous; rude. — **un-civ'il-ly**, *adv.*
un-civ'il-ized (-sív'í-lízd), *a.* Not civilized; savage; barbarous.
un-clasp' (-klásp'), *v. t.* To loose the clasp of.
un'cle (ün'k'l), *n.* The brother of one's father or mother; one's aunt's husband; familiarly, an old man; *Slang*, a pawnbroker.
un-clean' (ün-klën'), *a.* Not clean; dirty; ceremonially or morally impure.
un-clean'ly (-klën'ly), *a.* Not cleanly; filthy; unchaste.
un-com'fort-a-ble (-küm'fēr-tá-b'l'), *a.* Feeling discomfort; uneasy; causing discomfort; unpleasant.
un-com'mon (-kóm'ún), *a.* Not common; unusual; rare; remarkable; strange. — *Syn.* Scarce, infrequent.
un-com'pro-mis'ing (ün-kóm'prómiz'ing), *a.* Not making, or admitting of, compromise; inflexible.
un'con-cern' (ün'kón-sürn'), *n.* Want of concern; indifference.
un'con-cerned' (-sürnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not solicitous; indifferent.
un'con-di'tion-al (-dish'ún-ál), *a.* Not conditional or limited; absolute.
un-con'quer-a-ble (ün-kón'kēr-á-b'l'), *a.* Not conquerable; impregnable.
un'con-scion-a-ble (ün-kón'shün-á-b'l'), *a.* Not conscionable; unreasonable; extravagant; not guided or controlled by conscience.
un'con-scious (ün-kón'shüs), *a.* Not conscious; with *of*, not realizing or appreciating.
un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (-stí-tū'shün-ál), *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution.
un'con-trol'la-ble (ün'kón-tról'á-b'l'), *a.* Not controllable.
un'con-ven'tion-al (-vën'shün-ál), *a.* Not conventional; informal; natural.
un-cou'ple (ün-küp'l), *v. t.* To disconnect (something coupled).

un-couth' (-kóoth'), *a.* Awkwardly strange; awkward; boorish.
un-cov'er (-küv'ēr), *v. t.* To take the cover from; bare the head of; show openly; disclose; reveal. — *v. i.* To remove a cover or covering; take off the hat or cap in respect.
unc'tion (ünk'shün), *n.* Act of anointing, esp. as a symbol of consecration; thing used for anointing; unguent; anything soothing or lenitive; that quality in language, address, etc., which expresses or excites sober and fervent emotion; sometimes, emotional gush.
unc'tu-ous (ünk'tú-ús), *a.* Oily; greasy; bland; suave; fervid; esp., insincerely suave or gushing.
un-daunted' (ün-dän'tëd; -dôn'-), *a.* Not daunted; fearless; intrepid.
un-dec'a-gon (-dëk'á-gön), *n.* A figure having eleven angles and eleven sides.
un-de-ceive' (ün'dë-sëv'), *v. t.* To free from deception, fraud, or mistake.
un-de-cid'ed (ün'dë-sid'ëd), *a.* Not decided; irresolute.
un-de-filed' (-dë-fild'), *a.* Not defiled; pure.
un-de-fined' (-find'), *a.* Not defined; vague.
un-de-mon'stra-tive (-mön'strá-tív), *a.* Not demonstrative; impassive.
un-de-ni-a-ble (ün'dë-ní-á-b'l'), *a.* Incapable of denial; palpably true; indisputable.
un'der (ün'dër), *prep.* Below or beneath, with the idea of being covered; at a point or position lower (esp. vertically lower) than; — opposed to *over*; weighed on; oppressed by; receiving, or undergoing, something, as treatment, influence, etc.; inferior or subordinate to; falling short of; at, with, or for, less than. — *adv.* In a lower position, or in a subordinate condition. — *a.* Lower in position, intensity, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate.
un'der- (ün'dër-). A prefix or combining form, chiefly denoting: (1) *Under* (in space, rank, degree, etc.); *below*; *underneath*. Examples: underclothes, clothes under others; underground, under the surface of the ground; undersheriff, a subordinate sheriff, etc.
(2) *Under so as to pass from side to side, edge to edge*, etc. Example; underpass, to pass across below.
(3) In adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, *insufficiently, too little, below the normal*; in nouns, *insufficient, too small*. Examples: underfed, fed *insufficiently*; understated, to state *insufficiently*; underdose, *too small a dose*, etc.

ãle, sã nãte, càre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofã; ãve, ãvent, ãnd, recẽt, mãkẽr; ice, ill; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cõnnect; ùse, ùnite,

un'der-bid' (-bíd'), *v. t.* To bid less than; offer to contract, sell, or do, for a less price than.

un'der-bred' (ün'dër-brěd'), *a.* Not of pure breed; ill-bred.

un'der-brush' (-brüş'), *n.* Shrubs, bushes, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest.

un'der-clothes' (-klôthz'; *colloq.* -klôz'), *n. pl.* Also, **un'der-cloth'ing** (-klôth'-ing). Clothes worn under others, esp. next the skin.

un'der-cur'rent (-kür'ěnt), *n.* A current below the upper currents or surface of water, air, etc.; a tendency of feeling, opinion, etc., more or less hidden, and often contrary to that publicly shown.

un'der-do' (-dōō'), *v. t. & i.* To do less thoroughly than one can, or less than is requisite; cook insufficiently, as meat. —

un'der-done' (ün'dër-dün'), *a.*

un'der-es'ti-mate (-ěs'ti-māt), *v. t. & i.* To set too low a value on; estimate below the truth.

un'der-es'ti-mate (-māt), **un'der-es'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shún), *n.* Act of underestimating; too low an estimate.

un'der-gird' (-gürd'), *v. t.* To gird below or beneath.

un'der-go' (-gō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see *go*.) To be subjected to; bear up against; endure; suffer; sustain.

un'der-grad'u-ate (-gräd'ü-āt), *n.* A member of a university or of a college who has not taken the first degree; a student in any school who has not completed his course.

un'der-ground' (ün'dër-ground'), *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; subterranean; *Colloq., secret.* — *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

un'der-growth' (-grôth'), *n.* Underbrush.

un'der-hand' (-händ'), *a.* Secret; sly; clandestine; mean; unfair; fraudulent; done, as pitching, with the hand lower than the shoulder. — *adv.* In an underhand manner.

un'der-lie' (-lī'), *v. t.* To lie or be situated under; be at the basis of; form the foundation of; support.

un'der-line' (-līn'), *v. t.* To mark with a line below; underscore.

un'der-ling (ün'dër-ling), *n.* An inferior person; a subordinate.

un'der-mine' (-mīn'), *v. t.* To excavate beneath; form a mine under; subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly; ruin underhandedly.

un'der-neath' (-nēth'; -nēth'), *adv. & prep.* Beneath; below; under.

un'der-pay' (-pā'), *v. t.* To pay inadequately.

un'der-pin' (-pīn'), *v. t.* To lay stones, masonry, etc., under for a support; support by a foundation; prop; support.

un'der-rate' (-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate too low; to undervalue.

un'der-score' (-skör'), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; underline.

un'der-shirt' (ün'dër-shürt'), *n.* A shirt worn next the skin.

un'der-shot' (ün'dër-shōt'), *a.* Having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones when the mouth is closed, as a bulldog; moved by water passing beneath (said of a water wheel).

un'der-shrub' (-shrüb'), *n.* A low shrub.

un'der-side' (-sīd'), *n.* See **UNDER**, 1.

un'der-sign' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter.

un'der-stand' (-ständ'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* -stood' (-stōōd'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -stand'ing. To apprehend the meaning of; comprehend; be apprised of; learn; hear; suppose to mean; interpret; explain; imply tacitly; take for granted; assume. — *v. i.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; be informed.

un'der-stand'ing, *p. a.* Knowing; intelligent. — *n.* Knowledge; discernment; comprehension; interpretation; agreement of opinion; adjustment of differences; thing mutually agreed upon; the rational powers collectively.

un'der-state' (-stāt'), *v. t. & i.* To state less strongly, or as less, than the truth warrants.

un'der-stood' (-stōōd'), *pret. & p. p.* of **UNDERSTAND**.

un'der-strap'per (ün'dër-sträp'ēr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

un'der-stud'y (-stüd'ī), *v. t. & i.* To study another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — *n.* One prepared to act another's part.

un'der-take' (-tāk'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **TAKE**.) To take upon one's self; engage in; enter upon; set about; attempt; covenant; contract; guarantee; promise. — *v. i.* To promise; guarantee.

un'der-tak'er (-tāk'ēr), *n.* One who undertakes something; (*pron.* ün'dër-tāk'ēr; ün'dër-tāk'ēr) one who prepares the dead for burial and takes charge of funerals.

un'der-tak'ing (-tāk'ing), *n.* Act of one who engages in any project or business; business of an undertaker; thing undertaken; enterprise; promise; guarantee.

un'der-tone' (-tōn'), *n.* A low tone or utterance; a subdued color.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

un'der-took' (ün'dēr-tōōk'), *pret.* of **UNDERTAKE**.
un'der-tow' (-tō'), *n.* The current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach.
un'der-val'ue (-vāl'ū), *v. t.* To value below the real worth; esteem lightly.
un'der-vest' (-vēst'), *n.* Undershirt.
un'der-wear' (-wār'), *n.* Underclothes.
un'der-went' (-wēnt'), *pret.* of **UNDERGO**.
un'der-wood' (-wōōd'), *n.* Underbrush.
un'der-world' (-wūrd'), *n.* The place of departed souls; Hades; the lower, debased, or criminal portion of humanity.
un'der-write' (-rīt'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **WRITE**.) To write under something else; subscribe; insure on life or property; agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price (bonds or shares to be issued). — *v. i.* To do the business of an underwriter.
un'der-writ'er (ün'dēr-rīt'ēr), *n.* One who underwrites a policy of insurance, a loan, etc.
un'de-sir'a-ble (ün'dē-zīr'ā-b'l'), *a.* Not desirable; displeasing.
un-did' (ün-did'), *pret.* of **UNDO**.
un-dig'ni-fied (ün-dig'ni-fīd), *a.* Not dignified.
un-dine' (ün-dēn'; ün'dēn), *n.* One of a class of fabled female water spirits who might become endowed with human souls by intermarrying with mortals.
un-do' (ün-dōō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see **DO**.) To reverse, as something done; annul; bring to naught; unfasten; loose; unravel; solve; bring to ruin, disaster, or destruction.
un-done' (-dūn'), *p. p.* of **UNDO**.
un-done', *a.* Not performed; neglected.
un-dress' (-drēs'), *v. t. & i.* To divest of clothes; strip; disrobe.
un'dress' (ün'drēs'; ün-drēs'), *n.* A loose, informal dress; ordinary dress, as distinguished from *full dress*.
un-due' (ün-dū'; ün'dū), *a.* Not due; not yet owing; not right; not lawful; excessive; inordinate.
un-du-late (ün'dū-lāt), *v. t. & i.* To move backward and forward, or up and down, in waves.
un-du-la-tion (-lā'shūn), *n.* Act of undulating; a wavy appearance or outline; waviness; vibration. — **un'du-la-to-ry** (ün'dū-lā-tō-rī), *a.*
un-du'ly (ün-dū'li), *adv.* of **UNDUE**.
un-du'ti-ful (ün-dū'ti-fōōl), *a.* Not dutiful; disobedient.
un-dy'ing (ün-dī'ing), *a.* Not dying; unending.

un-earned' (ün-ārnd), *a.* Not earned.
unearned increment. An increase in the value of land, or other property subject to a natural monopoly, due to no labor or expenditure on the part of the owner, but to natural causes making an increased demand for it, such as the increase of population or the general progress of society. Some hold that this should belong to the state.
un-earth' (-ūrth'), *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; exhume; bring to light; disclose.
un-earth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; weird; appalling.
un-eas'y (-ēz'ī), *a.* Restless; disturbed by pain, anxiety, etc.; not easy in manner; constrained; awkward; occasioning want of ease; disagreeable. — **un-eas'i-ly** (-ēz'ī-li), *adv.*, **un-eas'i-ness** (-i-nēs), *n.*
un-ed'u-cat'ed (-ēd'ū-kāt'ēd), *a.* Not educated; illiterate.
un'e-mo'tion-al (ün'ē-mō'shūn-āl), *a.* Not emotional; impassive.
un'em-ployed (-ēm-ploid'), *a.* Not employed or in use; out of work.
un'en-dur'a-ble (-ēn-dūr'ā-b'l'), *a.* Unbearable; intolerable.
un-en'ter-pris-ing (ün-ēn'tēr-prīz-ing), *a.* Not enterprising; lacking initiative.
un-e'qual (ün-ē'kwāl), *a.* Not equal; ill-balanced or ill-matched; irregular; uneven; not adequate or sufficient (with *to*).
un-e'qualed (-kwāld), *a.* Not equaled; unparallelled; surpassing.
un'e-quiv'o-cal (ün'ē-kwīv'ō-kāl), *a.* Not equivocal; clear; sincere; plain.
un-err'ing (ün-ēr'ing; ēr'ing), *a.* Committing no mistake; certain; sure; un-failing.
un'es-sen'tial (ün'ē-sēn'shāl), *a.* Not essential; unimportant.
un-e'ven (ün-ē'v'n), *a.* Not even, level, or uniform; rough; not equal; not of equal length; not divisible by two without a remainder; odd.
un'ex-am'pled (ün'ēg-zām'p'ld; -zām'p'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; unprecedented; unparallelled.
un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ün'ēk-sēp'shūn-ā-b'l'), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; beyond reproach.
un'ex-pect'ed (-ēks-pēk'tēd), *a.* Not expected; sudden. — **un'ex-pect'ed-ly**, *adv.*
un'ex-plored' (-ēks-plōrd'), *a.* Not explored; unknown.
un-fad'ing (ün-fād'ing), *a.* That does not fade; enduring.
un-fail'ing (ün-fāl'ing), *a.* Not failing;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, odd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

not liable to fail; inexhaustible; certain; sure.

un-fair' (-fâr'), *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest; unjust; inequitable.

un-faith'ful (ûn-fâth'fôol), *a.* Not faithful; not observant of promises, duty, etc.; inaccurate; untrustworthy. — **un-faith'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-fal'ter-ing (ûn-fôl'têr-ing), *a.* That does not falter; steadfast.

un'fa-mil'iar (ûn'fâ-mil'yâr), *a.* Not well known or not knowing well.

un-fash'ion-a-ble (ûn-fâsh'ûn-â-b'l), *a.* Not fashionable; out of style.

un-fas'ten (-fâs'n), *v. t. & i.* To loose.

un-fath'om-a-ble (-fâth'ûm-â-b'l), *a.* That cannot be fathomed.

un-fath'omed (-ûmd), *a.* Not fathomed; of unknown depth.

un-fa'vor-a-ble (-fâ'vêr-â-b'l), *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; adverse.

un-feel'ing (-fêl'ing), *a.* Destitute of feeling; insensible; insensate; cruel; hard-hearted.

un-feigned' (-fând'), *a.* Not feigned; sincere; genuine.

un-fin'ished (-fin'isht), *a.* Not finished; incomplete.

un-fit' (-fit'), *v. t.* To disable; incapacitate; disqualify.

un-fit', a. Not fit; unsuitable. — **un-fit'ly, *adv.* — **un-fit'ness**, *n.***

un-fix' (-fiks'), *v. t.* To loosen; detach.

un-flag'ging (-flâg'ing), *a.* That does not flag, or lose vigor.

un-fledged' (-flêjd'), *a.* Not fledged; not feathered; not fully developed; immature.

un-flinch'ing (-flinch'ing), *a.* Not flinching; unyielding.

un-fold' (-fôld'), *v. t.* To open the folds of; expand; lay open to view; display; disclose; reveal. — *v. i.* To open; become disclosed or developed.

un-for-bid'den (ûn'fôr-bid'n), *a.* Not forbidden; permitted.

un-forc'd (ûn-fôrst'), *a.* Not forced; natural.

un-formed' (-fôrmd'), *a.* Not formed; shapeless; amorphous.

un-for'tu-nate (-fôr'tû-nât), *a.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; attended with misfortune. — *n.* An unfortunate person.

un-found'ed (ûn-foun'dêd), *a.* Not founded or established; baseless; vain; idle.

un-fre-quent'ed (ûn'frê-kwên'têd), *a.* Rarely visited.

un-friend'ly (-frênd'li), *a.* Hostile; not favorable.

un-frock' (-frôk'), *v. t.* To deprive of a

frock; deprive of priestly character or privilege.

un-fruit'ful (-frôot'fôol), *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring; barren.

un-furl' (-fûrl'), *v. t. & i.* To loose from a furled state; unfold.

un-gain'ly (-gân'li), *a.* Clumsy; uncouth. — *adv.* In an ungainly manner.

un-gen'er-ous (-jên'êr-ûs), *a.* Not generous; illiberal; exacting; mean. — **un-gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

un-gen'tle (-jên't'l), *a.* Not gentle; rude; rough.

un-gird' (-gûrd'), *v. t.* To loose the girdle or band of; unbind.

un-god'ly (-gôd'li), *a.* Not godly; disobedient to God; wicked; sinful. — **un-god'li-ness**, *n.*

un-gov'ern-a-ble (-gûv'êr-nâ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; unbridled.

un-gra'cious (-grâ'shûs), *a.* Not gracious; uncivil; rude; offensive; unpleasant.

un-grate'ful (-grât'fôol), *a.* Not grateful; not thankful for favors; disagreeable. — **un-grate'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **un-grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-gual (ûngwâl), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or bearing, a nail, claw, or hoof.

un-guard'ed (ûn-gâr'dêd), *a.* Not guarded; incautious.

un-guent (ûngwênt), *n.* Lubricant or salve for sores, burns, etc.; ointment.

un-gu-late (ûngû-lât), *n.* Any animal of a group (*Ungulata*) consisting of the hoofed mammals. They are nearly all exclusively herbivorous. — *a.* Hoofed; of or pert. to the ungulates.

un-hair' (ûn-hâr'), *v. t.* To deprive (hides, etc.) of hair, as by scraping.

un-hal'lowed (-hâl'ôd), *a.* Not consecrated; profane; unholy.

un-hand' (-hând'), *v. t.* To loose from the hand; let go.

un-hand'y (-hân'di), *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

un-hap'py (-hâp'i), *a.* Not happy or fortunate; unlucky; sad; sorrowful; calamitous; not appropriate. — **un-hap'pi-ly** (-i-li), *adv.* — **un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*

un-health'ful (-hêlth'fôol), *a.* Not healthful; insalubrious.

un-health'y (-hêl'thi), *a.* Not healthy.

un-heard' (-hûrd'), *a.* Not heard; not heeded.

un-hinge' (-hînj'), *v. t.* To take from the hinges; displace; render unstable; unsettle.

un-hook (ûn-hôök'), *v. t. & i.* To loose, or become loosed, from a hook.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

un-ho'ly (-hō'li), *a.* Not holy; unhallowed; profane; wicked; impious. — **un-ho'li-ly**, *adv.* — **un-ho'li-ness**, *n.* **un-horse'** (-hōrs'), *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to take a horse or horses from. **u'ni-** (ū'nī-). A prefix signifying *one, once*; as in unicellular. **u'ni-cam'er-al** (-kām'ēr-āl), *a.* Having, or consisting of, a single chamber; — of a legislative assembly. **u'ni-cel'lu-lar** (-sēl'ū-lār), *a.* *Biol.* Having, or consisting of, a single cell. **u'ni-corn** (ū'nī-kōrn), *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn. **u'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fi-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of unifying; state of being unified. **u'ni-form** (ū'nī-fōrm), *a.* Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; homogeneous; of the same form with others; consonant. — *n.* A dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, order, etc. — *v. t.* To clothe with a uniform. — **u'ni-form-ly**, *adv.* **u'ni-form'i-ty** (-fōrm'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being uniform. **u'ni-fy** (ū'nī-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To cause to be one or uniform; make into a unit; unite. **u'ni-lat'er-al** (ū'nī-lāt'ēr-āl), *a.* One-sided. **un'im-pas'sioned** (ūn'īm-pāsh'ānd), *a.* Not impassioned; dispassionate. **un'im-peach'a-ble** (ūn'īm-pēch'ā-b'l), *a.* Not impeachable; irreproachable. **un'in-cum'bered** (ūn'īn-kūm'bērd), *a.* Not incumbered or burdened. **un'in-formed'** (-īn-fōrmd'), *a.* Not informed. **un'ion** (ūn'yān), *n.* Act of uniting two or more things into one; state of being so united; junction; combination; something formed by combination or coalition; a confederation; consolidated body; league (as, **the Union**, the United States of America); a trade-union; a device emblematic of union, used on a national flag or ensign; any of various devices used for connecting parts, as of a machine, of a pipe, etc. — *Syn.* Unity. **un'ion-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* Principle of union, or attachment to a union. **un'ion-ist**, *n.* One who advocates or promotes union. **union jack**. A jack consisting of the union of the national ensign. **u-nip'a-rous** (ū-nīp'ā-rūs), *a.* Producing but one egg or young at a time. **u-nique'** (ū-nēk'), *a.* Being without a like or equal; single in kind or excellence; sole.

u'ni-son (ū'nī-sūn; -zūn), *n.* Harmony; agreement; concord; union; identity in pitch; state of being tuned or sounded at the same pitch, as voices, instruments or parts in music. **u'nit** (ū'nīt), *n.* A single thing or person; a group taken as an individual member of a number of groups; the least whole number; one; a magnitude or number regarded as an undivided whole; a determinate amount or quantity taken as a standard of measurement. **U'ni-ta'ri-an** (ū'nī-tā'ri-ān), *n.* [*Also l. c.*] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing God to exist only in one person; one of a religious denomination so believing. — **U'ni-ta'ri-an-ism** (-īz'm), *n.* **u'ni-ta-ry** (ū'nī-tā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to a unit; characterized by unity; not divided. **u-nite'** (ū-nīt'), *v. t.* To put together so as to make one; connect; cause to adhere; join by a legal or moral bond, as families by intermarriage, nations by treaty, men by interest, etc. — *Syn.* Combine, consolidate, amalgamate. — *v. i.* To become one; combine; coalesce; grow together; join in an act; act in concert; concert. **u-nit'ed** (ū-nīt'ēd), *p. a.* Combined; joined; made one; harmonious. **u'ni-ty** (ū'nī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). State of being one; oneness; concord; harmony; agreement; any quantity, or an aggregate of quantities or magnitudes taken as one; a complex or systematic whole; identity. **u'ni-val'ent** (ū'nī-vā'lēnt; ū-nīv'ā-lēnt), *a.* Having a valence of one. — **u'ni-val'ence** (-lēns), *n.* **u'ni-valve** (ū'nī-vālv), *n.* A mollusk shell of one piece; any mollusk with such a shell; any gastropod. — **u'ni-valve**, **u'ni-val'vu-lar** (-vāl'vū-lār), *a.* **u'ni-ver'sal** (-vūr'sāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the universe; unlimited; general; total; entire; forming the whole of a genus; affirmed or denied of the whole of a class (opposed to *particular*). **universal coupling, universal joint**. In machinery, any coupling or joint permitting swiveling or turning at any angle within certain limits. **U'ni-ver'sal-ism** (ū'nī-vūr'sāl-īz'm), *n.* The doctrine or belief that all men will eventually be saved. **U'ni-ver'sal-ist** (-īst), *n.* One who believes in Universalism; one of a denomination of Christians holding this doctrine or belief. **u'ni-ver'sal'i-ty** (-vēr-sāl'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

-TIES (-tíz). Quality or state of being universal.

u'ni-verse (ū'ní-vûrs), *n.* All created things as constituting one system; the world; creation.

u'ni-ver'si-ty (-vûr'sí-tí), *n.*; *pl.* **-TIES** (-tíz). An institution which is organized for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and is empowered to confer degrees in special departments, as in theology, law, medicine, and the arts.

un-just' (ün-júst'), *a.* Contrary to justice; wrongful; inequitable.

un-kempt' (-kémpt'), *a.* Not combed; disheveled; rough.

un-kind' (-kínd'), *a.* Wanting in kindness, sympathy, etc.; cruel; harsh.

un-knit' (-nít'), *v. t.* To undo or unravel.

un-law'ful (-lô'fôol), *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegitimate.

un-learn' (-lûrn'), *v. t.* To forget (what has been learned); learn the contrary of.

un-learn'ed (-lûr'nêd), *a.* Not learned; untaught; illiterate; (*pron.* -lûrnd') not gained by study; not exhibiting learning or scholarship.

un-less' (-lêś'), *conj.* If not; supposing that not; if it be not; were it not that.

un-let'tered (ün-lêt'êrd), *a.* Not lettered; illiterate.

un-like' (-lík'), *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.

un-like'ly, *a.* Not likely; improbable; not having prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising.

un-lim'ber (-lím'bêr), *v. t. & i.* To detach the limber from (a gun).

un-lim'it-ed (ün-lím'í-têd), *a.* Not limited; unrestricted; indefinite.

un-link' (-líŋk'), *v. t.* To undo, as links of a chain; uncoil; unfasten.

un-load' (-lôd'), *v. t.* To take the load from; relieve from anything onerous; remove or discharge, as a load.

un-lock' (-lôk'), *v. t.* To unfasten; open; undo; disclose.

un-looked' (ün-lôôkt'), *a.* Not foreseen or expected; — generally with *for*.

un-loose' (-lôôs'), *v. t. & i.*, **un-loos'en** (-lôôs'n), *v. t.* To loosen.

un-love'ly (-lûv'li), *a.* Not lovely; disagreeable; unpleasant.

un-luck'y (-lûk'y), *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; bringing bad luck. — **un-luck'i-ly** (-i-li), *adv.* — **-luck'i-ness**, *n.*

un-make' (-mâk'), *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities of.

un-man' (-mân'), *v. t.* To deprive of manly courage; dishearten; make womanish; deprive of men.

un-man'ly (ün-mân'li), *a.* Not manly; womanish; childish; cowardly.

un-man'ner-ly (-mân'êr-li), *a.* Not mannerly; rude. — *adv.* Uncivily.

un-mask' (-mâsk'), *v. t.* To strip off a mask; expose. — *v. i.* To put off a mask.

un-mean'ing (-mên'ing), *a.* Having no meaning; senseless; without expression (as, an *unmeaning* face).

un-mer'ci-ful (-mûr'sí-fôol), *a.* Not merciful; cruel. — **un-mer'ci-ful-ly**, *adv.*

un-mis-tak'a-ble (ün'mis-tâk'â-b'l), *a.* Not mistakable; clear; obvious.

un-mit'i-gat'ed (ün-mít'í-gât'êd), *a.* Not mitigated or lessened.

un-moor' (ün-môôr'), *v. t. & i.* To loose (a vessel) from a mooring.

un-mor'al (-môr'al), *a.* Having no moral perception; not involving morality. — **un-mo-ral'i-ty**, *n.*

un-moved' (-môôvd'), *a.* Not moved; firm; calm; apathetic.

un-nat'u-ral (-nât'û-râl), *a.* Contrary to the order of nature; without natural traits or instincts.

un-nec'es-sa-ry (-nêś'ê-sâ-rí), *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless.

un-nerve' (-nûrv'), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, etc. — *Syn.* Enervate.

un-num'bered (-nûn'bêrd), *a.* Not numbered; innumerable.

un-ob-tru'sive (ün'ôb-trôô'sív), *a.* Not obtrusive; modest.

un-or'gan-ized (-ôr'gân-ízd), *a.* Not organized; without organic structure.

un-pack' (ün-pâk'), *v. t.* To separate and remove, as things packed; open and remove the contents of.

un-par'al-leled (-pâr'â-lêld), *a.* Having no parallel; unequaled.

un-par'lia-men'ta-ry (-pâr'li-mên'tâ-rí), *a.* Contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies.

un-pin' (-pln'), *v. t.* To remove the pin or pins from; unfasten.

un-placed' (-plâst'), *a.* Not placed; in horse racing, not first, second, or third.

un-pleas'ant (-plêz'ânt), *a.* Not pleasant; offensive.

un-prec'e-dent-ed (-prêś'ê-dên-têd), *a.* Having no precedent; novel; new.

un-prej'u-diced (-prêj'ôo-dist), *a.* Not prejudiced; impartial; unimpaired.

un'pre-med'i-tat'ed (ün'prê-mêd'í-tât'êd), *a.* Not premeditated.

un-pre-ten'tious (-tên'shûs), *a.* Making no pretense; modest.

un-prin'ci-pled (ün-prín'sí-p'ld), *a.* Being without principles, esp. right moral principles.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

un'pro-fes'sion-al (ün'prō-fēsh'ün-äl), *a.* Not professional; being or done contrary to professional ethics.
un-prof'it-a-ble (ün-prōf'it-ä-b'l), *a.* Not profitable; useless.
un-pro-pi'tious (ün-prō-pish'üs), *a.* Not propitious; inauspicious.
un-qual'i-fied (ün-kwöl'i-fid), *a.* Without qualification; unfit.
un-ques'tion-a-ble (-kwēs'chün-ä-b'l), *a.* Not questionable.
un-qui'et (-kwī'ēt), *a.* Not quiet; disturbed; disturbing.
un-rav'el (-rāv'l), *v. t.* To disentangle; separate or undo the texture of; clear from complication; unfold; solve. — *v. i.* To become unraveled.
un-read'y (ün-rēd'ī), *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt; slow.
un-re'al (ün-rē'al), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; fanciful; visionary.
un-re-a-son-a-ble (ün-rē'z'n-ä-b'l), *a.* Irrational; immoderate.
un-re-gen'er-ate (ün-rē-jěn'ēr-ät), *a.* Not regenerated; being at enmity with God.
un-re-lent'ing (-lěn'ting), *a.* Not relenting; inexorable; severe.
un-re-li'a-ble (-li'ä-b'l), *a.* Not reliable; untrustworthy.
un-re-mit'ting (-mit'ing), *a.* Not remitting; incessant; persevering.
un-re-serve' (ün-rē-zürv'), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness.
un-re-served' (-zürvd'), *a.* Not reserved; unrestricted; frank; open.
un-rest' (ün-rēst'), *n.* Want of rest or repose; uneasiness; agitation.
un-rid'dle (-rid'l), *v. t.* To read the riddle of; solve.
un-right'eous (-rī'chūs), *a.* Not righteous; wicked; sinful; unjust.
un-ri'valed (-rī'væld), *a.* Having no rival; peerless.
un-roll' (ün-röl'), *v. t.* To open (what is rolled, as cloth); display; reveal. — *v. i.* To become unrolled.
un-root' (-rōöt'), *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; uproot; eradicate.
un-ruf'fled (-rūf'ld), *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil.
un-rul'y (-röl'ī), *a.* Not submissive to rule or restraint; refractory.
un-sad'dle (-säd'l), *v. t.* To strip of a saddle; unhorse.
un-sa'vor-y (-sä'vēr-ī), *a.* Not savory; insipid; tasteless; unpleasant to taste or smell; morally offensive.
un-say' (-sä'), *v. t.* To recant; retract.
un-screw' (-skrōō'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; loosen or withdraw (anything, as a screw) by turning it.

un-scru'pu-lous (-skrōō'pū-lūs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled.
un-seal' (-sēl'), *v. t.* To break the seal of; to open, as what is sealed.
un-search'a-ble (-sūr'chä-b'l), *a.* Not searchable; inscrutable.
un-sea'son-a-ble (-sē'sh'n-ä-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; untimely.
un-seat' (-sēt'), *v. t.* To displace from one's seat; deprive of the right to sit in a legislative or like body.
un-seem'ly (-sēm'li), *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecorous. — *adv.* In an unseemly manner.
un-seen' (-sēn'), *a.* Not seen; invisible.
un-set'tle (-sēt'l), *v. t. & i.* To move from a settled state; disorder.
un-sex' (-sēks'), *v. t.* To deprive of sex, or of qualities becoming one's sex; — esp. of a woman.
un-shack'le (-shāk'l), *v. t.* To free from shackles.
un-sheathe' (-shēth'), *v. t.* To take from the sheath, as a sword.
un-ship' (-ship'), *v. t.* To take out of a ship; remove or detach, as an oar, tiller, etc., from its proper place.
un-skill'ful (-skil'fōōl), *a.* Not skillful; awkward.
un-sol'der (-sōd'ēr), *v. t.* To separate or disunite (what has been soldered); divide; sunder.
un so-phis'ti-cat-ed ün sō-fis'ti-kāt'-ēd), *a.* Not sophisticated; genuine.
un-sound' (-sound'), *a.* Not sound; infirm.
un-spar'ing (-spâr'ing), *a.* Not sparing; liberal.
un-speak' (-spēk'), *v. t.* To unsay.
un-speak'a-ble (-ä-b'l), *a.* Not speakable; inexpressible; unutterable; inexpressibly bad.
un-spot'ted (ün-spōt'ēd), *a.* Not spotted; immaculate.
un-sta'ble (ün-stä'b'l), *a.* Not stable; unsteady.
un-stop' (-stōp'), *v. t.* To take the stopple or stopper from; free from any obstruction; open.
un-string' (-string'), *v. t.* To deprive of strings; take from a string; loosen the strings of; relax the tension of.
un-strung' (-strüng'), *p. a.* Deprived of strings; having the strings loosened; relaxed; weakened.
un-stud'ied (-stüd'id), *a.* Not studied; natural; not skilled.
un'sub-stan'tial (ün'süb-stän'shāl), *a.* Wanting matter or substance; visionary; flimsy.
un-tan'gle (-täñ'g'l), *v. t.* To disentangle; resolve.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve, ävent, änd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

un-think'ing (-thĩnk'ĩng), *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate; not indicating thought.
un-thread' (-thrėd'), *v. t.* To draw, or take out, a thread from; find one's way through.
un-ti'dy (-tĩ'dĩ), *a.* Untimely; careless; slovenly.
un-tie' (-tĩ'), *v. t.* To loosen, as something interlaced or knotted; free from restraint; unfold; clear. — *v. i.* To become untied.
un-till' (-tĩl'), *prep.* To; up to; till; — in reference to time. — *conj.* As far as; to the place or degree that; esp., to the time that; till.
un-time'ly (-tĩm'li), *a.* Not timely; premature; inopportune. — *adv.* Out of the natural, usual, or proper time; prematurely.
un-tir'ing (-tĩr'ĩng), *a.* Not tiring; indefatigable.
un-to (ũn'toō), *prep.* To. *Now Archaic or Formal.*
un-told' (ũn'toľd'), *a.* Not told; not revealed; not counted; vast.
un-to'ward (ũn-to'ėrd; -tōrd'), *a.* Forward; perverse; awkward; ungraceful; inconvenient; vexatious; unlucky.
un-tried' (-trĩd'), *a.* Not tried, tested or experienced.
un-true' (-trōō'), *a.* Not true; false; not accordant with a standard; disloyal.
un-truss' (-trĩs'), *v. t.* To loose from or as from a truss; untie; unfasten.
un-truth' (-trōōth'), *n.* Quality of being untrue; want of veracity; treachery; disloyalty; a falsehood; disloyal act.
un-tu'tored (-tũ'tėrd), *a.* Not tutored; not educated in schools or by an instructor.
un-twine (-twĩn'), *v. t.* To undo (something twined); untie; unwind. — *v. i.* To become untwined.
un-twist' (-twĩst'), *v. t. & i.* To separate and open, as twisted strands; disentangle.
un-used' (-ũzd'), *a.* Not used; uncused.
un-u'su-al (ũn-ũ'zhũ-ľl), *a.* Not usual; unaccustomed; uncommon.
un-ut'ter-a-ble (-ũt'ėr-ľ-b'ľ), *a.* Un-speakable.
un-val'ued (-vľľ'ũd), *a.* Not valued; not prized; disregarded.
un-var'nished (-vľr'nĩst), *a.* Not varnished; not embellished.
un-veil' (-vľľ'), *v. t.* To remove a veil from; disclose; reveal. — *v. i.* To remove a veil; reveal one's self.
un-war'rant-a-ble (-wōr'ľn-tľ-b'ľ), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible.

un-war'rant-ed (-ľn-tėd), *a.* Without warrant or authority.
un-wa'ry (ũn-wľri), *a.* Not wary; un-guarded; careless.
un-wea'ried (-wė'rĩd), *a.* Not wearied; indefatigable.
un-weave' (-wėv'), *v. t.* To unfold; ravel.
un-well' (-wėľ'), *a.* Not well; indisposed.
un-whole'some (-hōľ'sũm), *a.* Not wholesome; unhealthful.
un-wield'y (-wėľ'dĩ), *a.* Not easily wielded; ponderous.
un-will'ing (-wĩľ'ĩng), *a.* Not willing; loath.
un-wind' (-wĩnd'), *v. t. & i.* -WOUND' (-wound'); -WIND'ING. To wind off; loose or separate, as what is wound. — *v. i.* To be, or admit of being, unwound.
un-wise' (-wĩz'), *a.* Not wise; injudicious; foolish. — **un-wise'ly**, *adv.*
un-wit'ting (-wĩt'ĩng), *a.* Not knowing; unconscious; ignorant.
un-wont'ed (-wũn'tėd), *a.* Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; uncommon; unusual; rare.
un-wor'thy (-wũr'thĩ), *a.* Wanting merit, value, etc.; not deserving; not fit; unbecoming.
un-wrap' (ũn-rľp'), *v. t.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded. — *v. i.* To become unwrapped.
un-wrin'kle (-rĩľ'k'ľ), *v. t.* To smooth from wrinkles.
un-writ'ten (-rĩt'n), *a.* Not written; oral; traditional; containing no writing; blank.
un-yoke' (-yōk'), *v. t. & i.* To loose or free, or become free, from a yoke; part; disjoin.
up (ũp), *adv.* In or toward a higher position; above; aloft; into being or action; into prominence or consideration; in view; not short of, away from, or the like (as, to live *up* to engagements); in the position of being prepared, informed, or competent (as, to be *up* in algebra); wholly; quite (as, to burn *up*); aside; by (as, to lay *up* riches). — *prep.* To a higher place on or along; toward, near, or at, the top of; from the coast toward the interior of; from the mouth toward the source of. — *a.* Upward.
u'pas (ũ'pľs), *n.* Either of two Javanese trees yielding a poisonous juice, used as arrow poison; also, the juice.
up-braid' (ũp-brľd'), *v. t.* To reproach with something wrong or disgraceful; chide. — **Syn.** Blame, censure, condemn, reprove. — *v. i.* To utter up-braidings.
up'cast' (ũp'kľst'), *a.* Cast up; directed

ũrn, ũp, circũs, menũ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

upward. — *n.* A casting upward; state of being cast up; anything cast up.

up-curl' (ŭp-kŭrl'), *v. t.* To curl thoroughly.

up-growth' (ŭp-grŏth'), *n.* Process of growing up; progress; development; that which grows up.

up-heav'al (ŭp-hĕv'ál), *n.* An upheaving; state of being upheaved; an elevation of part of the earth's crust.

up-heave' (-hĕv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; raise. — *v. i.* To rise.

up-held' (-hĕld'), *pret. & p. p.* of UP-HOLD.

up-hill' (-hĭl'), *adv.* Upwards on or as on a hillside.

up'hil' (ŭp'hĭl'), *a.* Ascending; laborious; difficult.

up-hold' (ŭp-hŏld'), *v. t.* To hold up; raise; support; maintain; aid by approval or encouragement.

up-hol'ster (-hŏl'stĕr), *v. t.* To furnish (rooms, furniture, etc.) with hangings, coverings, etc.

up-hol'ster-er (ŭp-hŏl'stĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who provides upholstery; one who upholsters.

up-hol'ster-y (-l), *n.; pl.* -STERIES (-ĭz). Furniture or interior fittings, as hangings, cushions, curtains, etc.; art or business of an upholsterer.

up-keep' (ŭp'kĕp'), *n.* Act of keeping up; maintenance; state of being kept up; repair.

up-land (-lánd), *n.* High land; ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers, near the sea, or between hills. — *a.* Of or pert. to uplands.

up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see LIFT.) To lift or raise aloft; raise; elevate.

up-lift' (ŭp'lĭft'), *n.* An elevation; upheaval.

up-on' (ŭ-pŏn'), *prep.* On; — in any of its senses. See ON.

up'per (ŭp'ĕr), *a.; comp.* of UP. Higher; superior. — **the upper hand**, the advantage. — *n.* Vamp of a shoe.

up'pish (ŭp'ĭsh), *a.* Proud; haughty; assuming. *Colloq.*

up'right' (ŭp'rĭt'), *a.* Erect in position; vertical; pointing upward; having rectitude; honest; just. — *adv.* Vertically. — *n.* Something standing upright, as a timber or pillar.

up-rise' (ŭp-rĭz'), *v. i.* To rise; get up; swell up; be upright in direction; ascend.

up-ris'ing (ŭp-rĭz'ĭng), *n.* Act of rising; a steep place; ascent; an insurrection; rebellion; revolt.

up-roar' (ŭp'rŏr'), *n.* Great tumult; clamor. — **up-roar'i-ous** (ŭp-rŏr'ĭ-ŭs), *a.*

up-root' (-rŏŏt'), *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; eradicate.

up-set' (-sĕt'), *v. t.; pret. & p. p.* UP-SET' OR -SET'TED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SET'TING. To overturn; overthrow; *Colloq.*, discompose; disconnect. — *v. i.* To become upset.

up-set' (ŭp'sĕt'), *a.* Set up; fixed; determined; — used in **upset price**, i. e., the price fixed as the minimum.

up-set', *n.* Act of upsetting; state of being upset.

up'shot' (-shŏt'), *n.* Final issue; conclusion.

up'side' (-sĭd'), *n.* The upper side or part. — **upside down**, inverted; in confusion; topsy-turvy.

up-spring' (ŭp-spring'), *v. i.* To spring or leap up.

up-stairs' (ŭp-stárz'), *adv.* Up the stairs; in or toward an upper story.

up-stairs' (ŭp'stárz'), *a.* Being above stairs; pert. to an upper story. — *n.* The part above the ground story.

up'start' (ŭp'stárt'), *n.* One who has risen suddenly, esp. when presuming on his success; a parvenu. — *a.* Suddenly raised to prominence; characteristic of a parvenu.

up-turn' (ŭp-tŭrn'), *v. t. & i.* To turn up; throw up.

up'ward (ŭp'wĕrd), *adv.* Also **up'wards** (-wĕrdz). In a direction from lower to higher; toward the source or origin; in the upper parts; above; indefinitely more; above; over. — **upward, or upwards, of**, more than; above. — *a.* Directed upward.

u-ræ'mi-a (ŭ-rĕ'mĭ-á), *n.* Accumulation in the blood of constituents which should have been eliminated in the urine, producing a toxic condition. — **u-ræ'mic** (-mĭk), *a.*

U'ral-Al-ta'ic (ŭ'rál-ál-tā'ĭk), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a great family of languages, including Mongolian, Turkish, Magyar, Finnish, etc.; pert. to the peoples, of widely varying races, who speak these languages.

u-ra'ni-um (ŭ-rá-nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A hard, nickel-white radioactive metal of the chromium group (Symbol, *U* or *Ur*).

u-ra-nog'ra-phy (ŭ-rá-nŏg'rá-fĭ), *n.* A description or chart of the heavens and the heavenly bodies.

u-ra-nol'o-gy (-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* The study of the heavens; uranography.

U'ra-nus (ŭ'rá-nŭs), *n.* One of the planets, the most remote known except Neptune. It is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, and about 32,000 miles in diameter.

ále, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ĕve, ĕvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ĭce, ĭll; ŏld, ŏbey, ŏrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ŭse, ŭnite,

ur'rate (û'rât), *n.* A salt of uric acid.
ur'ban (ûr'bân), *a.* Of or pertaining to a city or town.
ur-bane' (ûr-bân'), *a.* Urban; courteous; polite; suave; affable.
ur-ban'i-ty (-bân'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being urbane; politeness.
ur'ce-o-late (ûr'sê-ô-lât), *a.* Urn-shaped.
ur'chin (ûr'chîn), *n.* A hedgehog; a sea urchin; a mischievous elf; a pert or roguish child, now usually a boy.
ur'e-a (û'rê-â), *n.* A very soluble, crystalline, nitrogenous substance, the chief solid constituent of the urine of man and other mammals.
ur-re'ter (û-rê-têr), *n.* The duct that carries the urine from a kidney to the bladder, as in man and most mammals.
ur-re'thra (-thrâ), *n.* The canal that in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder.
urge (ûrj), *v. t.* To force onward; press; push; drive; ply with arguments or importunity; present in an earnest or pressing manner; ply hard; treat forcibly. — **Syn.** Animate, incite, impel, instigate, stimulate. — *v. i.* To declare, advance, or press earnestly a statement, argument, or the like.
ur'gent (ûr'jênt), *a.* Urging; pressing; calling for immediate attention. — **ur'gen-cy** (-jên-si), *n.*
ur'ic (û'rik), *a.* Of or pert. to urine.
uric acid. A white, odorless, nearly insoluble acid, present in urine.
U'rim (û'rim), *n. pl.* Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament, usually in connection with the Thummim, as being mediums for the revelation of God's will or as being placed in the breastplate by the high priest.
u'ri-nal (û'rî-nâl), *n.* A vessel for urine; place for urinating.
u'ri-na-ry (û'rî-nâ-rî), *a.* Of or pert. to urine or the organs for excreting and discharging it. — *n.; pl.* -RIES. A urinal.
u'ri-nate (-nât), *v. i.* To discharge urine. — **u'ri-na'tion** (-nâ'shôn), *n.*
u'r'ine (û'rîn), *n.* In mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys; in birds and reptiles, a solid or semisolid excretion.
urn (ûrn), *n.* A vessel of various forms, usually a vase with a foot or pedestal; burial place; grave.
Ursa Major (ûr'sâ). The Great Bear, the most conspicuous of the northern constellations. It contains the stars which form the *Dipper*.
Ursa Minor. The Little Bear, the constellation including the north pole of the heavens and the North Star.

ur'si-form (ûr'sî-fôrm), *a.* Of the shape of a bear.
ur'sine (ûr'sîn; -sîn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a bear.
Ur'su-line (-sû-lîn; -lîn), *n.* One of a Roman Catholic order of women, whose work is chiefly educational. — **Ur'su-line**, *a.*
us (ûs), *pron.* Objective (accusative or dative) case of *we*.
us'a-ble (ûz'â-b'l), *a.* That can be used.
us'age (ûz'âj; ûs'âj), *n.* Act or mode of using; treatment; long-continued practice; customary procedure or action; customary use, as of a word in a particular sense. — **Syn.** Custom, use, habit.
us'ance (ûz'âns), *n.* Time allowed by custom or law (exclusive of grace) for payment of a bill of exchange.
use (ûz), *v. t.* To make use of; employ; practice, esp. customarily; behave toward; treat; accustom, habituate, or inure (chiefly in *p. p.*). — *v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; —used only, except archaically, in past tenses.
use (ûs), *n.* Act of employing anything, as a tool, clothing, property, etc.; state of being employed; application; employment; occasion or need to employ (often with *for*); suitability for employment; advantage; usage; custom; habit; *Law*, behalf, benefit, or profit; specif., the benefit or profit of lands and tenements the legal title to which is in another; a trust of real estate.
use'ful (ûs'fûl), *a.* Full of use; serviceable; having utility; advantageous. — **use'ful-ly**, *adv.*
use'ful-ness (ûs'fûl-nêss), *n.* Quality or state of being useful; utility. — **Syn.** Value, profit.
use'less (ûs'lêss), *a.* Having, or being of, no use; unserviceable; ineffectual. — **Syn.** Fruitless, bootless.
ush'er (ûsh'êr), *n.* A doorkeeper; an officer who introduces strangers, or walks before a person of rank; one who escorts persons to seats in a church, theater, etc.; a subordinate teacher or an assistant in an English school. — *v. t.* To introduce or escort.
u'su-al (û'zû-âl), *a.* Such as is in common use or of ordinary occurrence; ordinary, common. — **Syn.** Accustomed, wonted, regular, customary, habitual. — **u'su-al-ly**, *adv.*
u'su-fruct (û'zû-frûkt), *n. Law.* Right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.
u'su-rer (û'zû-rêr), *n.* One who lends money at a usurious rate of interest.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôôd, fôôt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

u-su'ri-ous (û-zû'rî-ûs; û-zhōō'-), *a.* Taking, involving, or practicing, usury.
u-surp' (û-zûrp'), *v. t.* To seize and keep by force or without right (of office, place, powers, rights, etc.). — *v. i.* To be, or act as, a usurper; encroach. —
u-sur-pa'tion (û-zûr-pā'shǎn), *n.* —
u-surp'er (û-zûr'pēr), *n.*
u-su-ry (û-zhû-rî), *n.* An exorbitant rate or amount of interest; *Law*, interest in excess of a legal rate; the taking, or practice of taking, usury.
u-ten'sil (û-těn'sil), *n.* An instrument or vessel, esp. one used in a kitchen.
u'ter-ine (û'tēr-in; -in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the uterus; born of the same mother, but by a different father.
u'ter-us (û'tēr-ûs), *n.*; *L. pl.* UTERI (-î). In female mammals, an organ for containing, and usually for nourishing, the young before birth; the womb.
u-til'i-ta'ri-an (û-tîl'î-tā'rî-ăn), *a.* Of or pert. to utility; aiming at utility rather than beauty, ornament, etc.; of, pert. to, or supporting, utilitarianism. — *n.* A believer in utilitarianism.
u-til'i-ta'ri-an-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the aim of all social and political institutions, and that virtue is founded in utility.
u-til'î-ty (û-tîl'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). Quality or state of being useful; power to satisfy human wants; the greatest good or happiness of the greatest number; a useful thing. — **Syn.** Usefulness, advantageousness, benefit, profit, avail.

u'ti-lize (û'tî-lîz), *v. t.* To make useful; make use of.
ut'most (ût'möst), *a.* Situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; extreme; last; of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, etc.; greatest. — *n.* The most possible; farthest limit.
U-to'pi-a (û-tō'pî-â), *n.* An imaginary island represented, in Sir Thomas More's "Utopia", as enjoying approximate perfection in politics, laws, etc.; [*i. e.*] of a place or state of ideal perfection; an impracticable scheme of social regeneration.
U-to'pi-an (-ăn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, Utopia; [*often i. c.*] involving imaginary perfections; chimerical. — **u-to'pi-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*
ut'ter (ût'ēr), *a.* Complete; total; entire; absolute; final.
ut'ter, *v. t.* To put in circulation, as money or currency; put upon the public, as counterfeit notes or coins; issue; give expression to; disclose; publish; speak; pronounce; deliver.
ut'ter-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of uttering; esp., vocal expression; that which is uttered, as an oral expression.
ut'ter-most (-möst), *a. & n.* Utmost; extreme.
u'vu-la (û'vû-lâ), *n.* The pendent fleshy lobe at the back of the mouth in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate. — **u'vu-lar** (-lâr), *a.*
ux-o'ri-ous (ûk-sō'rî-ûs; ûg-zō'-), *a.* Excessively or dotingly fond of, or submissive to, a wife.

V

V (vê); *pl. v's* or *vs* (vêz). The twenty-second letter of the English alphabet.
va'can-cy (vā'kăn-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-siz). Quality or state of being vacant; emptiness; vacuity; idleness; indifference; empty space; vacuum; chasm; gap; an unoccupied office or position.
va'cant (-kănt), *a.* Without contents; empty; free from business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; not occupied, as an office or position; empty of thought or reflection; inane; vacuous. — **Syn.** Void, devoid; disengaged, leisure, idle.
va'cate (vā'kât), *v. t.* To make vacant; leave empty; annul; make void. — *v. i.* To vacate anything; *Colloq.*, to leave.
va-ca'tion (vā-kā'shǎn), *n.* Act of vacating; intermission of employment,

procedure, etc.; period of leisure or rest; holiday.
vac'ci-nate (vāk'sî-nât), *v. t.* To inoculate with a vaccine, as with that of cowpox in order to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox. — **vac'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shǎn), *n.*
vac'cine (vāk'sîn; -sēn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or derived from, cows; of or pert. to cowpox or vaccination. — *n.* The virus of cowpox; any substance for preventive inoculation.
vac'il-late (vās'î-lât), *v. i.* To move one way and the other; stagger; fluctuate in mind; waver. — **-la'tion** (-lā'shǎn), *n.*
vac'u-a (vāk'û-â), *n.* *Lat. pl.* of **VACUUM**.
va-cu'î-ty (vā-kû'î-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). Void; vacuum; lack of intelligence, intelligent expression, etc.

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

vac' u-ole (vǎk'ŭ-ōl), *n.* A small cavity in tissues, containing air or fluid; a cavity or vesicle in cell protoplasm, containing a watery fluid.

vac' u-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Empty; void; vacant; idle; inane. — **Syn.** Unoccupied, unfilled, blank.

vac' u-um (-ŭm), *n.; pl. E. -UUMS* (-ŭmz), *L. VACUA* (-ā). A space entirely devoid of matter; a space artificially exhausted to a high degree.

va'de me'cum (vā'dē mē'kŭm). [*L.*] A thing carried as a constant companion; manual; handbook.

vag'a-bond (vǎg'ā-bōnd), *a.* Moving about without settled habitation; wandering; strolling and worthless or vicious; vagrant. — *n.* One who wanders about with no fixed dwelling; esp., one idle and generally worthless and without means of honest livelihood; vagrant; tramp; *Colloq.*, a worthless person; rascal.

va-ga'ry (vā-gā'rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A wandering of the thoughts; wild or fanciful freak; whim.

va-gi'na (vā-jī'nā), *n.; pl. L. -NÆ* (-nē), *E. -NAS* (-nāz). A sheath or sheathlike part; a canal leading from the uterus to the orifice of the genital canal. — **vag'i-nal** (vǎj'ī-nāl; vā-jī'nāl), *a.*

va-gran-cy (vā-grān-sī), *n.* State or fact of being a vagrant.

va-grant (-grānt), *a.* Moving about without certain object; wandering without settled habitation; of or pert. to a vagrant; vagabond; erratic. — *n.* One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; vagabond.

vague (vǎg), *a.* Not clearly defined, grasped, expressed, etc.; indefinite; not clear; not authenticated; uncertain; not thinking, seeing, perceiving, etc., clearly. — **Syn.** Ill-defined, ambiguous, hazy, shadowy, loose. — **vague'ly**, *adv.* — **vague'ness**, *n.*

vain (vān), *a.* Without real substance, value, or importance; empty; idle; worthless; ineffectual; futile; trifling; foolish; proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; conceited; self-complacent; showy; ostentatious. — **Syn.** Empty, worthless, fruitless, idle, unimportant, nugatory. — **in vain**, to no purpose; without success.

vain'glo'ri-ous (vān'glō'rī-ŭs), *a.* Feeling or indicating vainglory; boastful.

vain'glo'ry (-rī), *n.* Excessive vanity over one's own performances, attainments, etc.; vain show.

val'ance (vāl'āns), *n.* A silk or silk-and-wool damask used for upholstery; a

curtain or curtains for a bed, window, etc.; esp., drapery around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor.

vale (vāl), *n.* A valley. — **Syn.** Dingle, dell, dale, glen.

val'e-dic-to'ri-an (vāl'ē-dīk-tō'rī-ān), *n.* One who makes a valedictory address; the student (usually first in scholarship) of a graduating class who pronounces the valedictory oration at commencement.

val'e-dic'to-ry (-dīk'tō-rī), *a.* Bidding farewell; suitable or designed for an occasion of taking leave. — *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A valedictory oration or address.

va'lence (vāl'ēns), *n.* The degree of combining power of a chemical element as shown by the number of atomic weights of hydrogen with which the atomic weight of the element will combine.

Valenciennes lace (vāl'lān'syēn'; vāl'lēn'sī-ēnz'), *a.* A rich kind of bobbin lace now made chiefly in Belgium.

va'len-cy (vāl'lēn-sī), *n.; pl. -CIES* (-sīz). Valence.

val'en-time (vāl'ēn-tīn), *n.* A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day; a sentimental or burlesque missive sent on St. Valentine's Day.

va-le'ri-an (vā-lē'rī-ān), *n.* Any of a genus of herbs, the dried root of one species of which is a mild tonic; also, the drug.

val'et (vāl'ēt; vāl'ā), *n.* A male servant, now esp. one who cares for the person, clothes, etc. of his master; a valet de chambre.

va'let' de cham'bre (vāl'lē' dē shān'br'), [*F.*] A male servant acting as a body servant or personal attendant.

val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (vāl'ē-tŭ'dī-nā'rī-ān), *a.* Of infirm health; sickly; weakly. — *n.* A person of a weak or sickly constitution; one seeking to recover health.

val'e-tu'di-na-ry (-tŭ'dī-nā-rī), *a.* Infirm; sickly; valetudinarian. — *n.* A valetudinarian.

Val-hal'la (vāl'hāl'ā), *n.* In Norse mythology, the abode of the souls of heroes slain in battle.

val'iant (vāl'yānt), *a.* Intrepid; courageous; brave; heroic.

val'id (vāl'id), *a.* Founded on truth or fact; capable of being justified or supported; having legal force or authority. — **Syn.** Efficacious, just, good, weighty, sufficient, sound.

val'i-date (vāl'ī-dāt), *v. t.* To render valid; give legal force to; confirm.

va-lid' i-ty (vā-līd'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being valid.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

va-lise' (vā-lēs'), *n.* Traveling bag; hand bag.

val-la'tion (vā-lā'shūn), *n.* A rampart or intrenchment; act or art of laying out or erecting ramparts.

val'ley (vāl'i), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-īz). An elongated depression, usually with an outlet, between bluffs, or between hills or mountains; a hollow at the junction of two slopes of a roof.

val'or (vāl'ēr), *n.* Strength of mind which enables one to encounter danger firmly; personal bravery; courage. — **Syn.** Heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, courage. — **val'or-ous** (-ūs), *a.*

val'or-i-za'tion (vāl'ēr-i-zā'shūn; ī-zā'shūn), *n.* Act or process of attempting to give an arbitrary market value or price to a commodity by governmental interference; — used chiefly of such action by Brazil.

val'u-a-ble (vāl'ū-ā-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of estimation as to value; that can be appraised; of financial value, esp. in a considerable degree; commanding or worth a good price; estimable; precious. — *n.* A possession or thing of value, esp. a small thing, as a jewel (used mostly in *pl.*).

val'u-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of valuing; estimation; appraisement; value set on a thing; estimated value.

val'ue (vāl'ū), *n.* The property of a thing which renders it useful or desirable; worth; excellence; purchasing power; proper, or legitimate, price, as distinct from an unfair one; precise signification; import; a valuable consideration. — *v. t.* To estimate the value of; rate at a certain price or value; appraise; regard highly; esteem; prize.

val'ued (-ūd), *a.* Highly regarded; esteemed; prized.

valve (vālv), *n.* A door; esp., one of a pair of folding doors, or a leaf of such a door; any device for regulating, or determining the direction of, flow of a liquid, gas, etc., by a movable part which opens or closes a passage; also, the movable part; one of the distinct pieces, usually movably articulated, composing the shell of certain mollusks, as clams, oysters, etc.

val'vu-lar (vāl'vū-lār), *a.* Of or pert. to a valve or valves.

va-mose' (vā-mōs'; vāmōs), **va-moose'** (vā-mōōs'), *v. i. & t.* To leave quickly; decamp. *Slang.*

vamp (vāmp), *n.* The part of a shoe above the sole and welt, and in front of the ankle seam; an upper; any piece added to an old thing to make it look

new; a simple musical accompaniment, often improvised. — *v. t.* To provide with a new vamp; piece with a new part; patch.

vam'pire (vām'pīr), *n.* A ghost superstitiously believed to suck the blood of persons asleep at night; one who preys on others; extortioner; bloodsucker; any of certain bats popularly (often incorrectly) supposed to suck blood.

van (vān), *n.* The front of an army, fleet, or the like.

van, *n.* A large covered wagon, esp. one for moving furniture, etc.

va-na'di-um (vā-nā'dī-ūm), *n.* A rare element of the nitrogen-phosphorus group, reduced as a grayish white metallic powder (Symbol, V, rarely Vd).

Van'dal (vān'dāl), *n.* One of a Germanic people that in the 4th and 5th centuries overran Gaul, Spain, and North Africa, and in 455 sacked Rome; [often *l. c.*] one who willfully destroys or mars a work of art or of literature or anything that is beautiful. — **Van'dal-ism** (vān'dāl-iz'm), *n.*

Van-dyke' (-dik'), *n.* A Vandyke beard.

Vandyke beard. A trim, pointed beard.

vane (vān), *n.* A contrivance attached to an elevated object so as to be moved by the wind, and show its direction; anything flat attached to an axis to be moved by the wind (as, the vane of a windmill); a similar fixture moved in or by water, air, etc. (as, the vane of a propeller).

van'guard' (vān'gārd'), *n.* The troops that march in front of an army; van.

va-nil'la (vā-nīl'ā), *n.* Any of a genus (*Vanilla*) of tropical American climbing orchidaceous plants; the long podlike capsules of any of various species, from which is prepared an extract used in flavoring, perfumery, etc.; the extract of vanilla.

van'ish (vān'ish), *v. i.* To become invisible; disappear; fade away; be annihilated or lost; pass away.

van'i-ty (-i-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being vain, or empty; emptiness; falsity; an empty pride in one's personal appearance, attainments, etc.; conceit; ostentation; empty pleasure; idle show; anything regarded as trifling or frivolous. — **Syn.** Egotism, self-sufficiency, pride.

van'quish (vān'kwish), *v. t.* To conquer or subdue in battle; hence, to overpower; prostrate; as, love *vanquished* pride; to defeat in any contest; get the better of; hence, refute; confute. — **van'quish-a-ble**, *a.* — **-quish-er**, *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā, ēve, ēvent, ēnd,
recēt, makēr, ice, ill, ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

van'tage (văn'tăj), *n.* Superior situation or opportunity; advantage.

vantage ground. Superiority of state or place.

vap'id (văp'îd), *a.* Having lost its life and spirit; flat; dull; spiritless. — **vap'id'i-ty** (vă-pid'î-tî), *n.*

va'por (vâ'pêr), *n.* Any visible diffused substance floating in the air, as smoke, fog, etc.; any substance in the gaseous state, thought of with some reference to the liquid or solid form; something unsubstantial or transitory; unreal fancy; vain imagination. — *v. i.* To pass off in vapor; be exhaled; evaporate; emit vapor or fumes; to talk idly; brag.

va'por-iz'a-ble (-îz'ă-b'l), *a.* See -ABLE.

va'por-ize (vâ'pêr-iz), *v. t. & i.* To convert or change into vapor, as by heat.

va'por-ous (vâ'pêr-ûs), *a.* Having the form or nature of vapor; full of vapors, or exhalations; windy; flatulent; unreal; unsubstantial.

va'por-y (-î), *a.* Full of, or of the nature of, a vapor or vapors; vaporous.

va-que'ro (vâ-kă'rô), *n.; pl.* -ros (-rôz; Sp. -rôs). [Sp.] A herdsman; cowboy. *Southwestern U. S.*

va'ri-a-ble (vâ'ri-ă-b'l), *a.* Having the capacity or characteristic of varying or changing; changeable; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant. — *n.* That which is variable; a mathematical quantity that may increase or decrease, or the symbol for it. — **va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (-bîl'î-tî), *n.* — **va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

va'ri-ance (-ăns), *n.* Act of varying; state of being variant; variation; disagreement; dissension; dispute.

va'ri-ant (-ănt), *a.* Varying in form, character, or the like, from something of the same general kind; different; diverse. — *n.* Something that differs in form from another thing, though essentially the same.

va'ri-ate (-ăt), *v. t. & i.* To alter; vary; diversify.

va'ri-a'tion (-ă'shûn), *n.* Act of varying; a partial change; modification; mutation; extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change; repetition of a melody with embellishments or modifications. — **Syn.** Change, vicissitude, variety, diversity, deviation. — **va'ri-a'tion-al**, *a.*

va'ri-cel'la (vâr'î-sêl'ă), *n.* Chicken pox.

var'i-co-cele' (vâr'î-kô-sêl'), *n.* A varicose enlargement of the veins of the cord that suspends the testicle within the scrotum or of the veins of the scrotum.

var'i-cose (vâr'î-kôs), *a.* Irregularly

swollen or enlarged; affected with, or pert. to, varices (see VARIX).

va'ried (vâ'rid), *p. a.* Changed; altered; various; diverse; variegated.

va'ri-e-gate (vâ'ri-ê-găt), *v. t.* To diversify in external appearance, esp. with different colors; dapple; streak.

va'ri-e-ga'tion (-gă'shûn), *n.* Act of variegating; state of being variegated; diversity of colors or tints.

va'ri'e-ty (vâ'ri-ê-tî), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tîz). State or quality of being various or varied; diversity; a collection of different things; varied assortment; something differing from others of the same general kind; a group of animals or plants related by descent, and distinguished from other similar groups only by characters too inconstant or too slight to constitute it a species; any group of lower rank than a species. — **Syn.** Diversity.

va'ri'o-la (vâ'ri-ô-lă), *n.* The smallpox.

va'ri-o-loid (vâ'ri-ô-lôid; vâ'î-), *a.* Resembling smallpox; pert. to varioloid. — *n.* A modified mild form of smallpox.

va'ri-o-rum (vâ'ri-ô'rûm), *a.* Containing notes by different persons; — said of a publication.

va'ri-ous (vâ'ri-ûs), *a.* Different; diverse; several; manifold; changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable; many-sided; also, variegated; diversified.

va'rix (vâ'riks), *n.; pl.* VARICES (vâr'î-sêz). A permanent dilatation of a vein due to local retardation of the circulation or to relaxation of the walls; a varicose vein.

var'let (vâr'lêt), *n.* A low fellow; scoundrel; knave. *Archaic.*

var'nish (-nish), *v. t.* To lay varnish on; cover with varnish; gloss over. — *n.* A viscid liquid (usually a solution of resinous matter in an oil or a volatile liquid) which, when spread on a surface, becomes a hard lustrous coating; that which resembles varnish by its gloss; outside show.

va'ry (vâ'rî), *v. t.; -RIED (-rîd); **-RY-ING.** To alter in form, appearance, substance, position, etc.; modify; make different, or change from one another; diversify; embellish with variations. — *v. i.* To alter or be altered; be modified; differ; be different, unlike, or diverse; deviate; depart; swerve (followed by *from*); alter or change in succession; alternate.*

vas'cu-lar (văs'kû-lăr), *a.* Of or pert. to a vessel or vessels for the conveyance of a fluid, as (in animals) blood or lymph, or (in plants) the sap; supplied with or containing vessels or ducts, esp. blood vessels.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

vase (vās; vāz; *or, esp. Brit., vāz*), *n.* A vessel, usually rounded and of greater depth than width, commonly decorative though adapted for various domestic or, anciently, religious purposes.

vas'e-line (vās'ē-līn; -lén), *n.* A translucent, semisolid petroleum product, used in ointments, as a lubricant, etc.

vas'o-mo'tor (vās'ō-mō'tēr), *a.* Designating those nerves which serve to contract or relax the muscle fibers in the walls of the blood vessels.

vas'sal (vās'dl), *n.* In early law, one who has placed himself under the protection of another as lord and has vowed homage and fealty; later, a feudal tenant; a subject; dependent; servant; sometimes, a bondman; slave. — *a.* Like a vassal; servile; subservient.

vas'sal-age (-āj), *n.* State or relation of a vassal; services due from a vassal; a territory held in vassalage.

vast (vást), *a.* Of great extent; immense; very great in numbers or quantity; very great in degree, intensity, etc. — *Syn.* Huge, mighty, enormous. — *n.* A waste; boundless space; immensity.

vat (vát), *n.* A large vessel, cistern, or tub.

Vat'i-can (vát'i-kán), *n.* The Pope's palace, an assemblage of buildings at Rome, including museums, art galleries, library, etc.; the papal authority or government.

va-tis'i-na'tion (vá-tis'i-nā'shŭn), *n.* Prophesying; prediction; prophecy.

vaude'ville (vód'vīl; *F. vód'vel'*), *n.* An entertainment consisting of successive separate performances of songs, dances, acrobatic feats, dramatic sketches, etc.

vault (vólt), *n.* An arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling or roof; a room or space covered by a vault, esp. when underground; a room, commonly built of steel, to keep valuables in; the canopy of heaven; sky. — *v. t.* To form or cover with a vault; make like a vault; arch.

vault, *n.* A leap or bound; a curvet; a leap made by aid of the hands or of a pole. — *v. i.* To leap; bound; spring; execute a vault. — *v. t.* To leap over, esp. by aid of the hands or of a pole.

vault'ed, *a.* Built as a vault; arched; having a vault or vaults.

vaunt (vánt; vónt), *v. i.* To talk vain-gloriously; brag. — *v. t.* To boast of; put forward boastfully. — *n.* Ostentation; boast; brag. — **vaunt'er**, *n.* — **vaunt'ing-ly**, *adv.*

veal (vél), *n.* Calf flesh used for food.

Ve'da (vā'dá; vē'dá), *n.* The most

ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, comprising more than 100 books; one of these books, or one of the four classes of them. — **Ve'dic** (-dīk), *a.*

ve-dette' (vē-dēt'), *n.* A mounted sentinel stationed in advance of the pickets of a military force.

veer (vēr), *v. i. & t.* To change direction; turn; shift.

veg'e-ta-ble (vēj'ē-tā-b'l), *a.* Of or pert. to plants; having the nature of, or consisting of, plants. — *n.* A plant; in common usage, a plant cultivated for food; the edible part of such plants, as prepared for market or table.

veg'e-ta'ri-an (-tā'ri-án), *n.* One who holds that plants afford the only proper food for man. — *a.* Of or pert. to the belief or practice of vegetarians; consisting wholly of vegetables, as a diet. — **veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

veg'e-tate (vēj'ē-tāt), *v. i.* To grow after the fashion of plants; lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind.

veg'e-ta'tion (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of vegetating; the sum of vegetable life; plants in general.

veg'e-ta-tive (vēj'ē-tā-tīv), *a.* Of or pert. to, or capable of, vegetation; having the power to produce growth in plants.

ve'he-mence (vē'hē-méns; vē'ē-), *n.* Quality or state of being vehement.

ve'he-ment (-mént), *a.* Acting with great force; furious; violent; impetuous; very ardent, eager, or urgent; headlong; passionate.

ve'hi-cle (vē'hī-k'l or, *esp. Brit., vē'i-*), *n.* That in or on which a thing is carried; esp., a carriage traveling on wheels or runners; a substance in which medicine is taken, as a sirup; a liquid medium, as oil, in which a pigment is applied. — **ve-hic'u-lar** (vē-hīk'ū-lār), *a.*

veil (vāl), *n.* A fabric hung up, or spread out, to hide an object; curtain; esp., a piece of stuff, usually diaphanous, worn to hide or protect the face; a cover; disguise; mask; pretense. — *v. t.* To throw a veil over; cover with a veil; hide; cloak; mask.

veil'ing, *n.* A veil; gauzy material, as for veils.

vein (vān), *n.* In anatomy, one of the system of tubular vessels which carry the blood to the heart; one of the rib-like bodies forming the framework of a leaf; a crack in rock filled by mineral matter deposited by underground water; a narrow sheet of igneous rock injected into a crevice in rock; a lode;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

bed; a fissure or cavity; a streak or wave appearing in wood, marble, etc.; a strain, streak, or dash (as, a *vein* of humor); a particular disposition or turn of mind, or a peculiarity of speech or conduct expressive of it.—**Syn.** Touch, tinge, shade, smack, tang, spice. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; fill or cover with veins. — **veined** (vānd), *a.*

ve'lar (vē'lār), *a.* Of or pert. to a velum; guttural.

veldt (fēlt; vēlt), *n.* Properly, **veld.** In South Africa, a tract not forested or one thinly forested; grass country.

vel'um (vē'lūm), *n.* A fine parchment, usually of calfskin, made clear and white, for writing material, book bindings, etc.

ve-loc'i-pede (vē-lōs'i-pēd), *n.* A kind of light vehicle propelled by the rider; an early form of bicycle or tricycle.

ve-loc'i-ty (-ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quickness of motion; rate of motion; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

ve-lours' (vē-lōor'), *n.* Any of various textile fabrics having a velvetlike pile.

ve-lou'té' (vē-lōō'tā'), *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A white sauce or stock.

ve'lum (vē'lūm), *n.*; *pl.* VELA (-lā). A membrane or membranous partition likened to a veil or curtain; specif., the soft palate.

vel'ure (vē'lūr), *n.* Velvet or some fabric resembling it.

vel'vet (vēl'vet), *n.* A silk fabric having a short thick pile of erect threads; the soft skin on a deer's antlers during their rapid growth.

vel'vet-ēen' (vēl've-tēn'), *n.* A kind of cloth imitating velvet; a velvety fabric of mixed silk and cotton.

vel'vet-y (vēl've-tī), *a.* Like velvet; soft and smooth.

ve'nal (-nāl), *a.* That may be bought or got for money; purchasable; originating in, or marked by, venality.

ve-nal'i-ty (vē-nāl'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being venal; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for reward.

ve-na'tion (-nā'shñ), *n.* The arrangement or system of veins, as of a leaf or of the wing of an insect; veins collectively.

vend (vēnd), *v. t. & i.* To make (anything) an object of trade, esp. by hawking or peddling; to sell.

vend-ee' (vēn-dē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is vended, or sold.

vend'er (vēn'dēr), *n.* One that vends; seller; vendor.

ven-det'ta (-dēt'tā), *n.* A feud in which a family seeks to avenge the murder, injury, or insult of one of its members.

vend'i-ble (vēn'dī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vended; salable; marketable.

vend'or (vēn'dōr; *in contrast with vendee often vēn-dōr'), n.* A vender; seller.

ven-due' (vēn-dū'), *n.* A public sale by auction.

ve-neer' (vē-nēr'), *v. t.* To overlay or plate with a thin layer of a finer or more valuable kind, esp. wood, for outer finish or decoration; coat or face so as to give a superior surface. — *n.* The thin leaf or layer used in veneering; superficial or meretricious show; gloss.

ve-neer'ing, *n.* Thin material used as a veneer.

ven'er-a-ble (vēn'ēr-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration (generally implying advanced age); rendered sacred by religious, historic, or other associations.

ven'er-ate (-āt), *v. t.* To have veneration for; reverence; revere; adore.

ven'er-a'tion (-ā'shñ), *n.* Act of venerating; respect mingled with awe; state of being venerated; worship.

ve-ne're-al (vē-nē-rē-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to venery; of diseases, arising from sexual intercourse with an infected person; adapted to the cure of venereal diseases.

ven'er-y (vēn'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). Sexual intercourse; coition.

ven'er-y, *n.* Art, act, or practice of hunting.

ve-ne-sec'tomy (vē'nē-sēk'shñ), *n.* *Med.* Phlebotomy.

Ve-ne'tian (vē-nē'shñ), *a.* Of or pert. to Venice in Italy. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Venice.

Venetian, or venetian, blind. A form of blind having slats that may be opened or closed, esp. one having horizontal slats held together by cords so that they may be raised up compactly.

venge (vēnj), *v. t. & i.* To avenge; revenge. *Obs.*

venge'ance (vēn'jāns), *n.* Punishment in return for an injury or offense; retribution; passionate or unrestrained revenge. — **with a vengeance**, with great violence; extremely.

venge'ful (vēnj'fōōl), *a.* Revengeful. — **venge'ful-ly**, *adv.*

ve'ni-al (vē'nī-āl), *a.* Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable. — **ve'ni-al'i-ty** (-āl'i-tī), *n.*

ve-ni're fa'ci-as (vē-nī-rē fā'shī-ās), *or* **ve-ni're**, *n.* A judicial writ used in summoning persons to serve as jurors.

ven'i-son (vēn'i-z'n *or, esp. Brit., vēn'-z'n*), *n.* The flesh of an animal of the deer kind.

ūrn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ven'om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* The poisonous matter which snakes, scorpions, bees, etc., inject by biting or stinging; that which poisons or embitters; spite; malice; malignity. — **Syn.** Virus, bane.

ven'om-ous (-ŭs), *a.* Full of venom; poisonous; virulent; baneful; mischievous; malignant; spiteful. — **ven'om-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ven'om-ous-ness**, *n.*

ve'nous (vĕnŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a vein or veins.

vent (vĕnt), *n.* A small aperture; a hole or opening for passage or escape, as of a fluid; the opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is communicated to the powder; outlet; passage; escape; utterance, expression, or publication (as, to give *vent* to one's wrath). — *v. t.* To let out at a vent, or small aperture; give outlet to; utter; report; publish; furnish with a vent.

ven'ti-late (vĕn'ti-lăt), *v. t.* To cause fresh air to circulate through (a room, mine, etc.) so as to replace foul air; give vent to; utter; make public; provide with a vent, or escape, for air, gas, etc. — **ven'ti-la'tion** (-lă'shŭn), *n.* — **ven'ti-la'tor** (vĕn'ti-lă'tĕr), *n.*

ven'tral (-trăl), *a.* Of or pert. to the belly; abdominal.

ven'tri-cle (-tri-kĭl), *n.* A cavity of an organ; esp., a chamber of the heart which receives blood from an auricle, and delivers it to the arteries.

ven-tril'o-quism (vĕn-tril'ŏ-kwĭz'm), *n.* Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a way that the voice appears to come from a source other than the speaker's vocal organs. — **ven-tril'o-quist** (vĕn-tril'ŏ-kwĭst), *n.*

ven-tril'o-quy (-kwĭ), *n.* Ventriloquism.

ven'ture (vĕn'tŭr), *n.* An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard; risk; business speculation; the thing put to hazard; stake; risk; esp., something sent to sea in trade. — **at a venture**, at hazard; at random. — *v. t.* To expose to hazard; risk; undertake the risk of; brave; dare; put or send on a venture or chance, as a business speculation; advance or put forward, as an opinion or statement. — *v. i.* To hazard one's self; dare; make a venture; run a risk.

ven'ture-some (-tŭr-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to venture; venturesome; daring.

ven'tur-ous (-tŭr-ŭs), *a.* Daring; bold; venturesome.

ven'ue (vĕn'ŭ), *n.* *Law.* The place or county in which took place the events from which an action arises; the place from which the jury is taken, and where the trial is held.

Ve'nus (vĕ'nŭs), *n.* A planet moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles. As morning star, it was called *Lucifer* by the ancients; as evening star, *Hesperus*.

Ve'nus's-fly'trap', *n.* A curious herb found wild only on the coast of North Carolina. It has a rosette of basal leaves, the apex of which are modified into insect traps, the two halves of which close like a book.

ve-ra'cious (vĕ-ră'shŭs), *a.* Observant of truth; truthful; true.

ve-rac'i-ty (vĕ-răs'i-tĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being veracious, or true; that which is true; the truth.

ve-ran'da (-răn'dă), *n.* An open gallery or portico, usually roofed, attached to the exterior of a building.

verb (vŭrb), *n.* A word that affirms or predicates something; the part of speech expressing action or mode of being.

ver'bal (vŭr'băl), *a.* Of or pert. to words; dealing with words rather than with ideas; expressed in words, whether spoken or written; spoken; oral; not written; word for word; literal (as, a *verbal* translation); of or pert. to a verb. — *n. Gram.* A verbal noun; loosely, a participle. — **ver'bal-ly**, *adv.*

ver'bal-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Verbal expression, as an empty form of words; wordiness.

verbal noun. A noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem, as the infinitive, gerund, and supine. In English the term is applied esp. to the nouns in *-ing*.

ver-ba'tim (vĕr-bă'tĭm), *adv.* Word for word; in the same words; verbally.

ver-be'na (-bĕ'nă), *a.* A garden plant with large, often fragrant flowers of various colors.

ver'bi-age (vŭr'bi-ăj), *n.* The use of many words with little sense; verbosity; wordiness.

ver-bose' (vĕr-bŏs'), *a.* Abounding in words; prolix; wordy. — **ver-bose'ly**, *adv.* — **ver-bose'ness**, *n.*

ver-bos'i-ty (-bŏs'i-tĭ), *n.*; *pl. -TIES* (-tiz). State or quality of being verbose; use of more words than are necessary; prolixity; wordiness.

ver'dan-ey (vŭr'dăn-sĭ), *n.* Quality or state of being verdant.

ver'dant (-dănt), *a.* Covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh; *Colloq.*, unripe in knowledge or judgment; raw. — **ver'dant-ly**, *adv.*

verd' an-tique' (vŭrd'ăn-tĕk'), *a.* A green mottled or veined serpentine marble, or calcareous serpentine; porphyry show-

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĩll; ōld, ōbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

ing crystals of feldspar in a dark green ground mass.

ver'diet (vûr'dîkt), *n.* The finding or decision of a jury on the matter submitted in a trial; decision; judgment.

ver'di-gris (-di-grēs), *n.* A green or greenish blue poisonous pigment and drug, formed by action of acetic acid on copper; *Colloq.*, a carbonate of copper formed as a green or bluish rust on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces.

ver'di-ter (-tēr), *n.* Either of two carbonates of copper used as pigments, one blue, the other green.

ver'dure (vûr'dûr), *n.* Greenness; esp., greenness and freshness of vegetation; also, such vegetation itself.

verge (vûrj), *n.* A rod or staff carried as an emblem of authority or as a symbol of office; a border, limit, or boundary; edge, margin, or brink; an inclosing or encircling thing, as a ring. — *v. i.* To be on the verge, or border; tend; incline.

ver'ger (vûr'jēr), *n.* One who carries a verge, or emblem of office; an official who takes care of a church building.

ve-rid'i-cal (vē-rid'ī-kāl), *a.* Truthful; veracious.

ver'i-fi-a-ble (vē'r'ī-fī-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being verified.

ver'i-fi-ca'tion (-fī-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of verifying, or state of being verified; confirmation; authentication.

ver'i-fy (vē'r'ī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY-ING. To prove to be true; confirm; substantiate; confirm the truth of; authenticate.

ver'i-ly (-lī), *adv.* In very truth; in fact; certainly; truly; really.

ver'i-sim'i-lar (-sīm'ī-lār), *a.* Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

ver'i-si-mil'i-tude (-sī-mīl'ī-tūd), *n.* Quality or state of being verisimilar.

ver'i-ta-ble (vē'r'ī-tā-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; true; genuine.

ver'i-ty (-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being true, or real; truth; reality; that which is true; a truth.

ver'juice (vûr'jōōs'), *n.* The sour juice of crab apples, of unripe grapes, apples, etc., or an acid liquor made from it; tartness; sourness.

ver-mi-cel'li (-mē-sēl'ī; -chēl'ī), *n.* See MACARONI.

ver-mic'u-lar (vēr-mīk'ū-lār), *a.* Vermiform; vermiculate, or vermiculated.

ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *v. t.* To form or work, as by inlaying, with irregular lines or impressions resembling tracks of worms.

ver-mic'u-late (-lāt), *a.* Wormlike in

shape; covered with markings suggestive of worms or worm tracks.

ver-mic'u-la'tion (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of moving like a worm; specif., peristalsis; vermicular ornamentation; act or art of vermiculating.

ver'mi-form (vûr'mī-fōrm), *a.* Resembling a worm.

vermiform appendix. A narrow, blindly ending tube three or four inches long and of the diameter of a goose quill, which extends from the cæcum in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen. It has no useful function.

ver'mi-fuge (-fūj), *n.* A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

ver-mil'ion (vēr-mīl'yŭn), *n.* A bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulphide; a brilliant red color.

ver'min (vûr'mīn), *n. sing. & pl.*; used chiefly as a *pl.* Noxious or disgusting small animals, esp. when of common occurrence, and difficult to control. Flies, lice, bedbugs, fleas, rats, mice, etc., are classed as *vermin*.

ver'muth (vûr'mōōth), *n.* A liqueur flavored with wormwood and other substances.

ver-nac'u-lar (vēr-nāk'ū-lār), *a.* Native; indigenous; of or pert. to one's native speech; characteristic of a locality. — *n.* One's mother tongue; the common mode of expression in a locality, in a trade, etc.

ver'nal (vûr'nāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the spring; appearing or occurring in the spring; belonging to youth.

ver-na'tion (vēr-nā'shŭn), *n.* In botany, the disposition of foliage leaves within the bud.

ver'ni-er (vûr'nī-ēr), *n.* A short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument to indicate parts of divisions.

ver'o-nal (vēr'ō-nāl), *n.* A white crystalline substance, used as a hypnotic.

ver'sa-tile (vûr'sā-tīl; -tīl), *a.* Turning with ease from one thing to another; many-sided. — **ver'sa-til'ity** (-tīl'ī-tī), *n.*

verse (vûrs), *n.* A line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet; metrical arrangement and language; versification; poetry; a piece of poetry; improperly, a stanza; one of the short divisions of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments.

versed (vûrst), *a.* Acquainted from experience, study, practice, etc.; skilled; practiced.

ver'si-cle (vûr'sī-k'l), *n.* A little verse; a short verse or sentence said or sung by

ûrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

the priest or minister, and followed by a response from the people.

ver'si-col'or (-kŭl'ēr), *a.* Having various colors; changeable in color; iridescent.

ver'si-fi (vŭr'si-fī), *v. i.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To make verses. — *v. t.* To turn into verse; relate, describe, or compose in verse. — **ver'si-fi'er** (-fi'ēr), *n.*

ver'si-fi-ca'tion (-fi-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act, process, or art of versifying.

ver'sion (-shŭn), *n.* A translation; esp., a translation or rendering of the Bible or a part of it; an account from a particular point of view.

verst (vŭrst), *n.* A Russian measure of length, equal to 0.6629 miles.

ver'sus (vŭr'sŭs), *prep.* Against; — used chiefly in legal or in sporting language. Abbr., *v.* or *vs.*

ver'te-bra (vŭr'tē-brā), *n.*; *L. pl.* -BRÆ (-brē). One of the segments composing the backbone, or spinal column. — **ver'te-bral** (vŭr'tē-brāl), *a.*

ver'te-brate (vŭr'tē-brāt), *a.* Having a backbone, or spinal column. — *n.* One of a division of animals (*Vertebrata*) containing all those with a backbone, or segmented spinal column.

ver'tex (-tĕks), *n.*; *pl. E.* -TEXES (-tĕk-sĕz), *L.* -TICES (-ti-sĕz). Principal or highest point; top; summit; apex.

ver'ti-cal (-ti-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the vertex; directly overhead, or in the zenith; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. — *n.* A vertical line, plane, or circle. — **-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ver'ti-cal'i-ty (-kāl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being vertical.

ver'ti-cil (vŭr'ti-sil), *n.* A circle of leaves, hairs, etc., at a point on an axis; whorl.

ver-tig'i-nous (vēr-tij'i-nŭs), *a.* Turning round; rotary; revolving; affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy; causing dizziness.

ver'ti-go (vŭr'ti-gō), *n.*; *pl. E.* -GOES (-gōz), *L.* -TIGINES (vēr-tij'i-nēz). Dizziness, or swimming of the head; giddiness.

ver'vain (vŭr'vān), *n.* Any verbena, esp. any species with small spicate flowers.

verve (vŭrv), *n.* Vivacity of imagination; spirit.

ver'y (vēr'i), *a.*; **VER'I-ER** (-i-ēr), *Rare*; **VER'I-EST**. Absolute; utter; peculiar; especial; identical; same; used intensively in a sense corresponding to *even*, *even the*. — *adv.* In a high degree; exceedingly; extremely.

ves'i-cate (vēs'i-kāt), *v. t.* To raise blisters on; blister. — **-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.*

ves'i-ca-to-ry (vēs'i-kā-tō-rī), *a.* Tend-

ing, or having power, to raise a blister — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). A blistering; application or plaster.

ves'i-cle (-i-k'l'), *n.* A small bladderlike vessel; cyst; blister; bleb.

ve-sic'u-lar (vē-sik'ŭ-lār), *a.* Of or pert. to a vesicle.

ves'per (vēs'pēr), *n.* The evening; [*cap.*] the evening star; [*cap.*] Venus, as evening star; a vesper prayer, service, etc. — *a.* Of or pert. to the evening or the service of vespers.

ves'pers (-pĕrz), *n. pl.* The next to the last of the canonical hours appointed for devotions; the office or service for this time, formerly said or sung at 6 p. m.; the evening prayer, or evensong, of the churches of the Anglican Communion; in some other churches, a service, largely musical, on Sunday afternoon.

ves'sel (vēs'ĕl), *n.* A hollow or concave utensil or receptacle, as a barrel, bottle, kettle, cup, bowl, etc.; a craft for navigation of the water, specif. one larger than a common rowboat; in anatomy, a tube or canal in which a fluid is contained and conveyed or circulated, as an artery, vein, lymphatic, etc.

vest (vēst), *n.* Any outer covering; array; garb; any of various garments, as, *Colloq.*, a waistcoat, or a knitted or woven undershirt, esp. one for women. — *v. t.* To clothe with a vestment or garment; dress; surround; encompass closely; clothe (with authority, power, or the like); invest; endow; trust or commit to another (often with *in*). — *v. i.* To become vested; be fixed; take effect or pass, as a title (often with *in*).

ves'ta (vēs'tā), *n.* A short match with a shank of thin wax taper; a kind of short wooden match.

ves'tal (-tāl), *n.* One of the Roman virgins consecrated to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning; a virgin; also, a nun.

vest'ed (vēs'tĕd), *a.* Clothed; robed, esp. in a ceremonial costume; *Law*, that has become a consummated right.

ves'ti-bule (vēs'ti-bŭl), *n.* A passage, hall, or chamber between the outer door and the interior of a building; an inclosed entrance to a passenger car; the central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear.

ves'tige (-tij), *n.* A trace or visible sign left by something lost, perished, or no longer present; remains. — **ves-tig'i-al** (vēs-tij'i-āl), *a.*

vest'ment (vēst'mĕnt), *n.* A covering;

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

garment; any garment worn besides the ordinary dress by the clergy or their assistants, choristers, etc., in divine service.

ves'try (vēs'trī), *n.*; *pl.* -TRIES (-trīz). A sacristy; a room within, or a building attached to, a church building and used as a chapel, Sunday-school room, etc.; in Anglican churches, a body of persons who administer the temporal affairs of a parish.

ves'try-man (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mên). One of a vestry.

ves'ture (vēs'tūr), *n.* That with which one is clothed; a robe; apparel; vestment; a covering; an envelope.

vetch (vēch), *n.* Any of various leguminous plants, some valuable for fodder.

vet'er-an (vēt'ēr-ăn), *a.* Grown old in experience; long practiced, esp. in military life; of or pert. to a veteran. — *n.* One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war.

vet'er-i-na'ri-an (-i-nă'rī-ăn), *n.* One skilled in or treating diseases and injuries of domestic animals.

vet'er-i-na-ry (vēt'ēr-i-nă-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to the art of healing or treating the injuries and diseases of domestic animals. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES. A veterinarian.

ve'to (vē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOES (-tōz). An authoritative prohibition; interdiction; a right of one department of a government to prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another, esp. of the chief executive to prevent legislative enactment; the exercise of such authority; act of vetoing; a document or message communicating the reasons of the executive for not approving a proposed law. — *v. t.* To prohibit; exercise the right of veto.

vex (vēks), *v. t.* To disquiet; disturb; agitate; discuss; dispute; annoy or anger; irritate; plague; harass; afflict.

vex-a'tion (vēk-să'shŭn), *n.* A vexing; state of being vexed; trouble; harassment; irritation; a cause of trouble or disquiet; affliction. — **Syn.** Chagrin, mortification.

vex-a'tious (-shŭs), *a.* Causing vexation; full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet.

vi'a (vī'ă), *prep.* By the way of.

vi'a-ble (vī'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of living; born alive and normally capable of living (said of a newborn infant). — **vi'a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.*

vi'a-duct (-dŭkt), *n.* A bridge, esp. one on narrow masonry arches, having high supporting piers; a steel structure of short spans carried on high steel towers.

vi'al (vī'ăl), *n.* A small bottle; a phial. — *v. t.* To put into a vial or vials.

vi'and (vī'ănd), *n.* An article of food (chiefly in *pl.*); provisions.

vi-at'i-cum (vī-ăt'i-kŭm), *n.* The Communion, or Eucharist, when given to persons supposedly dying.

vi'brant (vī'brănt), *a.* Vibrating; thrilling; esp., sounding as a result of vibrating; resonant; resounding.

vi'brate (-brăt), *v. t.* To mark or measure by oscillation; set in vibration. — *v. i.* To move to and fro, as a pendulum; swing; oscillate; be in a state of vibration; thrill; throb; waver; fluctuate; produce a quivering effect of sound.

vi-bra'tion (vī-bră'shŭn), *n.* Act of vibrating; state of vibrating; oscillation.

— **vi'bra-to-ry** (vī'bră-tō-rī), *a.*

vic'ar (vik'ēr), *n.* An ecclesiastic representing the Pope or an ordinary bishop; in the Church of England, the priest of a parish the tithes of which are owned by a layman; *Prot. Epis. Ch.*, a clergyman who is the head of a chapel, which is his sole or chief charge; also, a bishop's deputy in charge of a church or mission.

vicar apostolic. *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastic, usually a titular bishop stationed in a country where there is no episcopal see, or where the succession has been interrupted.

vic'ar-age (vik'ēr-ăj), *n.* The benefice, residence, or office or function, of a vicar.

vi-ca'ri-ous (vī-kă'rī-ŭs), *a.* Of or pert. to a vicar, substitute, or deputy; delegated; acting for another; performed or suffered in place of another.

vice (vis), *n.* A moral fault or failing; immoral conduct or habit; depravity; error; fault; blemish; imperfection; defect. — **Syn.** Sin, iniquity.

vice, *n.* A vise.

vi'ce (vī'sē), *prep.* In the place of; in the stead of.

vice (vis), *a.* Denoting one who in certain cases may assume the office of a superior whose title is the same as that qualified by *vice*, or the office of such a person; also, denoting one delegated to act as a deputy, or the office of such a one; as, *vice president*; *vice presidency*, etc. Such words are often printed with a hyphen; as, *vice-president*.

vice-ge'rent (vis-jē'rēnt), *a.* Having delegated power; acting in the place of another. — *n.* An officer deputed to exercise the powers of another.

vice-re'gal (-rē'găl), *a.* Of or pert. to a viceroy or vicerealty.

ûrn, ūp, circŭs, menŭ; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; ge; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* A governor who rules as representative of a king or sovereign. — **vice'roy'al-ty** (-roi'ál-tī), *n.*

vic'e-i-nage (vīs'í-nāj), *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity.

vi-cin'í-ty (vī-sin'í-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). Nearness; proximity; a region about, near, or adjacent; neighborhood.

vi'cious (vish'ús), *a.* Addicted to vice; depraved; wicked; characterized by vice, or defect; faulty; impure; foul; noxious; not well tamed or broken, or given to bad tricks, as a horse.

vi-cis'si-tude (vī-sīs'í-tūd), *n.* Irregular change; revolution; mutation.

vic'tim (vik'tim), *n.* A living being sacrificed in a religious rite; one injured, destroyed, or sacrificed, in the pursuit of an object, at the hands of another, or from disease, accident, etc.; *Colloq.*, a dupe or gull.

vic'tim-ize (-iz), *v. t.* To make a victim of; dupe; cheat.

vic'tor (-tēr), *n.* A winner; conqueror.

vic-to'ri-a (vik-tō'ri-á), *n.* A kind of low, four-wheeled pleasure carriage with a calash top.

Vic-to'ri-an (-án), *a.* Of or pert. to the reign (1837-1901) of Queen Victoria of England. — *n.* A person, esp. an author, of the Victorian period.

vic-to'ri-ous (vik-tō'ri-ús), *a.* Having gained victory; conquering; of, pert. to, or symbolic of, victory.

vic'to-ry (vik'tō-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). The overcoming of an enemy or antagonist; conquest; triumph.

vict'ual (vīt'l), *n.* Food; specif. (chiefly in *pl.*), food for human beings, esp. when prepared for eating. *Colloq. or Dial.* — *v. t.* To provide or store with food.

vict'ual-er (vīt'l-ēr; vīt'lēr), *n.* One who furnishes victuals or provisions; an innkeeper; a provision ship.

vi-cu'ña (vī-kōōn'yá), *n.* A wild ruminant of the Andes, allied to the llama and alpaca; a soft fabric of vicuña wool, or an imitation of it.

vi'de (vī'dē), *imperative sing. of L. videre*, to see; — used to direct attention; as: **vi'de su'pra**, see above.

vi-del'i-cet (vī-dēl'í-sēt), *adv.* [L.] To wit; namely; — often abbr. to *viz.*

vie (vī), *v. i.*; **VIED** (vīd); **VY'ING** (vī'ing). To strive for superiority; contend.

view (vū), *n.* Act of seeing; sight; look; survey; intellectual perception or examination; power of seeing; range of sight or vision; scene; prospect; a picture of a scene; sketch; conception; opinion; judgment; that which is kept

in mind as something to be attained. — *v. t.* To see; behold; inspect.

view'less, *a.* Invisible; unseen. — **view'less-ly**, *adv.*

vig'il (vij'íl), *n.* A keeping awake; state of being awake when sleep is customary or needed; wakefulness; a watching; watch; *pl.*, evening or nocturnal devotions; later, the eve of a church feast; a religious service on the eve of a feast.

vig'i-lance (-lāns), *n.* Wakefulness; sleeplessness; watchfulness; caution.

vigilance committee. A volunteer committee of citizens organized to suppress and punish crime summarily, as when the processes of law appear inadequate.

vig'i-lant (-lánt), *a.* Alertly watchful; circumspect; wary. — **Syn.** Wakeful, attentive, observant, watchful, alert.

vig'i-lan'te (vij'í-lán'tē), *n.* A member of a vigilance committee.

vi-gnette' (vīn-yēt'), *n.* A relatively small decorative design or illustration put on, or just before, the title-page, at the beginning or end of a chapter, etc., of a book; any picture, as an engraving, or the like, which shades off gradually. — *v. t.* To finish as a vignette; make a vignette of.

vig'or (vig'ēr), *n.* Active strength or force, as of body or mind; effective energy or power; strength.

vig'or-ous (-ús), *a.* Having vigor; strong; lusty; robust; powerful. — **Syn.** Potent, forcible, effective, efficacious; zealous, vehement, energetic, strenuous. — **vig'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **vig'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

vi'king (vī'kīng; vē'-), *n.* One of the pirate Northmen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8th-10th centuries.

vile (vil), *a.*; **VIL'ER** (vil'ēr); **VIL'EST**. Of small account; low; mean; base; morally base; impure; wicked; evil; unclean; repulsive. — **vile'ly**, *adv.* — **vile'ness**, *n.*

vil'i-fy (vil'í-fī), *v. t.*; **-FIED** (-fīd); **-FY'ING**. To degrade by report; defame; traduce. — **Syn.** Calumniate, upbraid, asperse, revile.

vil'la (vil'á), *n.* A somewhat pretentious rural or suburban residence.

vil'lage (-áj), *n.* Any small aggregation of houses in the country, in general less than a town or city and greater than a hamlet.

vil'lager (-áj-jēr), *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

vil'lain (-ín), *n.* A villain; hence, a scoundrel; knave (often used jocularly).

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā, ēve, ēvent, ēnde, recēt, makēr, ice, ill, ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect, ūse, ūnt,

vil'lain-ous (-ūs), *a.* Befitting a villain; evil; mean; wretched; vile.
vil'lain-y (-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -LAINIES (-īz). Quality or state of being villainous, or evil; depravity; a villainous act; crime.
vil'lan-age (-ān-āj), *n.* Var. of VILLENAGE.
vil'lein (vil'īn), *n.* One of a class of feudal serfs.
vil'len-age (-ēn-āj), *n.* Status of a villain; tenure on the terms by which a villain held of his lord.
vil'lous (-ūs), *a.* Covered with fine hairs; woolly; downy.
vil'lus (-ūs), *n.*; *pl.* VILLI (-ī). One of the minute fingerlike processes of the mucous membrane of the small intestine that serve in absorbing nutriment; *pl.*, fine straight hairs on plants.
vim (vim), *n.* Energetic or active power; energy; spirit; vigor. *Colloq.*
vi-na'ceous (vi-nā'shūs), *a.* Pert. to or like wine or grapes; wine-colored.
vin'ai-grette (vin'ā-grēt'), *n.* A sauce of vinegar, oil, etc., used esp. on cold meats; a small box, as of silver or gold, for aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, etc.
vin'ci-ble (vin'si-b'l), *a.* Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable.
vin'cu-lum (vin'kū-lūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -LA (-lā). A bond of union; tie; in mathematics, a horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound quantity, equiv. to parentheses or brackets about them.
vin'di-cate (vin'di-kāt), *v. t.* To support or maintain as true or correct against denial, censure, or objections; sustain. — *Syn.* Justify. — **vin'di-ca-ble** (-kā-b'l), *a.*
vin'di-ca'tion (-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of vindicating; state of being vindicated; defense; justification.
vin'di-ca'tor (vin'di-kā'tēr), *n.* One that vindicates.
vin'di-ca-to-ry (vin'di-kā-tō-rī), *a.* Tending or serving to vindicate or justify.
vin-dic'tive (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* Disposed to revenge; retaliatory. — *Syn.* Revengeful. — **vin-dic'tive-ly**, *adv.*
vine (vin), *n.* A grapevine; any climbing, trailing, or creeping plant the stem of which requires support.
vin'e-gar (vin'ē-gēr), *n.* A sour liquid, used as a condiment or as a preservative, obtained by fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids, as wine, cider, or beer.
vin'er-y (vin'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). A graper-y.
vine'yard (vin'yārd), *n.* A plantation of grapevines.

vin' or'di'naire (vān'-nōr'dē'nār'). [F.] A cheap claret, used as a table wine.
vi'nous (vi'nūs), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, wine.
vin'tage (vin'tāj), *n.* Act or time of gathering grapes, or making wine; a season's produce of grapes or of wine.
vin't'ner (vin't'nēr), *n.* A wine seller or wine merchant, esp. at wholesale.
vi'ol (vi'ōl), *n.* Any of a class of medieval stringed instruments from which the violin was developed.
vi-o'la (vē-ō'lā; vī-; *It.* vē-ō'lā), *n.* An instrument of the violin class, intermediate in size and compass between the violin and violoncello.
vi-o-la-ble (vi'ō-lā-b'l), *a.* That may be violated.
vi'o-late (vi'ō-lāt), *v. t.* To treat roughly or harshly; abuse; profane; desecrate; disturb; disregard, as a promise; ravish; outrage. — *Syn.* Injure, interrupt, infringe, transgress; deflower, debauch, dishonor. — **vi-o-la'tion** (-lā'shūn), *n.* — **vi-o-la'tor**, *n.*
vi'o-lence (vi'ō-lēns), *n.* Strength or energy actively displayed or exerted; force; impetuosity; vehemence; profanation; outrage; assault; ravishment; rape. — *Syn.* Pierceness, eagerness; violation, infraction, transgression, oppression.
vi'o-lent (vi'ō-lēnt), *a.* Moving, acting, or characterized, by physical force, esp. by extreme, sudden, or improper force; furious; vehement; marked by, or due to, strong mental excitement; passionate; produced or effected by force; great; extreme. — *Syn.* Fierce, outrageous, boisterous, turbulent, impetuous, severe.
vi'o-let (-lēt), *n.* Any of a large genus (*Viola*) of low herbs with solitary purple, yellow, white, or (as in the pansy) variegated flowers; the color of the common violet; bluish purple. — *a.* Of the color violet; bluish purple.
vi'o-lin' (vi'ō-lin'), *n.* *Music.* The modern treble instrument developed from the viol; any of the instruments of this class; a violin player. — **vi'o-lin'ist** (-lin'ist), *n.*
vi'ol-ist (vi'āl-ist), *n.* A viol player.
vi'o-lon-cel'list (vē-ō-lōn-chēl'ist; vi'ō-lōn-sēl'-), *n.* A player on the violoncello; — often shortened to *cellist*, 'cellist.
vi'o-lon-cel'lo (-chēl'ō; -sēl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LOS (-ōz). A bass violin with four strings tuned an octave below the modern viola; — often shortened to *cello* or 'cello.
vi'per (vi'pēr), *n.* Any of certain Old

firn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=z in azure.

World venomous snakes; an adder; a malignant person. — **vi'per-ous** (-ūs), *a.*
vi-rā-gō (vī-rā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* -GOES (-gōz).
 A turbulent woman; termagant; vixen.
vir'e-o (vir'ē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* -os (-ōz). Any of
 certain small insectivorous song birds,
 olivaceous or grayish in color.
vir'gin (vūr'jīn), *n.* A woman who has
 had no sexual intercourse; a maid;
 [*cap.*] the Virgin Mary. — *a.* Being a
 virgin; chaste; pure; fresh; new. — **vir'-**
gin-al (-jī-nāl), *a.*
vir'gin-al, *n.* A small rectangular spinet,
 without legs, popular in the 16th and
 17th centuries.
Vir-gin'i-a creep'er (vē-jīn'ī-ā), *A*
 climbing plant having bluish black
 berries; — called also *woodbine*.
Virginia reel. A kind of country-dance
 or contredance.
vir-gin'i-ty (vē-jīn'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or
 state of being virgin; maidenhood.
Vir'go (vūr'gō), *n.* A zodiacal constellation
 due south of the handle of the
 Dipper; the sixth sign of the zodiac.
vir'i-des'cent (vir'ī-dēs'sēnt), *a.* Turning
 green; slightly green; greenish.
vir'ile (vir'īl; vī'rīl), *a.* Having the
 nature or qualities of a man; character-
 istic of developed manhood; masterful.
vi-ril'i-ty (vī-rīl'ī-tī; vī-), *n.* Quality or
 state of being virile; manliness; manly
 vigor; power; force.
vir-tu' (vir'tōō'; vūr'tōō), *n.* Character
 of being rare, curious, or beautiful;
 artistic quality; objects of art collec-
 tively; a taste for curios or objects of art.
vir'tu-al (vūr'tū-āl), *a.* Of or relating to
 a real force or virtue; potential; ener-
 gizing; being in essence or effect, but
 not in fact. — **vir'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*
vir'tue (vūr'tū), *n.* Active quality or
 power; strength; potency; efficacy; ex-
 cellence; merit; moral practice or ac-
 tion; moral excellence; rectitude; mo-
 rality; chastity.
vir'tu-os'i-ty (-tū-ōs'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES
 (-tiz). Quality or state of being a vir-
 tuoso; the skill of a virtuoso.
vir'tu-o'so (vir'tōō-ō'sō; vūr'-), *n.*; *pl.*
 E. -sos (-sōz), It. -ai (-sē). One skilled
 in, or having a taste for, the fine arts,
 antiquities, curios, etc.; one who excels
 in technic, esp. in the performing of
 music, as on the violin.
vir'tu-ous (vūr'tū-ūs), *a.* Having or
 exhibiting virtue.
vir'u-lence (vir'ū-lēns), **vir'u-len-cy**
 (-lēn-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being
 virulent; malignancy.
vir'u-lent (-lēnt), *a.* Venomous; deadly;
 bitter in enmity; malignant.

vi'rus (vī'rūs), *n.* The poison or con-
 tagion of an infectious disease; vaccine
 virus; anything that poisons the mind
 or the soul.

vis (vis), *n.*; *pl.* VIRES (vī'rēz). [L.]
 Force.

vis'age (vīz'āj), *n.* Face; countenance;
 aspect.

vis'-ā-vis' (vē-zā-vē'), *adv.* & *a.* [F.]
 Face to face; opposite. — *n.* One face
 to face with another, esp. in dancing; a
 kind of S-shaped couch on which per-
 sons may sit face to face.

Vi-sa'yan (vē-sā'yān), *n.* A member of
 the most numerous native race of the
 Philippines; also, the language of the
 Visayans.

vis'cer-a (vis'ēr-ā), *n. pl.* The internal
 organs, esp. of the cavities of the body,
 as the heart, liver, intestines, etc. —
vis'cer-al (-āl), *a.*

vis'cid (vis'īd), *a.* Sticking or adhering
 and having a ropy or glutinous con-
 sistency; viscous. — **vis-cid'i-ty** (vī-
 sīd'ī-tī), *n.*

vis-cos'i-ty (vis-kōs'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or
 state of being viscous; resistance offered
 by a fluid to the relative motion of its
 particles.

vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* A nobleman
 next below an earl or count and next
 above a baron. — **vis'count'ess** (vī'-
 kount'ēs), *n. fem.*

vis'cous (vis'kūs), *a.* Adhesive or sticky;
 viscid; glutinous.

vise, vice (vis), *n.* Any of various devices
 having two jaws closed by a screw, lever,
 cam, etc., to hold work.

vi-sē' (vē-zā'), *n.* [F.] An indorsement
 on a passport denoting that the bearer
 may proceed; a signature of formal
 approval by a superior on a document.
 — *v. t.* To examine and indorse for
 approval, as a passport.

vis'i-ble (vīz'ī-b'l), *a.* Capable of being
 seen; perceptible; apparent. — **vis'i-**
bil'i-ty (-bīl'ī-tī), *n.*

Vis'i-goth (-gōth), *n.* One of the West
 Goths. — **Vis'i-goth'ic** (-gōth'īk), *a.*

vi'sion (vīzh'ūn), *n.* The sense by which
 light and color are apprehended; act of
 seeing external objects; perception; act
 or power of perceiving mental images,
 as those of the imagination; thing seen;
 apparition. — *v. t.* To see in or as in a
 vision.

vi'sion-a-ry (-ā-rī), *a.* Of or pert. to a
 vision or visions; disposed to see visions;
 dreamy; imaginative; impractical; like
 a vision; fanciful; impracticable. —
Syn. Fantastic, unreal, unfounded,
 vain, wild, deceitful, delusive; ideal,

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount,
 recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey,

ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd,
 ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

romantic, chimerical, utopian, quixotic. — *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). One who sees visions, or phantoms; an impractical person.

vis'it (vīz'it), *v. t.* To go or come to see; make a visit to; come to or upon with a special purpose, as to reward, comfort, trouble, afflict, punish, etc. — *v. i.* To make a visit; be a guest. — *n.* Act of visiting; a short stay, usually longer than a *call*, sometimes involving brief residence; act of going to view, inspect, or attend. — **Syn.** Visitation.

vis'it-ant (-i-tānt), *n.* One who visits; a guest; visitor. — *a.* Visiting.

vis'it-a'tion (-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of visiting; state of being visited; a visit; special dispensation of divine favor and goodness, or, usually, of divine wrath; any unusual event likened to such a dispensation.

vis'it-tor (vīz'it-tēr), *n.* One who makes a visit. — **Syn.** Visitant, guest.

vis'or, viz'or (vīz'ēr; vīz'ēr), *n.* The front piece of a helmet, esp. an upper piece, arranged so as to lift or open; the projecting front piece of a cap.

vis'ta (vīs'tā), *n.* A view, or prospect, commonly through or along an avenue, as between rows of trees; the trees or other objects forming the avenue.

vis'u-al (vīzh'ū-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to, or used in, sight; that can be seen; visible. — **vis'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

vis'u-al-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To make visual, or visible; esp., to form a mental image of. — **vis'u-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-), *n.*

vi'tal (vī'tāl), *a.* Of or relating to life; contributing or essential to life; living; fundamental; essential.

vi-tal'i-ty (vī-tāl'i-tī), *n.* Vital force or animation; power of enduring.

vi'tal-ize (vī'tāl-īz), *v. t.* To endow with life, or vitality.

vi'tals (-tālz), *n. pl.* Organs most necessary for life; esp., the heart, lungs, and brain; parts essential to the life, health, or soundness of anything.

vi'ta-scope (vī'tā-skōp), *n.* A cinematograph.

vi'ti-ate (vīsh'ī-āt), *v. t.* To make vicious or faulty; contaminate; spoil; corrupt; render ineffective; invalidate.

vit'i-cul'ture (vīt'ī-kūl'tūr), *n.* The cultivation of the vine; grape growing.

vit're-ous (vīt'rē-ūs), *a.* Glassy; of, pert. to, or derived from, glass.

vitreous humor. The transparent jelly filling the body of the eyeball.

vit'ric (vīt'rik), *a.* Of the nature and quality of glass; glasslike.

vit'ri-fi-ca'tion (-rī-fi-kā'shūn), *n.* Also

vit'ri-fac'tion (-rī-fāk'shūn). Act, art, or process of vitrifying; state of being vitrified.

vit'ri-form (vīt'ri-fōrm), *a.* Having the form or appearance of glass.

vit'ri-fy (-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To convert into, or cause to resemble, glass or a glassy substance. — *v. i.* To become glass.

vit'ri-ol (vīt'ri-ūl), *n.* A sulphate of any of various metals, as copper (**blue vitriol**), iron (**green vitriol**), zinc (**white vitriol**), etc. — **oil of vitriol**, concentrated sulphuric acid.

vit'ri-ol'ic (-ōl'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to vitriol; caustic; biting.

vit'u-line (vīt'ū-līn; -līn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or like, a calf or veal.

vi-tu'per-ate (vī-tū'pēr-āt), *v. t.* To abuse in words; berate.

vi-tu'per-a'tion (-ā'shūn), *n.* Act of vituperating; wordy abuse; railing.

vi-tu'per-a-tive (-tū'pēr-ā-tīv), *a.* Uttering censure; abusive; railing.

vi'va (vē'vā), *interj.* [It.] Lit., (long) live!

vi-va'cious (vī-vā'shūs; vī-), *a.* Lively in temper or conduct; sprightly. — **Syn.** Active, animated, gay, merry, jocund.

vi-vac'i-ty (-vās'ī-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). Quality or state of being vivacious; animation; sprightliness; liveliness.

vi-va'ri-um (vī-vā'ri-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* E. -RIUMS (-ūmz), L. -RIA (-ā). A place arranged for keeping animals, esp. land animals.

vi'va vo'ce (vī'vā vō'sē). [L.] By word of mouth; orally.

viv'id (vīv'id), *a.* Having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness; animated; spirited; fresh; lively; of colors, brilliant or intense; producing distinct and lifelike mental images; lively; active (said esp. of the imagination). — **Syn.** Clear, strong, striking, graphic.

viv'i-fy (vīv'ī-fī), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To endue with life; quicken.

vi-vip'a-rous (vī-vīp'ā-rūs), *a.* Producing living young (instead of eggs); — opp. to *oviparous*.

viv'i-sect' (vīv'ī-sēkt'; vīv'ī-sēkt), *v. t.* To perform vivisection on. — **viv'i-sec'tor**, *n.*

viv'i-sec'tion (-sēk'shūn), *n.* The dissection of, or operation on, a living animal for physiological or pathological investigation. — **viv'i-sec'tion-ist**, *n.*

vix'en (vīk's'n), *n.* A she-fox; a shrewish, ill-tempered woman. — **vix'en-ish**, *a.*

viz. *Abbr.* Videlicet (L., namely, to wit).

vi-zier' (vī-zēr'; vīz'yēr), *n.* A high executive officer of various Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish empire.

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

vo'ca-ble (vō'kā-b'l; vōk'ā-), *n.* A word; term; name.

vo-cab-u-la-ry (vō-kāb'ū-lā-rī), *n.; pl. -ries* (-rīz). A list or collection of words, usually alphabetically arranged and defined; a dictionary; stock of words used in a language, or by a class, individual, etc.

vo'cal (vō'kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to the voice or speech; having voice; uttered or modulated by the voice; oral; in phonetics, voiced; of or pert. to a vowel.

vocal cords. *Anat.* Either of two pairs of folds of mucous membrane which project into the cavity of the larynx. The passage of the breath between the edges of the lower pair (*true vocal cords*) when drawn tense and close together produces the voice.

vo-cal'ic (vō-kāl'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or containing, a vowel sound or sounds.

vo'cal-ist (vō'kāl'ist), *n.* A singer.

vo-cal'i-ty (vō-kāl'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being vocal.

vo'cal-ize (vō'kāl-īz), *v. t.* To form into voice; make vocal, or sonant; change into, or use as, a vowel. — *v. i.* To utter vocal sounds, as in singing.

vo-cal-ly, *adv.* of VOCAL. See -LY.

vo-ca'tion (vō-kā'shān), *n.* A calling; summons; regular or appropriate employment; calling; occupation; profession. — **vo-ca'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

voc'a-tive (vōk'ā-tīv), *a. Gram.* Designating, or pert. to, the case denoting that which is addressed. — *n. Gram.* The vocative case, a word in it, or the relation denoted by it, as *L. Domine* (O Lord), *fr. Dominus*.

vo-cif'er-ant (vō-sif'ēr-ānt), *a.* Vociferating; clamorous.

vo-cif'er-ate (-āt), *v. i. & t.* To cry out loudly; bawl; clamor. — **vo-cif'er-a'tion** (-ā'shān), *n.*

vo-cif'er-ous (vō-sif'ēr-ūs), *a.* Making a loud outcry; turbulent. — **Syn.** Clamorous, obstreperous, blatant.

vod'ka (vōd'kā), *n.* A Russian distilled liquor, commonly made from rye.

vogue (vōg), *n.* The fashion at any period; style; mode; popular repute or acceptance for a time.

voice (vois), *n.* Sound uttered by the mouth of living beings, esp. in speech or song; in phonetics, vocal sound of the kind heard in vowels and in such consonants as *b, v, d*, etc. (disting. from mere *breath*, as in *f, sh*, etc., and from *whisper*); faculty or power of utterance; speech; expressed wish, choice, or opinion; the right to express a wish, choice, or opinion; suffrage; vote; dis-

tingtion of form in a verb, or a system of verbal inflections, to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses; the relation so indicated. — *v. t.*; VOICED (voist); VOIC'ING (vois'ing). To give voice or expression to; utter; utter with voice.

voiced (voist), *a.* Furnished with a voice; expressed by the voice; uttered with voice; sonant (said esp. of certain consonants, as *b, d, g, m*, etc.).

voice'less, *a.* Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute; not sounded with voice; surd.

void (void), *a.* Empty; vacant; having no incumbent, holder, or the like (said of offices, etc.); destitute or wanting (usually with *of*); not producing effect; useless; of no legal force or effect; null. — *n.* That which is void; a vacuum. — *v. t.* To make or leave void, or empty; clear; vacate; leave; evacuate; discharge; render void; annul; nullify.

void'a-ble (void'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being voided.

void'ance (-āns), *n.* Act of voiding, or of emptying, ejecting, etc.; vacancy, as of a benefice.

vo'lant (vō'lānt), *a.* Flying; nimble.

Vo-la-pük' (-lā-pük'), *n.* A language, intended to be universal, invented about 1879.

vol'a-tile (vōl'ā-tīl), *a.* Readily vaporizable; light-hearted; airy; lively; changeable; fickle.

vol'a-til'i-ty (-tīl'ī-tī), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tīz). Quality or state of being volatile.

vol'a-til-ize (vōl'ā-tīl-īz), *v. t. & i.* To render or become volatile; exhale or evaporate.

vol-can'ic (vōl-kān'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to a volcano; produced, influenced, or changed, by a volcano or volcanic agencies.

vol-ca'no (vōl-kā'nō), *n.; pl. -NOES* or *-NOS* (-nōz). A vent in the earth's crust from which issue molten rock, steam, etc.; a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material.

vole (vōl), *n.* Any of numerous rodents, of which the smaller kinds are called also *meadow mice* and *field mice*.

vo-li'tion (vō-līsh'ān), *n.* Act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will; a state of decision or choice; the power of willing or determining; will. — **Syn.** Choice, preference, determination. — **vo-li'tion-al** (-āl), *a.*

vol'ley (vōl'ī), *n.; pl. -LEYS* (-īz). A flight of missiles; simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles; a burst or emission

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd.
recēt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

of many things at once; the flight of a tennis ball before touching the ground, or a return stroke made on a ball before it bounds. — *v. t. & i.* To discharge, or be discharged, in or as in a volley; hit, as a tennis ball, before the bound.

vol'-plane' (völ'plān'), *n.* A glide to earth in a flying machine with the power shut off. — **vol'-plane'**, *v. i.*

volt (völt), *n.* A tread or gait in which a horse going sideways turns round a center.

volt, *n.* The unit of electromotive force; that electromotive force which applied to a conductor having a resistance of one ohm will produce a current of one ampere.

volt'age (völ'tāj), *n.* Electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts.

vol-ta'ic (völ-tā'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to, or discovered by, the Italian physicist Volta (1745-1827), who first devised apparatus for chemically developing electric currents; of or pert. to voltaism; galvanic.

vol'ta-ism (völ'tā-iz'm), *n.* Voltaic, or current, electricity; the branch of electrical science dealing with this.

vol-tam'e-ter (völ-tām'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced.

volt'me'ter (völt'mē'tēr), *n.* Any instrument for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit.

vol'u-ble (völ'ū-b'l), *a.* Easily rolling or turning; rotating; characterized by ease and smoothness of utterance; glib. —

vol'u-bil'i-ty (völ'ū-bil'i-ti), *n.*

vol'ume (völ'ūm), *n.* Any collection of printed sheets bound together; a book; space occupied, as measured by cubic units; compass; loosely, a mass; bulk; fullness or quantity of musical tone.

vol'u-met'ric (völ'ū-mēt'rik), **vol'u-met'ri-cal** (-rī-kāl), *a.* Of or pert. to measurement of volume.

vo-lu'mi-nous (vō-lū'mī-nūs), *a.* Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions; of great volume, or bulk; large; consisting of many volumes, or books; having written much, or produced many volumes, as a *voluminous* author.

vol'un-ta-ry (völ'ūn-tā-rī), *a.* Proceeding from the will; produced by an act of choice; free; of or pert. to the will; able to will. — **Syn.** Intentional, deliberate, spontaneous. — *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A voluntary action or piece of work; *Mu-*

sic, a piece, esp. an organ prelude, played according to the musician's fancy; an organ solo played before, during, or after, divine service. — **vol'-un-ta-ri-ly** (-tā-rī-lī), *adv.* — **vol'-un-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

vol'un-teer' (-tēr'), *n.* One who voluntarily enters into, or offers himself for, a service, esp. military service. — *a.* Of or pert. to, or consisting of volunteers; voluntary. — *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily. — *v. i.* To enter into, or offer one's self for, any service voluntarily.

vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lūp'tū-ā-rī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). A voluptuous person; sensualist.

vo-lup'tu-ous (-ūs), *a.* Pert. to sensuous or sensual gratification; luxurious; sensuous; given to, or spent in, enjoyment of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratification.

vo-lute' (-lūt'), *n.* A spiral scroll-shaped ornament, esp. that forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital.

vom'it (vōm'it), *n.* That which is vomited; that which excites vomiting; an emetic. — *v. i.* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; spew; be ejected or emitted; come forth violently. — *v. t.* To throw up; spew; belch forth.

vom'i-to (vōm'ī-tō; *Sp.* vō'mē-tō), *n.* The yellow fever in its worst form.

voo'doo (vōō'dōō; vōō-dōō'), *n.* Voodooism or one who practices it. — *a.* Pert. to voodooism or a voodoo. — *v. t.* To effect or affect by voodoo sorcery; bewitch.

voo'doo-ism (-īz'm), *n.* A degraded form of superstition and sorcery among negroes, in Haiti and to some extent in the United States, regarded as a relic of African barbarism.

vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shūs), *a.* Greedy in eating; ravenous; rapacious.

vo-rae'i-ty (-rās'ī-ti), *n.* Quality of being voracious.

-vorous. A combining form signifying eating, feeding, or consuming.

vor'tex (vōr'téks), *n.; pl. E. -TEXES* (-tēk-sēz), *L. VORTICES* (-tī-sēz). A mass of fluid, esp. of a liquid, having a circular motion tending to form a cavity in the center and to draw toward this the bodies subject to its action; whirlpool; eddy.

vo'ta-ry (vō'tā-rī), *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; devoted; promised. — *n.; pl. -RIES* (-rīz). One devoted or consecrated by a vow or promise, as to a particular service, worship, etc.

vote (vōt), *n.* A wish, choice, or judg-

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

ment, of a person or a body of persons, formally expressed, as by a ballot or viva voce; a suffrage; the right to such expression of wish, etc.; a ballot; expression of the will of a majority by means of votes; votes collectively. — *v. i.* To express or signify the wish, choice, or will, either viva voce or by ballot, etc., as a means of deciding on any proposition; to cast or give a vote. — *v. t.* To enact, grant, determine, effect, etc., by formal vote.

vot'er (vôt'ēr), *n.* One who votes or has a legal right to vote.

vo'tive (vô'tiv), *a.* Given by vow, or in fulfillment of a vow; consecrated by a vow; devoted.

vouch (vouch), *v. t.* To warrant; answer for; attest; avouch. — *v. i.* To bear witness; attest; make assertion; affirm.

vouch'er, *n.* One who vouches, or attests, anything, or who acts as a surety; a book, paper, or the like, which serves to vouch the truth of something; any receipt showing payment.

vouch-safe' (vouch-săf'), *v. t.* To condescend to grant; concede; bestow. — *v. i.* To condescend; deign.

vous'soir' (vô'swâr'), *n.* Any of the wedge-shaped pieces of an arch or vault.

vow (vou), *n.* A solemn promise, esp. one made to God; an act by which one binds one's self to some act, service, or condition; a promise of fidelity or constancy; a pledge of love or affection. — *v. t. & i.* To bind one's self by a vow; promise solemnly; devote; asseverate; swear.

vow'el (vou'el), *n.* A voiced, or sometimes a whispered, sound without the audible friction or stoppage characteristic of a consonant; — disting. from a *consonant*; also, a letter or character representing such a sound. In English, the written vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. — *a.* Of or pert. to a vowel.

voy'age (voi'āj), *n.* A passage or journey by water, esp. to a distant place. — *v. i.* To take, make, or traverse by, a voyage; travel. — **voy'ag-er** (-ă-jēr), *n.*

voy'ageur' (vwâ'yâ'zhûr'), *n., pl. -geurs* (*F. -zhûr'*). [*F.*] A traveler; in Canada, specif., a man employed by the fur companies to transport goods and men to and from the remote stations; any boatman and trapper of those regions.

vrai'sem'blance' (vrê'sân'blâns'), *n.* [*F.*] Verisimilitude.

vul'can-ite (vûl'kân-ît), *n.* Hard rubber produced by vulcanizing with much sulphur.

vul'can-i-za'tion (vûl'kân-i-zâ'shûn; -î-zâ'shûn), *n.* Process of imparting to caoutchouc, gutta-percha, etc., greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by treatment with sulphur or a sulphur salt.

vul'can-ize (vûl'kân-îz), *v. t.* To subject to vulcanization. — **vul'can-iz'er** (-îz'ēr), *n.*

vul'gar (-gâr), *a.* Of or pert. to the common people; common; ordinary; public; vernacular; plebeian; lacking refinement; boorish; offensive to good taste; low; coarse. — *n.* The vernacular language. *Archaic.*

vul-ga'ri-an (vûl-gâ'ri-ân), *n.* A vulgar or unrefined person, esp., a rich one.

vul'gar-ism (vûl'gâr-îz'm), *n.* Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity; a vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial speech.

vul-gar'i-ty (vûl-gâr'î-tî), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tîz). Quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life; commonness; coarseness.

vul'gar-ize (vûl'gâr-îz), *v. t. & i.* To make vulgar.

Vul'gate (-gât), *n.* A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. — *a.* Of or pert. to the Vulgate.

vul'ner-a-ble (vûl'nēr-â-b'l), *a.* Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds; liable to injury; assailable. —

vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty (-bil'î-tî), *n.*

vul'ner-a-ry (-ă-rî), *a.* Used for, or useful in, healing wounds. — *n.* A vulnerary remedy.

vul'pi-cide (vûl'pî-sîd), *n.* In England, one who kills a fox, except in hunting; the act of so killing a fox.

vul'pine (-pîn; -pin), *a.* Of or pert. to a fox; cunning; crafty.

vul'ture (-tûr), *n.* Any of certain large birds allied to hawks, eagles, and falcons, but having weaker claws, and the head usually naked. They subsist chiefly on carrion. — **vul'tur-ine** (-tûr-în; -în), *a.*

vul'va (vûl'vá), *n.* The external parts of the female genital organs.

vy'ing (vi'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *VIE*.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite.

W

W (dŭb'1-ŭ); *pl.* w's or ws (-ŭz). The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet.

wab'ble (wŏb'1), *v. i.* To move unsteadily from one side to the other; vacillate; waver. — *n.* A rocking or oscillating motion; a wavering; vacillating. — **wab'bler** (-lēr), *n.* — **wab'bly** (-lī), *a.*

wack'e (wăk'ē), *n.* Rock similar to sandstone in texture, but derived from disintegrated rocks.

wad (wŏd), *n.* A little mass or bundle, as of hay or tow; a soft plug to retain a charge of powder in a muzzle-loading gun or in a shot cartridge; a soft mass, esp. of loose fibrous substance, to stop an aperture, pad a garment, etc. — *v. t.* To form into a wad or wadding; insert a wad into; hold in by a wad; stuff or line with a soft substance, as cotton; pad.

wad'ding (wŏd'ing), *n.* Wads collectively, or material for wads or for use in the process of wadding.

wad'dle (-l), *v. i.* To walk with short steps, swaying from side to side, like a duck; move along in a clumsy and tottering way. — *n.* Act of waddling. — **wad'dler** (-lēr), *n.*

wad'dy (wŏd'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-īz). An aboriginal war club. *Australia.*

wade (wād), *v. i.* To move by stepping in or through a medium, as water or mud, that offers more resistance than air; proceed slowly among things that hinder or embarrass. — *v. t.* To pass or cross by wading.

wa'di, wa'dy (wā'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). In the Levant, a valley; ravine through which a stream flows; bed of a water-course dry except in the rainy season.

wa'fer (wā'fēr), *n.* A thin cake or biscuit; a thin cake or piece of bread, commonly unleavened, used in the Eucharist, as in the Roman Catholic Church; an adhesive disk of gelatin, gummed paper, or the like, used as a seal. — *v. t.* To seal, close, or fasten with a wafer.

waff'le (wŏf'1), *n.* A crisped indented batter cake cooked in a **waffle iron**, a utensil with two hinged iron parts shutting on each other.

waff (wăft), *v. t.* To cause to move or go by or as by the impulse of waves, as of water or air. — *v. i.* To be moved, or

to pass, on or as on a buoyant medium; float. — *n.* Act of wafting; a floating; a wave or current, as of wind; puff; gust.

wag (wăg), *v. t.* To sway or swing shortly, esp. from side to side, with jerky or quick turns. — *v. i.* To move one way and the other; be shaken to and fro. — *n.* Act of wagging; a shake; one full of sport and humor; a wit; joker.

wage (wāj), *v. t.* To engage in, as a contest; carry on, as a war. — *n.* That which is pledged or paid for services; hire; pay; — chiefly in *pl.* The plural form *wages* (see **WAGES**) was formerly often, and is still sometimes, construed as a singular.

wa'ger (wā'jēr), *n.* That which is risked on an uncertain event; a stake; bet; act of wagering, or betting. — *v. t. & i.* To stake; bet.

wa'ges (wā'jēz), *pl. of WAGE, n.* (See **WAGE, n.**, *Note*.) Pay given for labor, usually manual or mechanical, at short stated intervals, as disting. from a salary or fee. — **Syn.** Hire, salary, pay.

wag'ger-y (wăg'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* -GERIES (-īz). The manner or action of a wag; mischievous merriment; pleasantry.

wag'gish (-ish), *a.* Like, or characteristic of, a wag; frolicsome; sportive; humorous.

wag'gle (wăg'1), *v. i. & t.* To reel, sway, or move, from side to side; wag. — *n.* A wagging or wagging.

Wag'ner-ism (wăg'nēr-īz'm), *n.* Richard Wagner's (1813-1883) theory in the composition of opera, his aim being to make dramatic fitness dominate the ensemble of text, music, action, and scene.

wag'on (wăg'ŭn), *n.* A kind of four-wheeled vehicle, esp. one used for freight or merchandise.

wag'on-et (-ēr), *n.* One who drives a wagon, esp. as a business; [*cap.*] Auriga; [*cap.*] Charles's Wain.

wag'on-ette (-ēt'), *n.* A kind of wagon with two facing side seats.

wag'tail (wăg'tāl'), *n.* Any of numerous birds having a long tail which they jerk up and down.

wail (wăf), *n.* Something found, or without an owner; a wanderer; castaway; a stray person or beast.

wail (wāl), *v. t. & i.* To lament; bewail; mourn. — *n.* Loud lamentation; mournful sound.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fŏod, fŏot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭk; then
thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure

wain (wān), *n.* Wagon; cart. *Archaic.*

wain'scot (-skōt; -skōt), *n.* A wooden lining of an interior wall, usually paneled. — *v. t.* To line with or as with boards or paneled work.

waist (wäst), *n.* The small part of the body between the thorax and hips; a garment, or that part of a garment, which covers the body from the shoulders to and including the waist; the central part of anything; that part of a vessel's deck between the quarter-deck and fore-castle.

waist'coat (wäst'kōt; *colloq.* wēs'kūt; wäs'-), *n.* A sleeveless garment for men, worn under the coat; a vest.

wait (wät), *v. i.* To be in expectation (usually with *for*); remain stationary or inactive; stay; act as attendant or servant, esp. at table; serve. — *v. t.* To stay for; await; *Colloq.*, defer or postpone (said of a meal). — *n.* In England, an itinerant musician who sings or plays at night or in the early morning, esp. at Christmas time; ambush (in *to lie in wait*); act of waiting; delay; halt; interval of waiting. — **in waiting**, in attendance.

wait'er (-ēr), *n.* One who waits; an attendant; servant in attendance, esp. at table; a tray on which something is carried, as dishes, etc.; salver.

wait'ress (wät'rēs), *n.* A female attendant at table.

waive (wäv), *v. t.* To give up claim to; abandon; forgo.

waiv'er (wäv'ēr), *n.* *Law.* Act of waiving or relinquishing something, as a right.

wake (wāk), *n.* Track left by a vessel in the water.

wake, *v. i.*; **WAKED** (wäkt) or **WOKE** (wōk); **WAK'ING** (wāk'ing). To be awake; keep watch or vigil; hold a wake; be roused from sleep; awake (often with *up*); undergo resurrection. — *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; awake; arouse; excite; revive; watch with at night, as a dead body; hold a wake over. — *n.* State of forbearing sleep, esp. for solemn or festive purposes; a vigil; the sitting up with a dead body, often attended with a degree of festivity, chiefly among the Irish.

wake'ful (wāk'fōl), *a.* Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; vigilant. — **wake'ful-ness**, *n.*

wak'en (-'n), *v. i. & t.* To wake.

wale (wāl), *n.* A streak made on the skin by a rod or whip; *pl.*, certain strokes of the outside planking of a vessel.

walk (wōk), *v. i.* To go restlessly about, as a somnambulist or a specter; move

along on foot; go without running; behave; conduct one's self. — *v. t.* To pass through, over, or upon; traverse; cause to walk; take for, or guide in, a walk. — *n.* Act or manner of walking; gait; conduct; behavior; manner of living; habitual or proper place or sphere of action; province; place where one walks, or for walking; pasture land; range. — **walk'er** (wōk'ēr), *n.*

walk'out' (wōk'out'), *n.* A labor strike. *Colloq.*

walk'-o-ver, *n.* In racing, the going over a course by a horse which is the only starter; *Colloq.*, a one-sided contest or an easy victory.

wall (wōl), *n.* A work or structure, as of stone or brick, for security or inclosure, as the side of a building, a solid stone fence, etc.; a defense; rampart; *pl.*, fortifications; inside surface of a room, cavity, or vessel. — *v. t.* To inclose, fill, or defend, with or as with a wall.

wal'la-by (wōl'ā-bī), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bīz). Any of various small or medium-sized kangaroos.

wal'let (wōl'ēt), *n.* A bag or sack for carrying about the person; knapsack; pack; a pocketbook, esp. one of some size.

wall'-eye' (wōl'ē), *n.* An eye, as of a horse, with whitish iris.

wall'flower (wōl'flou'ēr), *n.* A perennial plant, of the cabbage family, with yellow or orange flowers; *Colloq.*, a person who remains by the wall as a spectator, at a dance.

Wal-loon' (wō-lōōn'), *n.* One of a people, primarily Celtic or Alpine, inhabiting southern Belgium; their language, Belgian French. — **Wal-loon'**, *a.*

wal'lop (wōl'ūp), *v. t.* To flog; thrash. — *n.* A blow. *Both Colloq.*

wal'low (-ō), *v. i.* To roll one's self about, as in mire; welter; flounder. — *n.* Act of wallowing; a place to which an animal comes to wallow.

wall paper. Paper for walls of rooms; paper hangings.

Wall Street. A street toward the southern end of New York City (Manhattan borough). It is the financial center of the United States.

wal'nut (wōl'nūt), *n.* The nut of any of a genus of well-known trees of the north temperate zone; the tree or its timber.

Wal-pur'gis night (väl-pōōr'gēs). The evening before May Day, in German superstition believed to be the occasion for a witches' revel on the Brocken.

wal'rus (wōl'rūs; wōl'-), *n.* A large marine mammal of the Arctic Ocean

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ënd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

that has the upper canine teeth elongated into tusks.

waltz (wôlts), *n.* A kind of round dance in triple time; music for this dance. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz.

wam'pum (wôm'pûm; wôm'-), *n.* Beads of shell used by the North American Indians as money, ceremonial pledges, or ornaments.

wan (wôn), *a.* Pale; pallid.

wand (wônd), *n.* A small stick; switch; rod; a staff of authority.

wan'der (wôn'dêr), *v. i.* To ramble about; stroll; rove; roam; stray off; deviate, as a writer from his subject; be delirious; rave. — *n.* Act of wandering; ramble; stroll. — **wan'der-er** (-êr), *n.*

Wan'der-lust' (wân'dêr-lôöst'), *n.* [G.] Passion for wandering or travel.

wan'der-oo' (wôn'dêr-ôô'), *n.* Any of several Asiatic long-tailed monkeys.

wane (wân), *v. i.* To be diminished; decrease (esp. of the moon); decline; fail; sink. — *n.* Decline; failure; diminution; the apparent decrease of the illuminated part of the moon from full to new.

want (wônt; wönt), *n.* State or fact of being without anything; lack; dearth; destitution; poverty; thing needed or desired; a necessity. — *v. t.* To be without; lack; need; require; feel need of; desire; crave. — *v. i.* To be absent, deficient, or lacking; fail; be destitute or needy; lack.

want'ing, *a.* Absent; lacking; missing.

wan'ton (wôn'tân), *a.* Not disciplined; unrestrained; loose; free; wild; playful; loose morally; dissolute; lewd; reckless; malicious. — *n.* A person not restrained by discipline; frolicsome trifler; a lewd person. — *v. i.* To ramble or frolic without restraint; revel; play the wanton. — *v. t.* To waste wantonly. — **wan'ton-ly**, *adv.* — **wan'ton-ness**, *n.*

wap'i-ti (wôp'i-tî; wâp'-), *n.* The American elk.

war (wôr), *n.* State or fact of using violence against another; a contest by force between states; hostility; strife; contention; profession of arms. — *v. i.* To make or wage war; contend; strive violently; fight.

war'ble (wôr'b'l), *v. t. & i.* To sing or utter in a trilling, quavering, or vibratory manner; trill; carol; sound in a tremulous or softly melodious manner; quaver. — *n.* Act of warbling.

war'ble, *n.* A hard tumor on a horse's back, caused by the saddle; a tumor caused by the maggot of the warble fly; also, the maggot.

warble fly. Any of several dipterous flies, the larvæ of which live under the skin on the backs of cattle and horses.

war'bler (-blêr), *n.* One that warbles; singer; songster; any of various insectivorous singing birds, mostly very small and bright-colored.

war cry. A cry used by a body of fighters in war.

ward (wôrd), *v. t.* To keep in safety; guard; protect; place or keep under care or watch, as in prison; fend off or repel (often with *off*).

ward, *n.* Act of guarding; watch; guard; protection; defense; protection; a defensive position, motion, or station; confinement under guard; place of such confinement; jail; prison; a person under guard or protection; specif., a person under the protection of a court by reason of some incapacity; a district of a town or city, as for election purposes; a division of a hospital; a projecting ridge in a lock casing or keyhole; a corresponding notch in a key.

-ward (-wêrd), **-wards** (-wêrdz). Suffixes denoting *course* or *direction*; *motion* or *tendency toward*.

war dance. A dance among savages preliminary to war.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* A keeper; guard-ian; watchman; guard; a chief keeper, as of a prison; a churchwarden.

ward'er (wôr'dêr), *n.* One who wards, or keeps; keeper.

ward'robe' (wôrd'rôb'), *n.* A portable closet for clothes; wearing apparel; (one's) clothes or clothing.

ward'room' (-rôôm'), *n.* In a war vessel, the living quarters of the officers above the rank of ensign, exclusive of the captain, who has private quarters.

ware (wâr), *n.* Articles of merchandise; goods; commodities (usually in *pl.*).

ware'house' (wâr'hôus'), *n.* A storehouse for wares. — (-houz'), *v. t.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse, esp. in a government or a bonded warehouse.

war'fare' (wôr'fâr'), *n.* Military operations between enemies; war.

war horse. A horse used in war; esp., a powerful horse for military service.

wa'ri-ly (wâ'ri-lî; wâr'i-l), *adv.*, **wa'ri-ness** (-nês), *n.* See -LY, -NESS; **WARY.**

war'like' (wôr'lik'), *a.* Fit or disposed for, or fond of, war; bellicose; of or relating to war; military; martial; soldierly; belligerent; hostile.

war'lock (-lôk), *n.* A witch or wizard; a magic spell; incantation.

warm (wôrm), *a.* Having heat, or a sensation of heat, esp. in a moderate

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôôd, fôôt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

degree; not cold; sending out or imparting warmth; serving to make or keep one warm; passionate; lively; sprightly; zealous; ardent; fervent; excited or excitable; arduous; strenuous; exciting; producing a sense of warmth (of the colors red, orange, and yellow); newly made or fresh (of a scent or trail). — **Syn.** Glowing, enthusiastic, cordial. — *v. t. & i.* To render or become warm; make or become ardent, animated, or interested (often with *up*).

warm'-blood'ed, *a.* Having warm blood; designating animals having a relatively high and constant temperature; fervent in temper or spirit.

warmth (wôrmth), *n.* Quality or state of being warm. — **Syn.** Zeal, ardor, fervor, fervency, heat, glow, earnestness, cordiality, animation, excitement, vehemence.

warn (wôrn), *v. t.* To put on guard; give notice to (of approaching danger); caution; notify in advance; inform; notify or summon by authority; bid; admonish; advise.

warn'ing, *n.* Previous notice; caution; admonition; that which warns; a calling; summons.

warp (wôrp), *v. t. & i.* To turn or twist out of shape; twist the end surfaces of (a plane in an aeroplane) in order to restore or maintain stability; swerve; move (a vessel, etc.) by hauling on a line attached to another object.

warp, *n.* The threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom, crossed by the woof; a rope used in warping a vessel; state of being warped or twisted.

war'rant (wôr'ânt), *n.* That which vouches for anything; guaranty; security; voucher; authorization; sanction; justification; right; a document giving authority, as to make an arrest. — *v. t.* To make secure; declare with no fear of being contradicted; give a warrant or warranty to; secure by a warranty; guarantee to (a purchaser) the title to, or quality or quantity of, the thing sold; support by authority; justify; sanction.

war'rant-a-ble (-ân-tâ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being warranted; justifiable. —

war'rant-a-ble-ness, *n.* — **war'rant-a-bly**, *adv.*

war'ran-ty (-ân-tî), *n.; pl. -TIES* (-tîz). In law, an engagement that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is, or shall be, as it is declared or promised to be; authority; justification; security; warrant; guaranty.

war'ren (wôr'ên), *n.* A piece of ground

for the breeding of rabbits, etc.; a place in a river for keeping fish.

war'rior (wôr'yêr; -î-êr; wôr'tî-êr), *n.* A man engaged or experienced in war or in military life; soldier.

wart (wôrt), *n.* A small, usually hard, tumor on the skin; a hard protuberance on plants.

wart'y (wôr'tî), *a.* Having warts; like a wart.

war'y (wâ'rî; wâr'tî), *a.; -RI-ER* (wâ'rî-êr; wâr'tî-); *-RI-EST*. Cautious of danger; carefully guarding against deception; circumspect; characterized by caution; guarded; chary.

was (wôz). A verb form supplying the first and third persons singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense.

wash (wôsh), *v. t.; WASHED* (wôsh't) or *WASHT*; *WASH'ING*. To cleanse by dipping or rubbing in water; cover with water; wet; flow against or over; abrade by the force of water in motion; remove by the action of water; cover with a thin coat of color; overlay with a thin deposit of metal; pass (a gas) through or over a liquid to purify it. — *v. i.* To perform the act of ablution; clean anything by washing it; move with a swashing sound, as waves; be uninjured by washing, as a fabric; be eroded by the action of water. — *n.* Act of washing; ablution; a collection of articles being or to be washed; the flow, rush, or sound of water; a piece of ground washed by a sea or river; a bog; marsh; fen; substances deposited by the action of water; that with which anything is washed, as a liquid cosmetic, dentifrice, a thin coat of water color, etc. — *a.* Capable of being washed without injury. *Colloq.* — **wash'a-ble** (-â-b'l), *a.*

wash'board (-bôrd'), *n.* A ribbed board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them; a mopboard.

wash'er (wôsh'êr), *n.* One that washes; a ring or a perforated plate used to distribute pressure, take up play, etc.

wash'er-wom'an (-wôsh'ân), *n.; pl. -WOMEN* (-wîm'ên). A woman who works at washing clothes.

wash'out (wôsh'out'), *n.* The washing out or away of earth, etc., as in a road-bed by a freshet; a place washed out.

wash'y (wôsh'y), *a.; WASH'I-ER* (-î-êr); *-I-EST*. Lacking substance, strength, or the like; thin; diluted.

wasp (wôsp), *n.* Any of numerous hymenopterous insects generally with slender body, and (in workers and females) a more or less formidable sting.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

wasp'ish, *a.* Resembling a wasp; having a slender waist, like a wasp; of the waist, slender; quick to resent a trifling affront; irascible; irritable, choleric.

was'sail (wôs'il; -âl; wäs'-), *n.* A drinking bout; carouse; a beverage of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, roasted apples, etc. — *v. i.* To hold a wassail; carouse. — *v. t.* To drink to the health or success of.

wast (wöst). A verb form supplying the second person singular of the verb **wæ**, in the indicative mood, imperfect tense; — now used only in elevated style.

waste (wäst), *a.* Desolate; desert; bare; empty; dreary; dismal; cheerless; lying unused; unproductive; worthless; refuse. — *v. t.* To lay waste; devastate; bring to ruin; wear away; use up; consume; spend unnecessarily or carelessly; squander. — *v. i.* To lose bulk, substance, strength, value, etc., gradually. — *n.* That which is waste, or desolate; devastated or uncultivated region; desert; wilderness; a wasting; state of being wasted; thing wasted; superfluous or rejected matter; refuse. — **Syn.** Prodigality, dissipation, devastation.

waste'ful (-fööl), *a.* Occasioning or involving waste; destructive; ruinous; expending what is valuable needlessly or uselessly; lavish; prodigal. — **Syn.** Profuse, extravagant — **waste'ful-ly**, *adv.*

wast'rel (wäs'trél), *n.* Anything cast away as bad or useless; a waste product; one who wastes; a waster; spendthrift; good-for-nothing person; vagabond; waif; profligate.

watch (wöch), *v. i.* To be awake; wake; keep vigil; be attentive or vigilant; be expectant; wait. — *v. t.* To tend; guard; have in keeping; give heed to; observe; keep in view. — *n.* Watching; wakefulness; a keeping awake to guard, protect, attend, etc.; vigil; vigilance; a watchman, or a body of watchmen; sentry; guard; the place where a guard is posted; the time during which a guard does duty; on shipboard, an allotted time, usually four hours, for duty or being on deck ready for duty; that part, usually one half, of the officers and crew who attend to the working of a vessel during the same watch; a small timepiece, or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket.

watch'dog' (wöch'dög'), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property.

watch'ful (-fööl), *a.* Full of vigilance; attentive; cautious. — **Syn.** Observant, circumspect, heedful, vigilant. — **watch'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ful-ness**, *n.*

watch'mak'er (-māk'ër), *n.* A maker and repairer of watches.

watch'man (-mán), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mën). One set to watch; a guard; sentinel; one who guards a building.

watch'word' (-wörd'), *n.* A secret word used as a countersign; password; a sentiment or motto as embodying a principle or guide to action.

wa'ter (wö'tër), *n.* A slightly blue fluid compound consisting of hydrogen (11.186 per cent by weight) and oxygen (88.814 per cent); rain; a mineral water; a wave or flood (usually in the *pl.*); a body of water, as a lake, river, sea, or stream; any organic liquid secretion, effusion, humor, or the like, suggestive of water; the limpidity and luster of a precious stone; a kind of wavy lustrous pattern, as of silk, metal, etc.; *Financial Cant*, an addition to the securities issued by a stock company not representing a corresponding increase in assets. — *v. t.* To moisten, sprinkle, or soak with or as with water; irrigate; cause or allow to drink; diversify with wavelike lines, as silk; add water to; dilute; weaken. — *v. i.* To shed, secrete, or fill with, water or liquid matter; get, or take in, water; drink water.

wa'ter-clos'et, *n.* A closet or room with a hopper flushed with water, for defecation; also, the hopper.

water color. A pigment applied with water as a vehicle; a picture or design in water colors.

wa'ter-course' (-körs'), *n.* A stream of water or a channel or canal for water.

water cress, or **wa'ter-cress'**, *n.* A perennial cress, used for salad, growing in clear running water.

watercure. Hydropathy; hydrotherapy.

wa'ter-fall' (-föf'), *n.* A fall, or very steep descent, of a stream; cascade; cataract.

wa'ter-fowl' (-foul'), *n.* Any bird that frequents rivers, lakes, etc., or the sea; esp., a swimming bird; swimming birds, esp. swimming game birds.

water gap. A mountain gap through which a stream runs.

water gas. A gas made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon, giving a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide.

water hen. Any of various birds allied to the rails, as a coot or gallinule.

wa'ter-i-ness (-i-nës), *n.* See **-NESS**, **WATERY**.

watering place. A place where water may be obtained; a place where there are medicinal springs, or a resort for bathing, boating, etc.

water level. The surface level of still water.

water lily. Any of numerous aquatic plants many of which bear showy fragrant flowers; also, the flower of any of these plants.

wa'ter-logged' (-lŏgd'), *a.* Filled or saturated with water, so as to be heavy or unmanageable.

Wa'ter-loo' (wŏ'tēr-lŏŏ'), *n.* A decisive or disastrous defeat or reverse;—in allusion to the defeat of Napoleon at *Waterloo*, Belgium, June 18, 1815.

wa'ter-man (wŏ'tēr-mán), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A man who manages or rows a boat; specif., a ferryman.

wa'ter-mark' (-mărk'), *n.* A mark indicating the height to which water has risen; a marking produced in paper by pressure of a projecting design on the roll, in the mold, etc. — *v. t.* To mark (paper) with a watermark; impress (a given design) as a watermark.

wa'ter-mel'on (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* The large ellipsoidal or roundish fruit of a certain vine of the cucumber family; also, the plant or vine.

water of crystallization. Water that is regarded as present (chemically combined) in many crystallized substances.

water power. The power of water used to drive machinery, etc.; also, a fall of water which may be so used.

wa'ter-proof' (wŏ'tēr-prŏŏf'), *a.* Impervious to water. — *n.* Something waterproof, as a cloak of waterproof cloth. — *v. t.* To make waterproof.

wa'ter-shed' (-shĕd'), *n.* A dividing ridge between two drainage areas; the region or area drained by a river or lake.

wa'ter-soak', *v. t.* To fill the interstices of with water.

wa'ter-spout' (wŏ'tēr-spout'), *n.* A pipe, duct, or orifice from which water is spouted; a slender funnel-shaped or tubular cloud extending from an ordinary cumulus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by whirling winds from the surface of an ocean or lake.

wa'ter-tight', *a.* So tight as to be waterproof.

water tower. A tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir; a portable fire-extinguishing apparatus having a pipe which can be raised to various heights, and supplied with water under great pressure.

wa'ter-way' (-wă'), *n.* A way or channel for water; a navigable body of water.

water wheel. A wheel rotated by direct action of water.

wa'ter-works' (wŏ'tēr-wŭrks'), *n. pl.*

often construed as sing. A hydraulic apparatus or system by which water is supplied.

wa'ter-worn' (-wŏrn'), *a.* Worn by the action of water, as a rock.

wa'ter-y (-i), *a.* Of or pert. to water; wet; tearful; thin or transparent, as a liquid; weak; rapid; pale; soft; soggy; flabby.

watt (wŏt), *n.* A unit of electric power equal to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere under a pressure of one volt.

wat'tle (wŏt'l), *n.* A twig or flexible rod with; wand; a framework or hurdle of such rods; *pl.*, rods laid on a roof to support the thatch; a naked, fleshy process hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile; in Australia, any acacia tree. — *v. t.* To bind, fence, etc., with wattles; twist or interweave one with another, as twigs; form by interweaving or plating twigs.

watt'me'ter (wŏt'mĕ'tĕr), *n.* An instrument to measure electric power in watts.

wave (wăv), *v. i.* To move like a wave; undulate; flutter; be moved to and fro as a signal; to signal in this way; to be sinuous like a wave. — *v. t.* To swing; brandish; give an undulating form or surface to; signal by a waving motion. — *n.* A ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea; an undulation; a vibrational disturbance propagated through a body or elastic medium, as in the transmission of sound, light, etc.; an undulating line; an undulation; a waving or undulating motion.

wave'let, *n.* A little wave.

wa'ver (wă'vĕr), *v. i.* To move to and fro; wave; totter; reel; flicker; be unsettled in opinion; vacillate.

wav'i-ness (wăv'i-nĕs), *n.* Quality or state of being wavy.

wav'y (-i), *a.* Rising or swelling in waves; moving to and fro with an undulating motion.

wax (wăks), *v. i.* To increase in size; grow; pass from one state to another.

wax, *n.* A secretion of bees, used in candles, in modeling, in ointments, etc.; beeswax; any of various substances resembling beeswax; earwax; sealing wax; a resinous composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. — *v. t.* To treat with wax.

wax'bill' (wăks'bĭl'), *n.* Any of numerous Old World birds, of the weaver-bird family, having bills of a waxy appearance.

wax'en (wăks's'n), *a.* Made of, or covered with, wax; resembling wax; soft; yielding.

ăle, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ěve, ěvent, ěnd, recĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

wax'i-ness (-sī-nēs), *n.* See -NESS; WAXY.

wax'wing (wāks'wīng'), *n.* Any of several birds with showy crest and velvety plumage.

wax'work' (-wŭrk'), *n.* Work in wax; a figure or figures wholly or partly of wax, in imitation of living beings; *pl.*, an exhibition of such figures.

wax'y (wāks'ī), *a.*; **WAX'Y-ER** (-sī-ēr); -I-EST. Resembling wax; viscid; adhesive; soft; pliable; impressible; made of, or abounding in, wax.

way (wā), *n.* Direction of motion, progress, facing, etc.; route; a road, street, track, or path; distance; passage; journey; manner; method; style; means of attaining anything; device; plan; an aspect or feature; regular course; habitual method of life or action; resolved mode of action or conduct (as, to have one's *way*); advance; progress; *pl.*, the inclined structure upon which a vessel is built.

way'bill' (wā'bil'), *n.* A document describing, and giving shipping directions for, goods transported by a railroad.

way'far'er (-fār'ēr), *n.* A traveler, esp. on foot.

way'lay' (wā'lā'; wā'lā'), *v. t.*; -LAID' (-lād'; -lād'); -LAY'ING. To lie in wait for in the way, esp. with intent to seize, rob, or kill.

-ways (-wāz). A suffix formed from *way*, often interchangeable with *-wise*.

way'side' (wā'sīd'), *n.* The side, edge, or border of the way.

way station. An intermediate station between principal stations on a line of travel, esp. on a railroad.

way'ward (wā'wērd), *a.* Taking one's own way; disobedient; fluctuating; irregular; unsteady. — **Syn.** Capricious, unruly, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn, refractory, intractable, willful, perverse, froward, headstrong.

we (wē), *pron.*; *pl.* of I; *poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ourz); *obj.* US (ūs). The personal pronoun of the 1st person *pl.*, nominative case. *We* is used in place of the singular *I* by kings and other sovereigns, and often editorially or by writers.

weak (wēk), *a.* Lacking strength; easily molded, or the like; pliable; soft; not sonorous; not containing the usual or a large amount of a given ingredient; simple; foolish; deficient; ineffective; pert, to or designating a verb or its conjugation that forms the preterit and past participle by adding to the present tense the suffix *-ed*, *-d*, or the variant *-t*; of sounds or syllables, not stressed. — **Syn.** Feeble, decrepit, infirm, debilitated.

weak'en (wēk'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become weak or weaker.

weak'fish' (-fish'), *n.* Any of several marine food fishes with very tender flesh.

weak'ling (-līng), *n.* A weak creature.

weak'ly (-lī), *adv.* of WEAK.

weak'ly, *a.*; -LI-ER (-lī-ēr); -LI-EST. Not strong; weak.

weak'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being weak; feebleness; a fault; defect. — **Syn.** Debility, languor, imbecility, infirmness, infirmity, decrepitude, frailty, faintness.

weal (wēl), *n.* Well-being; prosperity. *Archaic.*

weald (wēld), *n.* A wold; an open country.

wealth (wēlth), *n.* Large possessions; affluence. — **Syn.** Riches, opulence, abundance.

wealth'y (wēl'thī), *a.*; **WEALTH'-ER** (-ēr); -I-EST. Having wealth; opulent; rich; marked by abundance; ample. — **wealth'i-ly** (-thī-lī), *adv.*

wean (wēn), *v. t.* To accustom (a child or young animal) to feed otherwise than by nursing; alienate the affections of, as from some object of desire.

weap'on (wēp'ŭn), *n.* An instrument of combat, as a gun, sword, shield, etc.; any means by which one contends against another.

wear (wār), *v. t.*; *pret.* WORE (wōr); *p. p.* WORN (wōrn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAR'ING. To carry or bear upon the person for use, decoration, etc., as a garment, a weapon, jewelry, etc.; consume, waste, or exhaust gradually; cause or make by friction or wasting; cause to go about, as a vessel, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from the wind. — *v. i.* To endure or suffer use; last under use; be wasted, consumed, or diminished by use; go about by turning the head away from the wind (said of a vessel). — *n.* A wearing, or state of being worn; use; consumption in wearing; that which is worn; result of wearing or use.

wea'ri-ly (wē'ri-lī), *adv.*, **wea'ri-ness** (-nēs), *n.* See -LY, -NESS; WEARY.

wea'ri-some (-sŭm), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious. — **Syn.** Fatiguing, annoying, vexatious, irksome.

wea'ry (-rī), *a.*, -RI-ER (-rī-ēr); -RI-EST. Having the strength much impaired by toil, suffering, etc.; fatigued; tired; having one's patience, tolerance, or liking, exhausted; expressing, or characteristic of, weariness; wearisome. — *v. i. & t.*; -RIED (-rīd); -RY-ING. To become or make weary; tire.

ŭrn, ŭp, circŭs, mentŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inŭ; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure,

wea'sand (wē'zánd), *n.* The windpipe.
wea'sel (-z'l), *n.* Any of certain small carnivorous mammals allied to the minks and polecats.

weath'er (wēth'ēr), *n.* State of the atmosphere as to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, etc.; foul weather; storm; tempest. — *v. t.* To expose to the air; season, dry, injure, or alter in any way by exposure to air; of a vessel, to pass to the windward of; make headway against or come safely through (a storm); to sustain without disaster. — *v. i.* To undergo, endure, or alter under atmospheric influences. — *a.* Windward.

weath'er-board' (-bōrd'), *n.* A board adapted to form lapped joints with boards above and below so as to shed water; a clapboard. — *v. t.* To nail boards on so as to lap one over another, so as to shed rain, etc.

weath'er-cock' (wēth'ēr-kōk'), *n.* A vane, originally often in the figure of a cock, turning with the wind, and showing its direction; a fickle person.

weather gauge. The position of a ship to the windward of another, giving an advantage in maneuvering.

weave (wēv), *v. t.*; *pret.* WOVE (wōv); *p. p.* WO'VEN (wō'v'n), WOVE; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WEAV'ING. To unite, as threads, so as to form a texture; entwine or interlace into a fabric; form, as cloth, by interlacing threads. — *v. i.* To make cloth, etc., by interlacing yarns, threads, etc.; become interwoven. — *n.* A particular method or pattern of weaving.

weav'er (wēv'ēr), *n.* One who weaves, or whose occupation is weaving; a weaver bird.

weaver bird. Any of many Asiatic or African birds that construct elaborate nests of interlaced grass, twigs, etc.

web (wēb), *n.* That which is woven, esp. in a loom; a textile fabric; a whole piece of cloth; a thin metal sheet, plate, or strip, etc.; a cobweb; a complicated fabrication; an involved scheme; a membrane uniting the toes of many water birds and amphibians; the series of barbs on each side of the shaft of a feather. — *v. t.* To unite or surround with a web; envelop; entangle. — **webbed** (wēbd), *a.*

web'bing (wēb'ing), *n.* The membrane forming a web, as of a bird's foot; a stout close-woven tape.

web'foot' (wēb'fōōt'), *n.*; *pl.* -FEET (fēt'). A foot having the toes joined by a web; any web-footed animal.

web'-foot'ed, *a.* Having webfeet.

Web-ste'ri-an (wēb-stē'ri-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Webster, esp. Daniel Webster, the statesman, or Noah Webster, the lexicographer.

web'worm' (wēb'wūrm'), *n.* Any of various caterpillars which are more or less gregarious and spin large webs.

wed (wēd), *v. t.*; *pret.* WED'DED; *p. p.* WED'DED OF WED; *p. pr. & vb. n.* WED'DING. To marry; espouse; join in marriage; give in wedlock; attach firmly or indissolubly. — *v. i.* To contract matrimony; marry.

wed'ding (-ing), *n.* Nuptial ceremony; a marriage; nuptials.

wedge (wēj), *n.* A piece, as of wood or metal, tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, etc.; anything in the form of a wedge. — *v. t.* To cleave or separate with or as with a wedge; force or drive as a wedge is driven; crowd; fasten with a wedge.

Wedg'wood' ware (wēj'wōōd'). Fine hard porcelainlike ware consisting characteristically of a tinted clay ground with small cameo reliefs in white paste.

wed'lock (wēd'lōk), *n.* The ceremony or the state of marriage; matrimony.

Wednes'day (wēnz'dā), *n.* The fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *a.* Very small; little.

wed (wēd), *n.* *Pl.*, a widow's mourning garments; *Colloq.*, a mourning band of crape worn on a man's hat.

weed, *n.* Any plant growing in cultivated ground to the injury of the desired vegetation; an unsightly, useless, or injurious plant; *Colloq.*, tobacco or a cigar. — *v. t.* To clear of weeds; free from something offensive; remove as being a weed or as harmful or superfluous.

weed'y (wēd'y), *a.*; **WEED'-ER** (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Pert. to, or consisting of, weeds; abounding with weeds; ill-shaped; ungainly.

week (wēk), *n.* A period of seven days, usually reckoned as beginning with Sunday.

week day. Any day of the week except Sunday.

week'-end', *n.* The end of the week; the period from Saturday noon (or Friday night) to Monday.

week'ly (wēk'ly), *a.* Of or pert. to a week or week days; coming, happening, or done, once a week. — *n.*; *pl.* -LIES (-līz). A publication issued weekly.

week'ly, *adv.* Once a week.

ween (wēn), *v. i. & t.* To suppose; believe; imagine. *Archaic.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

weep (wēp), *v. i.*; **WEEP** (wēpt); **WEEP**-ING. To show grief or other passion by shedding tears; cry. — *v. t.* To weep for; lament; bewail; shed, as tears.

weeping, *p. a.* That weeps; crying; having drooping branches (of trees).

wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* Any of numerous beetles the larvæ of which eat out the interior of nuts, fruit, grain, etc.

weft (wēft), *n.* In weaving, the threads that cross the warp; woof; a web; a thing woven.

weigh (wā), *v. t.* To lift (in *to weigh anchor*); ascertain the weight of; ponder; balance; burden (with *down*). — *v. i.* To weigh anchor; be heavy; have a certain weight; be considered important; bear heavily; judge; estimate.

weight (wāt), *n.* Quality of being heavy; quantity of heaviness; pressure; burden; load; importance; consequence; influence; a mode of estimating weight or mass; something heavy; a definite mass, as of metal, used in weighing; a unit of weight or mass. — **Syn.** Ponderousness, gravity, heaviness. — *v. t.* To put a weight or weights on; make heavy.

weight'y (wāt'ī), *a.*; **WEIGHT**-IER (-ī-ēr); -I-EST. Having much weight; heavy; burdensome; important; momentous; serious; influential. — **Syn.** Ponderous, onerous, forcible, cogent. — **weight'i-ly** *adv.* — **weight'i-ness**, *n.*

weir (wēr), *n.* A dam in a river; a fence set in a stream, channel, etc., for taking fish; a notch, as in the top of a dam, through which a stream is caused to flow that its discharge may be measured.

weird (wērd), *n.* Fate or destiny. *Archaic.* — *a.* Of, pert. to, or dealing with, fate or the Fates; of or pert. to witchcraft; unearthly. — **Syn.** Eerie, uncanny.

welcome (wēl'kūm), *a.* Received gladly into one's presence or companionship; giving pleasure; grateful; willingly permitted, as to do, have, or enjoy anything. — *n.* Cordial greeting to, or reception of, a guest or newcomer. — *v. t.* To greet (a visitor or the like) with cordiality or courtesy; make welcome.

weld (wēld), *v. t.* To press or beat, as the ends of two iron bars, into intimate and permanent union, usually while softened by heat; unite closely or intimately; join closely. — *v. i.* To be, or be capable of being, welded. — *n.* State of being welded; a welded joint.

welfare (wēl'fār'), *n.* Condition of health, happiness, or prosperity.

wel'kin (-kīn), *n.* The vault of heaven; the sky. *Archaic.*

we'll (wēl). Short for *we will* or *we shall*.

well (wēl), *n.* A spring; fountain; a pit, hole, or shaft sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water, oil, brine, gas, etc.; a source of supply; wellspring; any of various hollow vessels (as an ink-well); a space so inclosed as to suggest a well for water. — *v. i. & t.* To issue from or as from a well; flow; spring.

well, *adv.*; *compar.* BETTER (bēt'ēr); *superl.* BEST (bēst). In such manner as is desirable or pleasing; satisfactorily; favorably; fortunately; in a good or proper manner; rightly; worthily; abundantly; adequately; properly; considerably; fully.

well (wēl), *a.* Good or desirable (now only predicative; as, it is *well* for him); being in health; sound; being in satisfactory condition or circumstances.

well-be'ing, *n.* State of being well; welfare.

well-born, *a.* Born of a good (formerly, of a noble) family.

well-bred, *a.* Having good breeding; refined in manners; cultivated; of good breed, as an animal.

well-fa'vored, *a.* Handsome.

Wel'ling-ton boot (wēl'ing-tān). A riding boot for men, the front of which came above the knee; also, a similar shorter boot worn under the trousers.

well-nigh, *adv.* Almost; nearly.

well-spring (wēl'spring'), *n.* A source of continual supply.

well-to-do (-tōō-dōō'), *a.* Prosperous.

Wels'bach burn'er (wēlz'bāk; -bāk). A gas burner in which the combustion of a mixture of air and gas heats to incandescence a mantle composed of the two rare earths thoria and ceria.

Welsh (wēlsh), *a.* Of or pert. to Wales or its inhabitants. — *n.* The language of Wales or of the Welsh; (as a *pl.*), the natives or inhabitants of Wales.

Welsh rabbit. A dish made of melted cheese poured over toasted bread or crackers.

welt (wēlt), *n.* A narrow strip of leather between the upper and the sole of a shoe; *Colloq.*, a ridge raised on the skin by a blow or a blow such as raises a ridge. — *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; *Colloq.*, to strike, esp. so as to raise a welt.

wel'ter (wēl'tēr), *v. i.* To tumble about or wallow, as in mire, or, fig., in sin or defilement; to rise and fall tumultuously, as waves. — *n.* Act or motion of weltering.

wen (wēn), *n.* A painless, encysted tumor of the skin, esp. of the scalp.

wench (wēnch), *n.* A girl or maiden; maidservant; a lewd woman; strumpet. *Now Chiefly Dial., Archaic, or Contemptuous.*

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝑ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

wend (wënd), *v. i.* To betake one's self or direct one's course; travel. *Archaic.*
 — *v. t.* To direct; proceed on; — used esp. in, to *wend one's way*. Chiefly *Poetic*.
Wend, *n.* One of a Slavic people of eastern Germany. — **Wend'ish**, *a.*
went (wënt). A verb form (orig. *pret. p. p.* of **WEND**) supplying the preterit of *go*.
wept (wëpt), *pret. & p. p.* of **WEEP**.
were (wûr; also, esp. *British*, wâr). A verb form supplying the preterit indicative plural, and preterit subjunctive singular and plural, of *be*. See **BE**.
were'wolf' (wer'wôlf'; wër'-), *n.; pl.* -WOLVES (-wôolvz'). A person transformed into a wolf, or one who can assume a wolf's form.
wert (wûrt). A verb form supplying 2d person sing., *pret. subjunctive*, of *be*. *Obs.*, exc. in solemn or poetic style.
Wes'ley-an (wës'li-ân), *a.* Of or pert. to the Wesley family or a member of it; esp., of or pert. to John Wesley (1703-91), founder of Methodism. — **Wes'ley-an-ism**, *n.*
west (wëst), *n.* The direction of sunset; accurately, the point of the compass opposite east; a region or country lying to the west; [*In this and the following senses of n., cap.*] the Western Hemisphere; the Occident; formerly, that part of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains; now, commonly, the whole region west of the Mississippi River. — *a.* Lying or going at or toward the west; coming from the west, as a wind. — *adv.* To or toward the west; westward.
west'er-ly (wës'tër-li), *a. & adv.* Situated, directed, or moving toward the west; of winds, blowing from the west.
west'ern (-tërn), *a.* Of or pert. to the west; westerly; [*cap.*] of, or characteristic of, the West; Occidental.
west'ern-er (wës'tër-nër), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west, esp. [*cap.*] of the West in the United States.
west'ward (wëst'wërd), *a.* Also **west'wards** (-wërdz). Lying or facing toward the west. — *adv.* Toward the west.
wet (wët), *a.; WET'TER* (-ër); **WET'TEST**. Consisting of, or covered or soaked with, water or other liquid; rainy (as, a *wet season*); moist. — *n.* Water or wetness; moisture; rainy or drizzly weather; rain. — *v. t.*; **WET** OF **WET'TED**; **WET'TING**. To make wet. — **wet'ness**, *n.*
weth'er (wëth'ër), *n.* A castrated ram.
wet nurse. A nurse who suckles a child.
whack (hwäk), *v. t. & i.* To strike with a whack. *Colloq.* — *n.* A resounding blow. *Colloq.*
whack'er, *n. Colloq.* One who whacks; anything uncommonly large; a great lie.

whale (hwäl), *n.* Any of numerous cetaceans, esp. those of large size. Whales are true air-breathing, warm-blooded, viviparous mammals and suckle their young. — *v. i.* To engage in whale fishing.
whale'back' (hwäl'bäk'), *n.* A freight steamer having a very convex upper deck, much used on the Great Lakes, esp. for grain.
whale'boat' (-bôt'), *n.* A long narrow boat, sharp at both ends.
whale'bone' (-bôn'), *n.* A horny substance from the upper jaw of right whales, used in stays, fans, whips, etc.
whal'er (hwäl'ër), *n.* A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery.
wharf (hwôrf), *n.; pl.* WHARVES (hwôrvz); WHARFS (hwôrfs). A structure built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, etc., so that vessels may lie close alongside; a pier.
wharf'age (hwôrf'äj), *n.* Fee or duty paid for use of a wharf; wharves collectively.
wharf'in-ger (-fîn-jër), *n.* An owner or keeper of a wharf.
what (hwôt), *pron. & a.* A pronominal word used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural. It is: (1) An interrogative, referring to the nature or identity of an object or matter in question. (2) An exclamatory word. (3) A compound relative, equivalent to *which* with an antecedent demonstrative. (4) An indefinite relative; whatever. (5) An indefinite pronoun; something; anything (in such phrases as *I tell you what*). — *adv.* How? in what respect? (as, *what does it benefit him?*); in part; somewhat (followed by *with*). — *conj.* As much as; so far as; that.
what-ev'er (hwôt-ëv'ër), *pron.* All that; no matter what; — an indefinite relative used substantively and adjectively.
what'not' (hwôt'nôt'), *n.* A piece of furniture having shelves, as for bric-a-brac.
what'so-ev'er (-sô-ëv'ër), *pron. & a.* A more formal or intensive form of *what-ever*.
wheat (hwët), *n.* A well-known cereal grain, next to rice the most used of any grain; also, the grass that yields it.
wheat'ear' (-ër'), *n.* A small bird allied to the stonchat.
wheat'en (-'n), *a.* Of or pert. to wheat.
whie'dle (hwë'd'l), *v. t.* To entice by soft words; cajole; coax; get by flattery or coaxing.
wheel (hwël), *n.* A disk, or a circular frame or body, capable of turning on a central axis; a circular frame, with

äle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ève, èvent, ènd, recônt, makër; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ùse, ùnite,

handles, for controlling the rudder of a vessel; a firework which revolves while burning; an obsolete instrument of torture; fig., the wheel of Fortune, symbolizing the rapid alternations of human fate. — *v. t.* To convey or move on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle; turn; revolve. — *v. i.* To turn on or as on an axis or about a center; revolve; roll forward. — **wheeled** (hwēld), *a.*

wheel'bar'row (hwēl'bār'ō), *n.* A small hand vehicle with handles and (usually) one wheel, for conveying small loads.

wheel'er (hwēl'ēr), *n.* One who wheels; that which has wheels, as a vehicle (in compounds; as, *side-wheeler, four-wheel'er*); a wheel horse.

wheel horse. A horse, or one of the horses, nearest the wheels; one who does especially steady and effective work.

wheel'man (-mān), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). A cyclist; cyclist.

wheel'wright (-rīt'), *n.* A man who makes or repairs wheels and wheeled vehicles.

heeze (hwēz), *v. i.* To breathe hard and with an audible piping or whistling. — *n.* A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration.

wheezy (hwēz'ī), *a.* Wheezing.

whelk (hwēlk), *n.* Any of numerous large marine gastropods.

whelm (hwēlm), *v. t.* To cover with or as with water; engulf.

whelp (hwēlp), *n.* The young of a dog or of certain beasts of prey; puppy; cub; any person regarded as contemptible. — *v. i. & t.* To bring forth (young); — said of the female of the dog and of some beasts of prey.

when (hwēn), *adv.* At what time (used interrogatively); at, during, or after the time that; the time at which; while; whereas; although; which time; then.

whence (hwēns), *adv.* From what place; from what or which source, origin, premise, or the like.

whence'so-ev'er (-sō-ēv'ēr), *adv. & conj.* From what place or cause soever.

when-ev'er (hwēn-ēv'ēr), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.

when'so-ev'er (hwēn'sō-ēv'ēr), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; whenever.

where (hwār), *adv.* At or in what or which place or circumstances; to what or which place, result, or issue; whither; from what place or source. — *conj.* Whereas.

where'a-bout' (hwār'ā-bout'), **where'a-bouts'** (-ā-bouts'), *adv.* About where; near what or which place; concerning which or about which.

where'a-bouts', *n. sing.* The place where a person or thing is.

where-as' (hwār-āz'), *conj.* Considering that; it being the case that; since; when in fact; while on the contrary; the case being that.

where-at' (-āt'), *adv.* At which; upon which; whereupon; at what.

where-by' (-bī'), *adv.* By which; by what; how.

where'fore (hwār'fōr), *adv. & conj.* For which reason; so; for what reason; why. — *n.* The reason; cause. *Colloq.*

where-in' (hwār-in'), *adv.* In which; in which place, thing, time, respect, or the like; in what.

where-of' (hwār-ōv'; -ōf'), *adv.* Of which; of whom; of what.

where-on' (hwār-ōn'), *adv.* On which; on what.

where'so-ev'er (hwār'sō-ēv'ēr), *adv.* Wherever.

where-to' (-tōō'), *adv.* To which; to what; to what place, purpose, or end.

where'up-on' (hwār'ū-pōn'), *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of, or after, which; whereon.

where-ev'er (hwār-ēv'ēr), *adv.* At, to, in, or (with *from*) from, whatever place.

where-with' (hwār-with'; hwār-with'), **where'with-al'** (hwār-with-ōl'), *adv.* With which; with what.

where'with-al', *n.* That with which anything can be purchased or done.

wher'ry (hwēr'ī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-īz). Any of various light boats.

whet (hwēt), *v. t.* To sharpen by rubbing; make keen or eager; excite; stimulate. — *n.* Act of whetting; that which whets, or sharpens.

wheth'er (hwēth'ēr), *conj.* A particle used to indicate a following alternative. Its correlative, indicating a second or contrasting alternative, is *or* or *or whether*.

whet'stone' (hwēt'stōn'), *n.* A stone for whetting edge tools.

wey (hwā), *n.* The watery part of milk, separated from the curd.

which (hwich), *pron. & a.* An indeclinable pronominal word, used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural, and for either persons or things. It is: (1) An interrogative, used both in direct and indirect questions, to ask for or concerning one or more of a number. (2) A simple relative, introducing an added qualification or statement, used of animals, things, or ideas. (3) A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for *any one which, whichever, that which, those which*.

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝛ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

which-ev'er (hwích-ěv'ěr), **which-so-ev'er** (-sô-ěv'ěr), *pron. & a.* Whether one or another; whether one or the other; that one (of two or more) which. **whiff** (hwíf), *n.* A quick puff or slight gust of air, esp. one conveying some odor; a sudden expulsion of tobacco smoke, or the like, from the mouth; an inhalation of tobacco smoke or the like. — *v. t. & i.* To expel or puff out in a whiff; convey by or as by a whiff; puff or blow away.

whif'fet (hwíf'ět; -ít), *n.* A little whiff or puff; a small or insignificant person. *Colloq.*

whif'fle (hwíf'fl), *v. i.* To blow unsteadily or in gusts (of the wind); vacillate.

whif'fle-tree' (-'l-trě'), *n.* A whippletree.

Whig (hwíg), *n.* One of a political party of liberal tendencies which grew up in England in the 17th century, and later became the Liberal party; an American who supported the Revolution; one of an American political party, formed about 1834, which elected W. H. Harrison (1840) and Zachary Taylor (1848) to the presidency. — *a.* Of or pert. to Whigs.

— **Whig'ger-y**, *n.*

while (hwíl), *n.* A space of time, esp. one short and marked by some action or event; time, labor, or pains necessary to do something (in *worth while*, or *worth one's while*). — *conj.* During the time that; as long as; whilst; at the same time that. — *v. t.* To cause to pass (away), esp. agreeably. — *Syn.* Beguile.

whi'lom (hwí'lŭm), *a.* Former; sometime; quondam.

whilst (hwílst), *adv. & conj.* While.

whim (hwím), *n.* A capricious notion; a humor; fancy.

whim'per (hwím'pēr), *v. i.* To cry with a whining, broken sound. — *n.* A low, whining, broken cry.

whim'sey (hwím'zł), *n.; pl. -SEYS (-złz).* A whim; freak; caprice.

whim'si-cal (-zł-kłl), *a.* Full of whims; freakish; odd; queer; fantastic. —

whim'si-cal-ly, *adv.*

whin (hwín), *n.* Gorse; furze.

whin'chat' (hwín'chăt'), *n.* A small, sweet-singing, brown-and-buff bird of Europe.

whine (hwín), *v. i.* To utter a low plaintive prolonged sound, esp. in distress or complaint; complain or beg meanly. — *v. t.* To utter or express with a whine. — *n.* Act or sound of whining.

whin'ny (hwín'ŋ), *v. i.; WHIN'NIED (-lđ);*

-NY-ING (-lŋg). To utter a neigh; neigh. — *n.; pl. -NIES (-lż).* The ordinary cry of a horse; a neigh.

whip (hwíp), *v. t.; WHIPPED (hwípt) or **WHIPT**; **WHIP'PING**. To move, take, or snatch, suddenly and forcibly; strike with something slender and lithe; lash; beat; beat, as cream, into a froth; *Colloq.*, to defeat; overlay, or wind, with cord or rope; wind, wreath, or bind, about something; gather (a fabric) by overcasting loosely and drawing up the thread. — *v. i.* To move nimbly; whisk; thrash about like the lash of a whip. — *n.* An instrument consisting of a lash attached to a handle or of a handle and lash forming a flexible rod; one who handles a whip, as a coachman; a member of the British Parliament appointed to enforce party discipline; a whipping motion; a purchase consisting of one block and small rope.*

whip'per-in', *n.; pl. WHIPPERS-IN (hwíp'ěr-złn'). A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering; a parliamentary whip.*

whip'per-snap'per (-snáp'ěr), *n.* An insignificant or presumptuous person. *Colloq.*

whip'ple-tree' (-'l-trě'), *n.* The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harness are fastened.

whip'poor-will' (-pŏr-wíl'), *n.* A nocturnal bird of the eastern U. S. and Canada.

whip'saw' (-sŏ'), *n.* A kind of narrow rip-saw, with hook teeth.

whipt (hwípt), *pret. & p. p. of WHIP.* Whipped.

whir (hwŭr), *v. i.* To move, fly, revolve, or the like, quickly with a whirl; whiz. — *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound.

whirl (hwŭrl), *v. t.* To turn round, or revolve, rapidly; remove or carry quickly. — *v. i.* To revolve or rotate rapidly; move, go, pass, etc., hastily or swiftly. — *n.* Rapid rotation or revolution; anything that whirls.

whirl'i-gig' (hwŭrl'ł-głg'), *n.* A child's toy having a whirling motion; anything having a whirling motion; also, a whirling motion or course.

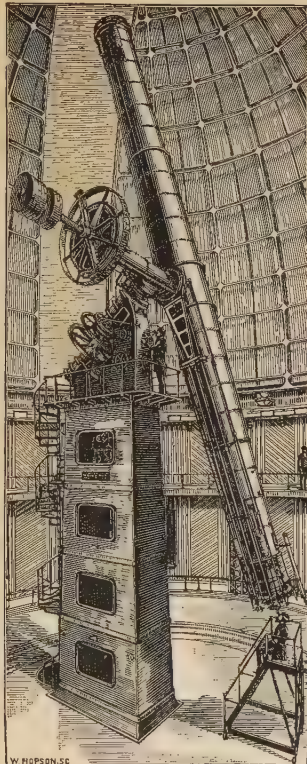
whirl'pool' (hwŭrl'pŏł'), *n.* Water moving in a circle so as to produce a central depression or vortex, into which floating objects may be drawn.

whirl'wind' (-wınd'), *n.* A violent wind-storm, as the tornado, having an inward spiral motion with a central upward current, and, usually, a rapid progressive motion.

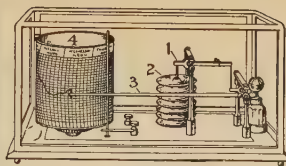
whisk (hwísk), *n.* Act of whisking; a

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, ask, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

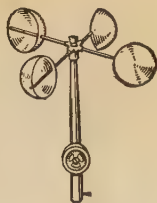
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS



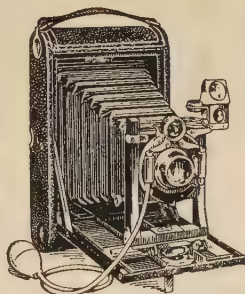
Telescope



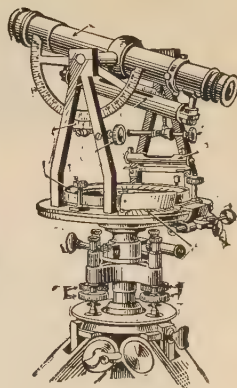
Barograph



Anemometer



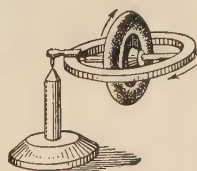
Folding Film Camera



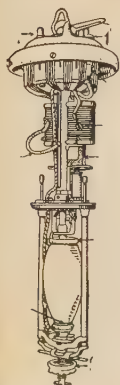
Transit



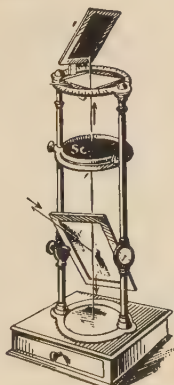
Dynamometer



Gyroscope



Arc Lamp



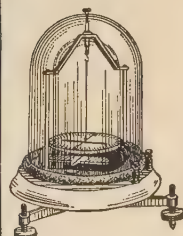
Polariscope



Radiometer



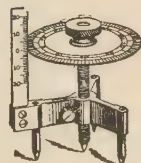
Barometer



Galvanometer



Thermostat



Spherometer

THE AUTOMOBILE IN APPLICATION



On the Farm — Plowing



On the Farm — Hauling



The Three Wheel Tractor

THE AUTOMOBILE IN APPLICATION



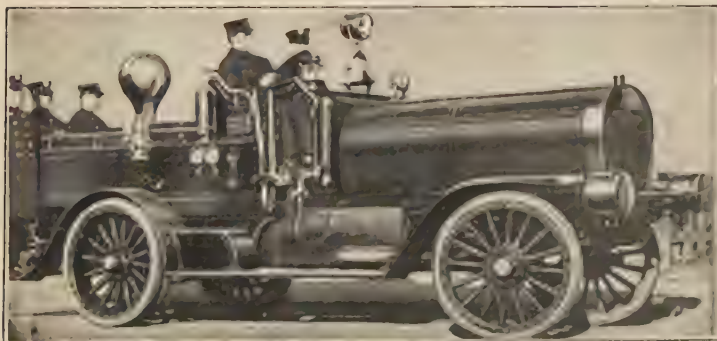
Ambulance for Disabled Animals



Automobile Ambulance

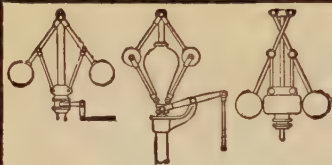


A Street Sweeper



Fire Engine — Driven and Operated by the Same Engine

MECHANICAL DEVICES



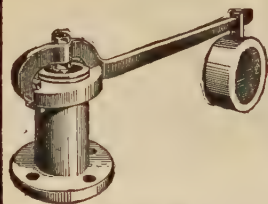
Governors



Rotary Pump



Lanterns



Safety Valve



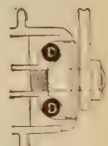
Cranks



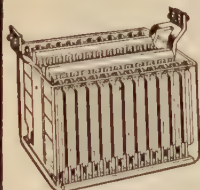
Universal Joint



Jack



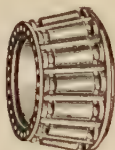
Ball Bearing of a Bicycle



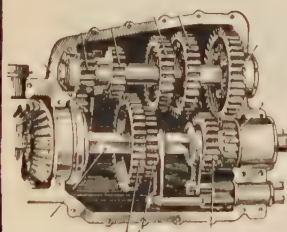
Storage Battery



Double-helical Teeth



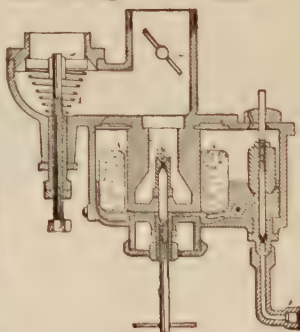
Roller Bearing



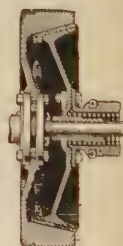
Automobile Change-speed Gear



Spark Plug



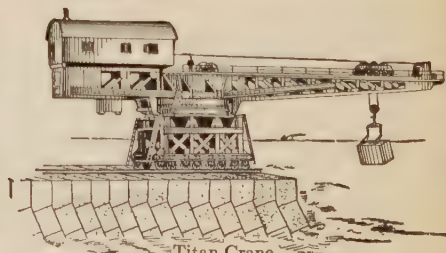
Carburetor



Clutch



Snowplow



Titan Crane

sudden puff or whiff; a small bunch of grass, straw, twigs, etc.; a small brush or broom. — *v. t.* To sweep or brush with a light rapid motion; move, pass, carry, etc., with a quick sweeping motion. — *v. i.* To move nimbly and quickly.

whisk'er (hwísk'ēr), *n.* One that whisks or is used in whisking, as a small brush; (chiefly in *pl.*), the beard, exclusive of the mustache; a hair of the beard; a long hair or bristle near the mouth of a cat, rat, etc.

whisk'ey, **whisk'key** (hwísk'kē), *n.*; *pl.* WHISKIES, WHISKEYS (-kiz). A distilled alcoholic liquor made from grain or from potatoes.

whis'per (-pēr), *v. i.* To speak softly, or under the breath; make a low sibilant sound, as of a whisper. — *v. t.* To say under the breath; mention privately; speak to in a whisper. — *n.* A low soft sibilant utterance; utterance by breath sound without tone; a secret or private utterance, suggestion, etc.; a low rustling sound as of a whisper.

whist (hwist), *interj.* Be silent! be still! hush! — *n.* A well-known card game.

whis'tle (hwis'tl), *v. i.* To make a kind of shrill musical sound by forcing the breath through the teeth or contracted lips; make a sound like a whistle. — *v. t.* To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; signal or call by or as by a whistle. — *n.* A sound made by or as by whistling; an instrument in which air, steam, etc., forced into a cavity, or against a thin edge, produces a (usually) shrill sound. — **whis'tler** (-lēr), *n.*

whit (hwit), *n.* The smallest part or particle; a bit; jot; iota.

white (hwit), *a.*; **WHIT'ER** (hwit'ēr); **WHIT'EST**. Of the color of pure snow or sunlight; having a light-colored skin (of the Caucasian race); wanting in color; pale; gray, silvery, or hoary (as the hair); spotless; unblemished; innocent; pure; clothed in white; fortunate; happy; favorable; auspicious. — *n.* The color of pure snow or sunlight; whiteness; a white pigment; egg albumen; the white part of the ball of the eye; a person with a white skin; a Caucasian. — *v. t.* To whiten; whitewash; bleach; gloss over.

white ant. Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied social insects; a termite. Each colony consists of distinct castes, as workers, soldiers, kings, queens, etc. They are destructive to buildings, books, etc.

white'bait' (hwit'bāt'), *n.* Any of

various small fishes, esp. the young of several species of herrings.

white'cap' (hwit'kăp'), *n.* A wave crest breaking into foam; [*cap.*] a member of a self-appointed vigilance committee using lynch-law methods.

white feather. A mark of cowardice.

white'fish' (hwit'fîsh'), *n.* Any of several fresh-water fishes, of the salmon family, valued as food; the beluga.

white flag. A flag of truce.

White House. The executive or presidential mansion at Washington, a large freestone building, in colonial style, painted white; — popularly so called.

white lead (lêd). A heavy white substance consisting of lead carbonate, chiefly used as a pigment.

white lie. A lie not intended to deceive, or one considered to be harmless; a fib.

white'-liv'ered, *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; hence, cowardly.

whit'en (hwit'n), *v. i. & t.* To become or make white. — **Syn.** Blanch, bleach.

white'ness (hwit'nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being white; white color; paleness; purity; cleanness.

white'smith' (-smîth'), *n.* A tinsmith; a worker in iron who finishes or polishes.

white squall. A squall that comes up without being marked in its approach otherwise than by whitecaps.

white'wash' (-wôsh'), *n.* A composition, as of lime and water or of whitening, size, and water, used for whitening walls, etc. — *v. t.* To whiten with whitewash; glaze over in order to conceal faults.

white'wood' (-wôod'), *n.* Any of numerous trees having white or light-colored wood; also, the wood itself.

whith'er (bwith'ēr), *adv.* To what or which place; to what degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereto.

whith'er-so-ev'er (-sô-êv'ēr), *adv.* To whatever place.

whit'ing (hwit'ing), *n.* Any of various marine food fishes; levigated chalk used as a pigment, as an ingredient in putty, for cleaning silver, etc.

whit'ish (hwit'îsh), *a.* Somewhat white.

whit'low (hwit'lō), *n.* An inflammation (usually suppurative) of a finger or toe; felon.

Whit'sun (hwit'sün), *a.* Of or pertaining to Whitsuntide.

Whit'sun-day (hwit's'n-dā; hwit'sün'-dā), or **Whit-Sun'day**. The 7th Sunday after Easter, observed as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost; Pentecost.

Whit'sun-tide' (hwit's'n-tid'), *n.* The week beginning with Whitsunday, esp.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû; fôod, fôot; out, oil; char; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

the first three days (called **Whitsunday**, **Whit-Monday**, and **Whit-Tuesday**).

whit'tle (hwit't'l), *v. t. & i.* To pare or cut with or as with a knife.

whiz, **whizz** (hwiz), *v. i.* To hum, whirl, or hiss like a speeding arrow, ball, etc.; fly or move swiftly with a whiz. — *v. t.* To cause to whiz. — *n.* A humming, buzzing, or whirling sound.

who (hōō), *pron.*; *possess.* **whose** (hōōz); *object.* **whom** (hōōm). A substantive pronoun, either singular or plural. It is used: (1) As an interrogative: What or which person or persons? (2) As a simple relative (used of persons and corresponding to *which* as applied to things). (3) As a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied: Whoever; the person or persons that.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* Stop! stand! hold!
who-ev'er (hōō-ēv'ēr), *pron.* Whatever person; whosoever.

whole (hōl), *a.* Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness; well; sound; healed; not broken; integral; containing the total amount, number, etc. — **Syn.** Total, entire, complete, perfect, intact. — *n.* The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality; a regular combination of parts; a system.

whole'sale (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity (disting. from *retail*). — **by whole'sale**, in the mass; without distinction or discrimination. — *a.* Pert. to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers rather than consumers; extensive and indiscriminate.

whole'some (-sūm), *a.* Salubrious; characteristic of bodily health; promoting, or characteristic of, health of mind, morals, character, etc.; sound. — **whole'some-ly**, *adv.* — **some-ness**, *n.*

whol'ly (hōl'li; hōl'i), *adv.* In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely; exclusively; fully.

whom (hōōm), *pron.* Objective (dative or accusative) of *who*.

whom'so-ev'er (-sō-ēv'ēr), *pron.* Objective of *whosoever*.

whoop (hōōp), *v. i.* To utter a whoop, or loud cry; shout; halloo; hoot; make a whoop, as in whooping cough. — *n.* A shout or cry, as of war, pursuit, enthusiasm, etc.; the characteristic sonorous inspiration which follows a paroxysm of coughing in whooping cough.

whooping cough. An infectious disease, usually of children, characterized by a violent, convulsive cough and a whoop.

whop'per (hwōp'ēr), *n.* Something uncommonly large or fine of its kind; esp., a bold lie. *Colloq.*

whore (hōr), *n.* A harlot. — *v. i.* To have unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; practice lewdness.

 **Whore** and its derivatives are not now in decent use.

whore'dom (hōr'dūm), *n.* The practice of unlawful sexual intercourse; *Bib.*, idolatry. See **WHORE**, *Note*.

whorl (hwŭrl; hwōrl), *n.* A circle of leaves, flowers, etc., about an axis; one of the volutions, or turns, of a univalve shell. — **whorled** (hwŭrd; hwōrd), *a.*

whor'tle-ber'ry (hwŭrt'l-bēr'i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-iz). A European species of blueberry; the huckleberry.

whose (hōōz), *pron.* The possessive of *who*, originally also of *what*, and sometimes of *which*.

whose'so-ev'er (-sō-ēv'ēr), *pron.* Possessive of *whosoever*.

who'so (hōō'sō), *pron.* Whoever.

who'so-ev'er (hōō'sō-ēv'ēr), *pron.* Whoever.

why (hwī), *adv.* For what cause, reason, or purpose; wherefore; for which; on account of which. — *n.* That which constitutes a reason or cause.

wick (wīk), *n.* A loose bundle, braid, or cord, which by capillary attraction draws up a steady supply of the oil in lamps, etc., the melted tallow or wax in candles, etc., to be burned for illumination or heat.

wick'ed (wīk'ēd), *a.* Evil; addicted to vice or sin; iniquitous; of or pert. to evil persons; very harmful; pernicious or dangerous; *Colloq.*, mischievous or roguish. *Colloq.* — **Syn.** Sinful, criminal, unjust, unholy, irreligious, ungodly, profane; atrocious, nefarious, heinous, flagrant, flagitious, bad.

wick'er (-ēr), *n.* A small pliant twig or osier; a rod for plaiting basketwork; a withe; wickerwork; a piece of wickerwork.

wick'er-work (wīk'ēr-wŭrk'), *n.* A texture of osiers, etc.

wick'et (wīk'ēt), *n.* A small gate or door; either of the two frameworks at which the ball is bowled in cricket.

wick'ing (wīk'ing), *n.* Material for wicks.

wide (wīd), *a.*; **wid'ER** (wīd'ēr); **wid'-EST**. Of a specified measure in a direction at right angles to that of length; spacious across; broad; having great horizontal extent; spacious; vast; extensive; expanded or distended; roomy; ample; comprehensive; far from a point

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, dccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

aimed at; remote from a specified object. — *adv.* To a great distance or extent; far; widely; aside; astray. — *wide'ly, adv.* — *wide'ness, n.*
wid'en (wid'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become wide or wider; expand.
widg'eon (wij'zn), *n.* Any of several fresh-water ducks.
wid'ow (wid'ō), *n.* A woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not married again. — *wid'owed* (-ōd), *a.*
wid'ow-er (wid'ō-ēr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.
wid'ow-hood (-hōod), *n.* State of being a widow; time during which a woman is a widow.
width (width), *n.* Extent sidewise; breadth; wideness.
wield (wiēld), *v. t.* To direct by influence or authority; manage; control; sway; use with full command or power; employ.
wife (wif), *n.; pl. WIVES* (wivz). A woman united to a man in lawful wedlock; spouse; — correlative of *husband*. — *wife'hood* (-hōod), *n.*
wife'ly, a. Like, or pert. to, a wife.
wig (wig), *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.
wig'an (wig'ān), *n.* A canvaslike cotton fabric, used to stiffen parts of garments.
wigged (wigd), *a.* Wearing a wig.
wig'gle (wig'l), *v. i. & t.* To move to and fro with a quick jerky motion; wag; wriggle. *Colloq.*
wig'gler (-lēr), *n.* The larva or pupa of the mosquito.
wight (wit), *n.* A person; creature; being; — now chiefly jocular.
wig'wag' (wig'wāg'), *v. t. & i.* To move to and fro; wag; signal by means of a flag, or portable light, waved according to a code. — *n.* Act or art of wigwagging; a message wigwagged.
wig'wam (wig'wōm; -wōm), *n.* The hut of the Indians about the Great Lakes and eastward, formed of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides.
wild (wild), *a.* Living in a state of nature, not tamed or domesticated; not inhabited or cultivated; savage; uncivilized; turbulent; stormy; boisterous; gay; fantastic; visionary; crazy; indicating strong emotion, excitement, or the like; *Colloq.*, eager; erratic; wide of the mark. — *n.* A wilderness; waste. — *adv.* Wildly.
wild cat. Any of the small or medium-sized cats not domesticated, as a lynx.
wild'cat' (wild'kāt'), *n.* A wild cat. — *a.* Not sound or safe; unreliable (as, a *wild-*

cat bank, etc.); of trains, etc., running without control or contrary to orders.
wil'der-ness (wil'dēr-nēs), *n.* A tract or region uncultivated and uninhabited; a wild; waste; a confusing multitude or mass.
wild'fire' (wild'fir'), *n.* An inflammable composition hard to quench when kindled; — now chiefly fig. in *to spread like wildfire* (of news, a rumor, etc.).
wild-goose chase. A pursuit after something unattainable.
wild mare. *Obs. a* A nightmare. *b* A seasaw.
wile (wil), *n.* A trick or stratagem; a sly artifice; a beguiling trick. — *v. t.* To lure; entice; beguile; allure; while (often with *away*).
will (wil), *n.* Wish or desire; inclination; pleasure; appetite or passion; purpose; determination; intention; arbitrary disposal; self-control; settlement of mental uncertainty or indecision; power of choosing and of acting accordingly; the legal declaration of a person's mind as to the disposition of his property after his death; the written instrument embodying this declaration. — *v. t.* Indic. present I *will*, thou *willest*, he *will*s or *willeth*; we, ye, they, *will*. To determine by an act of choice; ordain; decree; influence by one's will; bequeath. — *v. i.* To exercise volition; choose; decide; decree.
will, v. t. & auxiliary; pres. & sing. 1st & 3d pers. *will*, 2d pers. *wilt*, *pl. will*; *pret.* *would*; *p. p.* *would*. Infinitive and imperative lacking. (1) As *v. t.*: Wish; desire. (2) As *auxiliary*, followed by the infinitive without *to*. Am (is, are, etc.) *willing* or *desirous* to, or, emphatically, *determined* to; hence, simply, am (is, are, etc.) *to* (forming future-tense phrases); am (is, are, etc.) *accustomed* to. — *v. i.* To be *willing*; wish; desire.
wil'let (wil'ēt), *n.* A large shore bird.
will'ful (wil'fōol), *a.* Self-determined; voluntary; obstinate; perverse.
will'ing, a. Favorably disposed in mind; desirous; ready; ready to act; prompt to do, give, etc.; voluntary.
will'-o'-the-wisp' (wil'ō-thē-wisp'), *n.* Ignis fatuus.
wil'low (wil'ō), *n.* Any of various trees or shrubs having pliable shoots; the wood of any of these.
wil'low-y (wil'ō-ī), *a.* Abounding with willows; pliant; flexible; graceful.
wilt (wilt), *v. i.* To lose freshness and become flaccid; droop; grow weak or faint; languish; flag. — *v. t.* To cause to droop or languish.

ûrn, ūp, circûs, menû, fōōd, fōōt, out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

wilt, 2d pers. *sing.* of **WILL**.

wil'y (wíl'l), *a.*; **wil'-i-er** (-í-ēr); **wil'-i-est**. Full of wiles or stratagems; crafty. — **wil'-i-ness** (wíl'l-nēs), *n.*

wim'ple (wím'p'l), *n.* A covering of silk, linen, etc., for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, now worn only by nuns.

win (wín), *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **won** (wūn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **win'ning**. To gain the victory; prevail; succeed by effort in reaching a specified place or state; get. — *v. t.* To get by labor; gain; obtain; secure; gain in competition or contest; come off victor in; earn; achieve by effort; reach; persuade; allure; gain the favor of.

wince (wíns), *v. i.* To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; flinch. — *n.* Act or fact of wincing.

winch (wínch), *n.* A crank with a handle for giving motion to a machine, grindstone, etc.; any of various devices to turn or strain something forcibly, as a form of windlass.

wind (wínd), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **wound** (wound); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **wind'ing** (wín'-ding). To turn completely or repeatedly; twist; twine; coil; infold; entwine; turn the course or direction of; control; govern; introduce sinuously or stealthily. — *v. i.* To move in a sinuous course; double on one's course; make one's way by stealthy or indirect methods; coil; twine.

wind (wínd; *also, poet.,* wínd), *n.* The horizontal natural movement of air; air naturally in motion with some degree of velocity; air artificially put in motion; air impregnated with a scent, as of game; hence, scent or (fig.) intimation of something; power of respiration; breath; idle words; musical wind instruments, collectively; gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence. — **Syn.** Air, breeze, gust, flaw, blast. — *v. t.* To expose to the wind; winnow; perceive or follow by the scent; *Colloq.*, render breathless by exertion; rest, as a horse, to allow the breath to be recovered.

wind (wínd; wínd), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **wound** (wound); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **wind'ing**. To blow; sound, as a horn, by blowing.

wind'age (wín'dáj), *n.* The disturbance of the air caused by a passing projectile; influence of the wind in deflecting a projectile; amount of such deflection; the surface exposed by a vessel to the wind.

wind'fall (wínd'fól'), *n.* Something blown down by the wind, as fruit; an unexpected legacy or other gain.

wind'flow'er (-flou'ēr), *n.* The anemone. **wind'-i-ness** (wín'dí-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being windy.

wind'ing (wín'ding), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of 1st WIND. Hence, *n.* A turn; bend; curve; the material wound about anything, or a single round of it.

winding sheet. A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

wind instrument (wínd). A musical instrument sounded by wind, esp. by the breath.

wind'lass (wínd'lás), *n.* Any of various machines for hoisting or hauling, as by turning a crank so as to wind up a rope attached to the weight.

wind'mill' (-míl'), *n.* A mill operated by the wind.

win'dow (wín'dō), *n.* An opening in the wall of a building to admit light and air; the shutter, casement, or sash, which closes a window opening.

wind'pipe' (wínd'píp'), *n.* The passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; the trachea.

wind'row' (wínd'rō'; wín'rō'), *n.* A row of hay raked up to dry before being heaped into cocks; any similar row for drying, as of sheaves of grain.

wind'-up' (wínd'úp'), *n.* Act of winding up, or closing; the end.

wind'ward (wínd'wērd), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows. — *a.* On the side toward the windward. — *adv.* Toward the wind.

wind'y (wín'dí), *a.*; **wind'-i-er** (-dí-ēr); **-i-est**. Consisting of wind; accompanied or characterized by wind; tempestuous; windward; flatulent; *Colloq.*, bombastic or boastful.

wine (wín), *n.* Fermented juice of grapes; the fermented juice, or, loosely, the unfermented juice, of any fruit or plant, used as a beverage; intoxication. — *v. t.* & *i.* To supply or treat with wine, or to drink wine.

wine'bíb'ber (wín'bíb'ēr), *n.* One who drinks wine to excess.

win'er-y (wín'ēr-l), *n.*; *pl.* **-eries** (-íz). A wine-making establishment.

wing (wíng), *n.* An organ of aerial flight; one of the appendages by means of which various animals fly; passage by flying; flight; something suggestive of a wing, as the foliaceous expansion of a samara, a part of a building projecting from, and subordinate to, the main part, the right or left division of an army, etc.; in a flying machine, any part used primarily to give a supporting surface for the machine in flight; esp., either of a pair of aeroplanes of a flying

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd.
recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

machine. — *v. t.* To furnish with wings; enable to fly or move swiftly; transport by flight; effect or achieve by wings, as flight; fly through; to wound in the wing; *Colloq.*, to wound. — *v. i.* To go with or as with wings; fly.

wing cover or case. One of the anterior pair of wings in some insects, protecting the posterior pair.

wing'less, *a.* Without, or with very rudimentary, wings.

wink (wɪŋk), *v. i.* To close and open the eyelids quickly; blink; avoid noting, as if by shutting the eyes; connive (usually with *at*); give a hint or sign by a wink; flicker; twinkle. — *v. t.* To cause (the eyes) to wink; effect by winking. — *n.* Act of winking, esp. with one eye; a hint thus given; time required for a single wink; instant; twinkling; *Colloq.*, a sleep; nap; a sparkle; gleam; twinkle.

wink'er (-ēr), *n.* One that winks; a horse's blinder; *Colloq.*, an eyelash.

wink'le (wɪŋ'k'l), *n.* Any of various marine spiral gastropods; esp., the periwinkle.

win'ner (wɪn'ēr), *n.* One that wins.

win'ning (wɪn'ɪŋ), *n.* Act of one that wins; that which one wins (often in *pl.*). — *a.* That wins; attractive; charming.

win'now (wɪn'ō), *v. t.* To drive off the chaff from by wind; separate or sift, as good from bad; disperse or scatter by wind. — *v. i.* To separate chaff from grain by fanning.

win'some (-səm), *a.* Causing joy or pleasure; winning; attractive; gay.

winter (-tēr), *n.* The season of the year in which the noonday sun shines most obliquely; the coldest season of the year; cold weather. — *v. i.* To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter.

winter-green (-grēn'), *n.* An evergreen herb of the heath family, bearing red berries called checkerberries.

winter-kill (-kɪl'), *v. t.* To kill (vegetation) by winter exposure. *U. S.*

wint'ry (wɪn'tri), *a.* Of or pert. to winter; cold; stormy.

winy (wɪn'i), *a.* Vinous.

wipe (wɪp), *v. t.* To rub lightly, or with something soft, for cleaning; rub off; obliterate. — *n.* Act of rubbing, esp. to clean.

wire (wɪr), *n.* A thread or very slender rod of metal, usually round; a telegraph wire or cable; *Colloq.*, the telegraph system or a telegram; *Colloq.*, the hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization (in *pl.*). — *v. t.* & *i.* To provide with wire, or to use wire on, esp. for binding or fastening;

Colloq., to telegraph; snare by a wire or wires.

wire'draw' (wɪr'drō'), *v. t.* To draw (metal) into wire; draw or stretch forcibly; distort; draw or spin out to great length or excessive refinement.

wire glass. Glass in which wire netting is embedded for the purpose of holding the pieces in place if the glass is cracked by fire, etc.

wire'less (wɪr'lēs), *a.* Having no wire or wires; specifi., designating, or pert. to, a method of telegraphy, telephony, etc., in which the messages are transmitted through space by electric waves without connecting wires.

wire'pull'ing (-pūl'ɪŋ), *n.* Act of pulling wires; *Colloq.*, the influencing, or the use of means to influence, secretly the acts of a person or organization, esp. in politics. — **wire'pull'er**, *n.* *Colloq.*

wir'y (-i), *a.* Made of, or like, wire; capable of endurance; tough; sinewy.

wis (wɪs), *v. t.* To think; suppose; — chiefly in *I wis*. *Archaic.*

wis'dom (wɪz'dəm), *n.* Quality of being wise; knowledge, with capacity to use it; sagacity; erudition; learning.

wisdom tooth. The back tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man, appearing from the 17th to the 21st year, or later.

wise (wɪz), *a.*; **wis'ER** (wɪz'ēr); **wis'EST.** Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true or false, proper or improper; discreet; sagacious; dictated or guided by wisdom; learned; skilled. — **Syn.** Discerning, sound, well-advised, judicious, sensible, sane, prudent, provident, politic, expedient. — **wise'ly**, *adv.*

wise (wɪz), *n.* Way of being or acting; manner; fashion (in *in any wise, in no wise*, etc.).

-wise. An adverbial suffix denoting *way, manner, -ways.*

wise'a-cre (wɪz'ā-kēr), *n.* A pretender to wisdom.

wish (wɪʃ), *v. i.* To desire; long. — *v. t.* To long for; crave; desire; desire (one) to be (in some specified place or condition); invoke or desire in favor of or against any one. — *n.* Eager desire; longing; expression of desire; request; petition; object of desire.

wish'bone' (-bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of the breastbone in most birds.

wish'ful (-fūl), *a.* Having or showing desire; longing; wishful.

wish'y-wash'y (-i-wōʃ'i), *a.* Thin and pale; weak; spiritless. *Colloq.*

wisp (wɪsp), *n.* A small bunch, as of hay or straw; a small broom.

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ɪŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

wis-ta'ri-a (wis-tā'rī-à), **wis-te'ri-a** (-tē'rī-à), *n.* A fabaceous climbing shrub cultivated for its racemes of purple flowers.

wist'ful (wist'fōōl), *a.* Longing; wishful; desirous; pensive.

wit (wit), *v. t. & i.* To know; learn (in *to wit*, used as equiv. to *namely*).

wit (wit), *n.* Mind; intellect; understanding; sense; a mental faculty, or power (chiefly in *pl.*); meaning; significance; sense; import; felicitous perception or expression of associations between ideas or words not usually connected, such as to produce an amusing surprise; power of such perception or expression; a witty person.

witch (wich), *n.* A woman regarded as having supernatural or magical power by compact with an evil spirit, esp. the Devil; an ugly old woman; hag; *Collog.*, a bewitching person, esp. a woman or child, or one given to mischief. — *v. t.* To bewitch; fascinate; effect by witchcraft.

witch'craft (-krāft'), *n.* Practices or art of witches; sorcery; intercourse with evil spirits; witchery.

witch'er-y (wich'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-iz). Fascination; irresistible influence.

witch'-ha'zel, *n.* A shrub having small yellow flowers appearing after the leaves have fallen; an extract of the bark of this plant.

with (with), *prep.* In general, *with* denotes a relation of contact or association. It expresses: Opposition (*Obs.*, exc. after *fight*, *contend*, *vie*, etc.); association in accompaniment, conjunction, interaction, assistance, harmony, simultaneousness, jurisdiction, thought, concern, possession, attribute, etc.; causal connection or instrumentality; proximity or contact as a point of separation.

with-al' (wīth-ōl'), *adv.* Together with this; likewise; moreover; also. *Archaic.*

with-draw' (wīth-drō'), *v. t.* (for prin. parts see *DRAW*.) To take back or away; draw back; recall or retract. — *v. i.* To retire; retreat; recede.

with-draw'al (-dāl), *n.* Act of withdrawing.

withe (wīth; wīth), *n.* A flexible twig or branch used as a band.

with'er (wīth'ēr), *v. i. & t.* To dry or shrivel up; lose freshness, smoothness, vigor, etc.; fade; decline; languish.

with'ers (-ērz), *n. pl.* The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse.

with-hold' (wīth-hōld'), *v. t. & i.* (for prin. parts see *HOLD*.) To hold back or in; check; restrain; refrain from action; refrain from granting, etc.

with-in' (-in'), *adv.* In the inner part; inwardly; internally; indoors. — *prep.* In the inner or interior part of; inside of; in the limits or compass of; inside the reach or influence of.

with-out' (wīth-out'), *adv.* On or at the outside; outwardly; externally; outside of the house; outdoors; with the lack or absence of something indicated (as, if no help comes, we must do *without*). — *prep.* At or on the outside of; out of the limits of; beyond; in absence of; exclusive of.

with-stand' (-stānd'), *v. t. & i.*; -STOOD' (-stōōd'); -STAND'ING. To stand against, esp. successfully; oppose; resist.

with'y (wīth'ī; wīth'ī), *n.*; *pl.* WITHTIES (-iz). A willow; esp., the osier willow; a withe. — *a.* Like a withe; flexible and tough.

wit'less (wīth'lēs), *a.* Destitute of wit, or understanding; indiscreet; foolish.

wit'ness (-nēs), *n.* Attestation of a fact or an event; testimony; one who testifies, or gives evidence before a judicial tribunal; one called on to be present at some transaction to be able to testify to its having taken place; that which serves as evidence or proof; one, as a beholder, who has personal knowledge of anything. — *v. t.* To see the execution of, as a legal instrument, and subscribe it to establish its authenticity; testify to; attest; give evidence of; see or know by personal presence. — *v. i.* To testify.

wit'ted (-ēd), *a.* Having wit, or understanding; — esp. in combination.

wit'ti-cism (-ī-siz'm), *n.* A witty saying.

wit'ti-ly (-ī-lī), *adv.* **wit'ti-ness**, *n.* See -LY, -NESS; WITTY.

wit'ting-ly (-īng-lī), *adv.* Knowingly.

wit'ty (wīth'ī), *a.*; -TI-ER (-ī-ēr); -TI-EST.

Possessing wit; good at repartee; cleverly facetious; marked by wit.

wive (wīv), *v. i.* To marry a woman.

wives (wīvz), *n.*, *pl.* of WIFE.

wiz'ard (wīz'ārd), *n.* A magician; sorcerer. — *a.* Magical; enchanting; charming. — **wiz'ard-ry** (-rī), *n.*

wiz'en (wīz'n; *dial.* also wēz'n), *a.* Thin; withered. — **wiz'ened** (-'nd), *a.*

woad (wōd), *n.* A European plant formerly grown for the blue dyestuff yielded by its leaves; also, the dyestuff.

woe (wō), *n.* Also **wo**. Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity; affliction.

woe'be-gone', **wo'be-gone'** (wō'bē-gōn'), *a.* Beset or overwhelmed with woe; woeful; indicating woe.

woe'ful, **wo'ful** (-fōōl), *a.* Full of woe; sad; bringing, or pert. to, woe; paltry; poor; wretched.

ăle, senăte, căre, ăm, ăccount, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ăld, ăbey,

ărm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, ēvent, ënd, ōrb, ōdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; ūse, ūnite,

wold (wôld), *n.* A plain or a low hill; a region without woods.

wolf (wôlf), *n.*; *pl.* WOLVES (wôlvz). Any of certain large doglike carnivores; one likened to a wolf in character, as a fierce, rapacious, or destructive person.

wolf'ish (wôl'fish), *a.* Like a wolf.

wol'fram (wôl'frâm; wôl'-), *n.* Tungsten.

wolfs'bane (wôlfs'bân'), *n.* Aconite, or monkshood.

wol'ver-ene, **wol'ver-ine** (wôol'vêr-ên'), *n.* The glutton.

wolves (wôlvz), *n., pl.* of WOLF.

wom'an (wôom'ân), *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN (wim'ên). An adult female person; womankind; a female attendant or servant; womanly qualities.

wom'an-hood (-hôod), *n.* State of being a woman; distinguishing character of a woman; womankind.

wom'an-ish, *a.* Suitable to or like a woman; effeminate.

wom'an-kind (-kind'), *n.* Women collectively.

wom'an-like (-lik'), *a.* Womanly.

wom'an-ly, *a.* Befitting or like a woman; feminine.

womb (wôom), *n.* Uterus; any cavity likened to a womb.

wom'bat (wôm'bât), *n.* A burrowing Australian marsupial, resembling a small bear.

wom'en (wim'ên), *n., pl.* of WOMAN.

wom (wûn), *pret. & p. p.* of WIN.

won'der (wûn'dêr), *n.* A cause of surprise or astonishment; marvel; prodigy; miracle; the emotion excited by novelty or by something strange or extraordinary; astonishment. — *v. i.* To be affected with surprise; marvel; feel doubt and curiosity; query. — *v. t.* To feel doubt and curiosity about; be anxious to know.

won'der-ful (-fôol), *a.* Adapted to excite wonder; astonishing. — **Syn.** Wonderful, marvelous, amazing. — **won'der-ful-ly**, *adv.*

won'der-land (-lând'), *n.* A land of wonders.

won'drous (wûn'drûs), *adv.* In a wonderful manner or degree; wonderfully. — *a.* Wonderful.

won't (wônt; wûnt). Will not. *Colloq.*

wont (wûnt), *a.* Using or doing customarily; accustomed; used; — followed by an infinitive with *to*. — *n.* Custom; habit; use.

won'ted, *p. a.* Accustomed; usual.

woo (wôo), *v. t. & i.* To solicit in love and, usually, marriage; court; invite or beseech, esp. importunately.

wood (wôod), *n.* A dense growth of trees; forest; grove (more often in *pl.*); the hard fibrous substance of trees or shrubs beneath the bark; timber; lumber; firewood; something made of wood.

wood alcohol. Methyl alcohol.

wood'bine (wôod'bin'), *n.* Any of several honeysuckles; the Virginia creeper.

wood'chuck (wôod'chûk'), *n.* An American marmot.

wood'cock (-kôk'), *n.* A long-billed game bird, related to the snipe.

wood'craft (-krâft'), *n.* Skill and practice in what pertains to the woods.

wood'cut (-kût'), *n.* An engraving on wood; also, a print from it.

wood'ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood, or trees.

wood'en (wôod'n), *a.* Made or consisting of wood; stiff; awkward; spiritless; stupid.

wood'i-ness (wôod'i-nês), *n.* See -NESS.

wood'land (-lând; -lând'), *n.* Land covered with trees; forest.

wood louse. Any of numerous small terrestrial crustaceans, usually grayish or brownish, having a flattened elliptical body.

wood'man (-mân), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mên). A forester; one who cuts down trees; one who dwells in the woods.

wood'peck'er (wôod'pêk'êr), *n.* Any of many birds having a hard, chisel-like bill used to drill into trees for insects.

wood pulp. Pulp from wood, used in making paper.

wood'ruff (wôod'rûf'), *n.* A small sweet-scented herb of the madder family.

woods'man (wôodz'mân), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mên). A woodman.

wood wind (wind). The wooden wind instruments of an orchestra.

wood'work (wôod'wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wood; esp., interior fittings of wood, as the moldings, stairways, etc. of a building.

wood'y (wôod'y), *a.*; **WOOD'I-ER** (-î-êr); -I-EST. Abounding with wood or woods; of or containing wood; like, or characteristic of, wood.

woo'er (wôo'êr), *n.* One who woos; a suitor.

woof (wôof), *n.* The threads that cross the warp in a fabric; thread carried by the shuttle in weaving; texture; cloth.

wool (wôol), *n.* The soft and curled, or crisped, covering or coat of domesticated sheep and some other animals; esp., that of the sheep, next to cotton the most important material of clothing; short, thick hair, esp. when crisped or

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû, fôod, fôot; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G.

out, oil; chair; go; sing. in; then, ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

curled; something light and fleecy or downy like wool.

wool'en (wōol'ën), *a.* Made or consisting of wool; of or pert. to wool or woollen clothes. — *n.* Fabric made of wool.

wool'gath'er-ing (-gāth'ër-ing), *n.* Indulgence in vagrant fancies; purposeless imagining.

wool'ly (wōol'ī), *a.* Consisting of or like wool; clothed with wool.

wool'pack' (-pāk'), *n.* A cloth wrapper for wool; the wool, weighing 240 pounds, in such a wrapper.

wool'sack' (-sāk'), *n.* A sack for or of wool; the seat of the English Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords.

wool stapler. A dealer in, or sorter of, wool.

word (wûrd), *n.* That which is said; esp., a brief expression; statement; affirmation; promise; tidings; report; message; information; a password; watchword; command; talk; discourse (chiefly in *pl.*); *pl.*, verbal contention; dispute; an articulate sound or combination of sounds which, as symbolizing an idea, is taken as an ultimate independent unit of discourse, usually forming one of the units of a sentence; the written or printed character or characters expressing such a unit; in theology, the gospel message, esp. the Scriptures; [*cap.*] the second person in the Trinity before incarnation. — *v. t.* To express in words; phrase.

word'book' (-bōōk'), *n.* A vocabulary; dictionary.

word'ing. *n.* Expression in words; phrasing.

word'y (wûr'dī), *a.*; **WORD'I-ER** (-dī-ër); **WORD'I-EST.** Verbal; verbose. — **word'i-ness.** *n.*

wore (wōr). Pret. of **WEAR**.

work (wûrk), *n.* Exertion of strength to effect something; toil; labor; employment; occupation; the matter on which one labors; task; duty; thing produced by exertion; deed; achievement; feat; a book or piece of art; embroidery; needlework; *pl.*, structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, etc.; a place where industrial labor is carried on; esp., in plural form but often with singular construction, the structures, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufactory; *pl.*, the working or moving parts of a mechanism; manner of working; management; treatment. — *v. i.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* **WORKED** (wûrkt), or **WROUGHT** (rōt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* **WORK'ING.** To exert one's self for a purpose; labor; operate or act, esp. effectively; be engaged

customarily in some occupation; move, progress, etc., laboriously or slowly (with *out, into, up, through, etc.*); ferment, as a liquid; be in agitation. — *v. t.* To fashion by labor; shape; make; bring to pass; cause; accomplish; do; prepare for use by manipulation; set or keep in motion or activity; operate; cause to labor; carry on one's occupation in, through, etc.; make or ornament by needlework; embroider; solve, as a problem; influence; lead; induce; excite; provoke; cause to ferment.

work'a-day' (wûr'kā-dā'), *a.* Pert. to working days; laboring; prosaic.

worked (wûrkt), *weak pret.* & *p. p.* of **WORK**.

work'house' (-hous'), *n.* In England, a house in which able-bodied poor are maintained at public expense and compelled to labor; *U. S.*, a house of correction in which petty offenders are confined at labor.

work'ing-man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN.** A laboring man; a manual laborer.

work'man (wûrk'mān), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mēn). A man employed in labor; esp., a skilled artificer or laborer. — **Syn.** Laborer, artisan, artificer, mechanic.

work'man-like', *a.* & *adv.* Befitting a workman; skillful; well done.

work'man-ship. *n.* Art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making or doing anything; the quality imparted in the process of making; manufacture; work.

work'room' (-rōōm'), *n.* A room or apartment used esp. for labor.

world (wûrld), *n.* The earth and surrounding heavens; the system of created things; the universe; the earth and its inhabitants; sum of human affairs and interests; mankind; people in general; the public; a sphere or scene of life and action; individual experience; course of life; the customs, practices, and interests of men as social beings; the portion of mankind engrossed in the concerns of this life, and hence sometimes regarded as ungodly; secular affairs or interests; a great number or quantity; a part, division, or section of the earth, its concerns, inhabitants, etc., regarded as a separate, independent unit (as, the *Old World*, the *vegetable world*, etc.); any sphere or whole suggestive of the world; any planet or heavenly body.

world'ling (wûrld'ling), *n.* A person devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

world'y, *a.* Of or pert. to this world or existence in it; earthly; secular. —

world'y, *adv.* — **li-ness** (-lī-nēs), *n.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

world'ly-wise', *a.* Wise as to things of this world.

worm (würm), *n.* Any of numerous small, elongate, and slender, creeping or crawling animals, usually soft-bodied, naked, and limbless or nearly so; a being likened to, or suggestive of, a worm by reason of humility, debasement, etc.; something that inwardly torments; *pl.*, any disorder due to parasitic worms, as in the intestines; a spiral or wormlike thing, as a screw thread, the condensing tube of a still, etc. — *v. i.* To move, go, or work slowly, deviously, and insidiously. — *v. t.* To work, effect, remove, draw, etc., by slow, devious, and insidious means.

worm wheel. A wheel with cogs to gear with the thread or threads of a short revolving screw called a *worm*.

worm wood' (würm'wōd'), *n.* A plant, of the aster family, of a bitter, slightly aromatic taste, used in making absinth; something bitter or grievous; bitterness.

worm'y (wür'mi), *a.*; **WORM'IER** (-mī-ēr); **-I-EST.** Containing, or abounding with, worms; like, or pert. to, a worm.

worm (wörn), *p. p.* of **WEAR**.

worn'-out', *a.* Exhausted by wear; made useless by wear or use.

wor'ry (wür'i), *v. t.*; **WOR'RIED** (-īd); **-RY-ING.** To harass; shake and tear or mangle with the teeth; beset with importunity, or with care and anxiety; vex; torment; fret. — *v. i.* To be engaged in worrying, or mangling, something; to feel or express great care and anxiety; fret. — *n.*; *pl.* **-RIES** (-īz). Act of worrying; undue solicitude; anxiety. — **wor'ri-er** (-ī-ēr), *n.* — **wor'ri-ment**, *n.* — **wor'ri-some** (-sūm), *a.*

worse (würs), *a.*, comparative of **BAD**. Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a greater degree. — *adv.* In a worse degree or manner. — *n.* That which is worse.

wors'en (wür's'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become worse.

wor'ship (wür'shīp), *n.* Courtesy or reverence; deference; honor; respect; [*Sometimes cap.*] in **your**, or **his**, **wor'ship**, a title of honor used in addresses to certain magistrates, etc.; religious reverence and homage. — *v. t.* To pay divine honors to; adore; venerate; admire inordinately; idolize. — **Syn.** Revere, reverence, bow to, honor. — *v. i.* To perform acts of homage or adoration; esp., to perform religious service.

wor'ship-ful (-fōōl), *a.* Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect; honorable; esteemed (in formal address).

worst (würst), *a.*, superlative of **BAD**. Bad,

evil, or pernicious in the highest degree. — *adv.* To the extreme degree of badness or inferiority. — *n.* That which is most bad or evil. — *v. t.* To get the better of; defeat; discomfit.

wor'sted (wōō'stēd; wōōr'stēd), *n.* Well-twisted yarn of long-staple wool; cloth made from such yarn; soft woollen yarn, untwisted or lightly twisted, used in knitting and embroidery.

wort (wür't), *n.* Any plant or herb; esp., a potherb; — chiefly in combination.

wort, *n.* An infusion of malt unfermented, or in process of fermentation.

worth (würth), *a.* Deserving of; meriting; equal in value to; having possessions equal to. — *n.* The quality or qualities of a thing rendering it valuable or useful; value; importance; equivalent in exchange; price; excellence; virtue; usefulness; wealth; riches. — **Syn.** Desert, merit.

wor'thi-ly (wür'thī-lī), *adv.*, **wor'thi-ness** (-nēs), *n.* See **-LY**, **-NESS**; **WORTHY**.

worth'less (würth'lēs), *a.* Destitute of worth; useless; vile; mean.

wor'thy (wür'thī), *a.*; **-THI-ER** (-thī-ēr); **-THI-EST.** Having worth or excellence; valuable; estimable; having adequate value; meriting; fit; suitable (to); befitting. — *n.*; *pl.* **-THIES** (-thīz). A person of great worth.

would (wōōd), *pret. of WILL*, *v. t. & auxil.*, & of 2d **WILL**, *v. i.*

would'-be', *a.* Desiring or professing to be.

wound (wound), *pret. & p. p.* of 1st & 3d **WIND**.

wound (wōōnd; wound), *n.* An injury by which the skin is divided; a stab, cut, or laceration; an injury or hurt to feelings, reputation, etc. — *v. t.* To inflict a wound upon; pain. — *v. i.* To inflict a wound.

wove (wōv), *pret. of WEAVE.*

woven (wōv'n), *p. p.* of **WEAVE**.

wrack (rāk), *n.* Marine vegetation cast up on the shore.

wraith (rāth), *n.* An apparition of a living person, thought to be seen usually just before the person's death; an apparition; specter.

wran'gle (rāŋ'g'l), *v. i.* To argue; dispute; dispute angrily; brawl; altercation. — *n.* An angry dispute; noisy quarrel. — **Syn.** Altercation, bickering, brawl, jangle.

wran'gler (rāŋ'glēr), *n.* One who wrangles; in Cambridge University, Eng., an honor man placed in the first class in mathematics.

wrap (rāp), *v. t.*; **WRAPPED** (rāpt) or

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

WRAPT; **WRAP'PING**. To wind or roll together; fold; cover by winding or folding; inclose in a package; conceal by enveloping; hide. — *n.* An article of dress to be wrapped round the person; — often used, esp. in the plural, for furs, shawls, etc.

wrap'per (-ēr), *n.* One that wraps, or folds; envelope; covering; a loose outer garment.

wrasse (rās), *n.* Any of numerous edible, marine, usually brilliantly colored fishes.

wrath (rāth; rāth; *or, esp. Brit., rôth*), *n.* Violent anger; rage; ire; punishment inflicted in anger or indignation. — **Syn.** Fury, passion, anger. — *a.* Wrathful; wrath.

wrath'ful (-fōōl), *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; ireful; passionate; expressing, or marked by, wrath. — **Syn.** Furious, raging, indignant, resentful. — **wrath'fully**, *adv.*

wrath'y (-l), *a.*; **WRATH'I-ER** (-i-ēr); — **I-EST**. Wrathful. *Colloq.*

wreak (rēk), *v. t.* To execute in vengeance or passion; inflict.

wreath (rēth), *n.*; *pl.* **WREATHS** (rēthz). Something twisted or intertwined into circular shape; a garland; chaplet.

wreathe (rēth), *v. t. & i.* To twist; entwine; encircle; infold.

wreck (rēk), *n.* That which has been wrecked or is in ruin; ruins of a wrecked ship; destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore or on rocks, or by being disabled by winds or waves or other accident; shipwreck; a wrecking; state of being wrecked; ruin. — *v. t.* To shipwreck; bring wreck or ruin on by violence; overthrow; shatter; involve in a wreck; ruin or damage by wreck. — *v. i.* To suffer wreck; work on a wreck, as for rescue or plunder.

wreck'age (-āj), *n.* Act of wrecking; state of being wrecked; remains of a wreck.

wreck'er (-ēr), *n.* One who wrecks, or ruins; one who searches for, or works upon, the wrecks of vessels, as for rescue or for plunder; a vessel employed by wreckers.

wren (rēn), *n.* Any of numerous small singing birds.

wrench (rēnch), *n.* A violent twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint; an instrument for twisting, as in turning nuts, etc. — *v. t.* To wrest, twist, or force by violence; strain; sprain; distort; pervert.

wrest (rēst), *v. t.* To turn; twist; twist or extort by violence; turn from truth; distort. — *n.* Act of wrestling.

wres'tle (rēs'l), *v. i.* To contend by grappling with, and striving to throw, an opponent; struggle; strive earnestly. — *n.* A wrestling bout; struggle. —

wres'tler (-lēr), *n.*

wretch (rēch), *n.* A wretched person; one sunk in vice or degradation.

wretch'ed, *a.* Very miserable; profoundly unhappy; producing, or characterized by, misery; woeful; grievous; calamitous; despicable; very poor, mean, or unsatisfactory.

wretch'ed-ness (rēch'ed-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being wretched.

wrig'gle (rig'gl), *v. i. & t.* To move with short writhing motions, like a worm; squirm; writhe. — *n.* Act of wriggling.

— **wrig'gler** (-lēr), *n.*

wright (rit), *n.* A workman; artificer, esp. in wood; mechanic; maker; — now chiefly in composition, as in *wheelwright*, *shipwright*, etc.

wring (ring), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **WRUNG** (rūng); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **WRING'ING**. To twist and compress; turn and strain with violence; distort; torment; torture; subject to extortion; extort.

wring'er (-ēr), *n.* One that wrings; a machine for pressing water out of anything, as from clothes.

wrin'kle (rin'k'l), *n.* A corrugation; a small ridge or furrow; crease; *Colloq.*, a clever notion or fancy; also, a little trick or device. — *v. t.* To make a wrinkle or wrinkles in. — *v. i.* To be or become wrinkled.

wrin'kly (-klī), *a.* Wrinkled; tending to wrinkle.

wrist (rist), *n.* The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm.

writ (rit), *n.* A writing; scripture (as, *holy writ*, the Bible); a legal order under seal, issued in the name of a court or judicial officer.

write (rit), *v. t.*; *pret.* **WROTE** (rōt); *p. p.* **WRIT'TEN** (rit'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **WRIT'ING** (rit'ing). To set down, as legible characters; inscribe; compose or produce as an author; set down in writing as (often used reflexively); express in legible characters; trace legible characters on; impress durably; imprint; engrave. — *v. i.* To form characters to represent sounds or ideas; express ideas in written words; compose; send or communicate by letters. — **writ'er** (rit'ēr), *n.*

writhe (rit), *v. t. & i.* To twist.

writ'ing (rit'ing), *n.* Handwriting; any written, or, often, any printed, paper or document; any written composition,

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recânt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ûnite,

or literary production; an inscription; literary composition or production.

writ'ten (rit't'n), *p. p.* of WRITE.

wrong (rông), *a.* Out of order; perverse; amiss; contravening the laws of good morals; not just or equitable; not according to law; not legal; incorrect; false; improper; designed to be worn or placed inward (as, the *wrong* side of a dress).—**Syn.** Injurious, unjust, faulty, erroneous, unfit, unsuitable. — *adv.* In a wrong manner; amiss; morally ill; erroneously. — *n.* That which is wrong; deviation from duty, truth, or fact, or from moral rectitude; evil; an injury; trespass; a violation of legal rights; a tort. — *v. t.* To do wrong to; injure; harm; dishonor; represent erroneously. — **wrong'er**, *n.*

wrong'ful (-fôol), *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust. — **wrong'ful-ly**, *adv.*

wrote (rôt). Pret. of WRITE.

wroth (rôth), *a.* Full of wrath; angry; incensed.

wrought (rôt), *strong pret. & p. p.* of WORK. Hence: *a.* Worked; elaborated.

wrought iron. The purest form of iron commonly known in the arts. It is tough, malleable, and ductile.

wrung (rüng), *pret. & p. p.* of WRING.

wry (ri), *a.*; **wri'er** (ri'ër); **wri'est**.

Turned to one side; twisted; contorted; distorted; perverted. — **wry'ly**, *adv.* — **wry'ness**, *n.*

wry'neck' (ri'nëk'), *n.* A bird allied to the woodpeckers, having a peculiar manner of writhing its head and neck; an affection of the neck due to irregular contraction of the muscles.

wry'-necked', *a.* Having a wry neck.

wych'-elm' (wich'ëlm'), *n.* An elm of northern Europe.

wye (wi), *n.*; *pl.* **wyes** (wiz). The letter Y, or something shaped like it.

X

X (ëks); *pl.* **xs** or **x's** (ëk'ëz). The 24th letter of the English alphabet.

X rays, or **X'-rays'** (-râz'), *n. pl.* The Röntgen rays;—so called from their enigmatical nature, *x* being used in mathematics for an unknown quantity.

xan'thic (zân'thik), *a.* Of or pert. to a yellow color.

Xan-thip'pe (zân-thip'ë; -típ'ë), or **Xan-tip'pe** (-típ'ë), *n.* Socrates's wife, whose peevish scolding and quarrelsome temper have become proverbial.

xan'thous (zân'thüs), *a.* Yellow.

xe'bec (zë'bëk), *n.* A kind of Mediterranean vessel, usually three-masted.

xen'on (zën'ôn; zë'nôn), *n.* A very heavy, inert gaseous element occurring

in minute quantities in the atmosphere (Symbol, *Xe* or *X*).

xiph'oid (zif'oid; zif'oid), *a.* Ensiform.

xy'lem (zi'lëm), *n.* In botany, woody tissue.

xy-log'ra-phy (zi-lög'râ-fi), *n.* Art of engraving on wood or printing from wood engravings. — **xy'lo-graph** (zi'lô-grâf), *n.* — **xy-log'ra-pher** (zi-lög'râ-fër), *n.* — **xy'lo-graph'ic** (zi'lô-grâf'ik), *a.*

xy'lo-phone (zi'lô-fôn), *n.* An instrument consisting of a series of graduated wooden bars and sounded with wooden hammers.

xy'ster (zis'tër), *n.* A kind of surgical instrument for scraping bones.

Y

Y (wi); *pl.* **Y's** or **Ys** (wiz). The 25th letter of the English alphabet; something shaped like the letter Y.

yacht (yôt), *n.* A vessel larger than a rowboat, used either for pleasure or as a vessel of state. — *v. i.* To sail, cruise, or race in a yacht.

yacht'ing, *n.* Sailing for pleasure in a yacht.

yachts'man (yôts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-mën). One who owns or sails a yacht.

yak (yăk), *n.* A large, long-haired, wild or domesticated ox of Tibet.

yam (yăm), *n.* The edible, starchy, tuberous root of any of various plants, used as a staple food in tropical climates.

yank (yănk), *n.* A strong jerk or twitch. *Colloq.* — *v. t.* To jerk. *Colloq.*

Yan'kee (yăn'kë), *n.* A native of New England or of the Northern States; sometimes, among foreigners, any inhabitant of the United States. — *a.* Of,

ûrn, üp, circûs, menü; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

pert. to, or characteristic of, Yankees.
yard (yârd), *n.* A measure of length equal to 3 feet, or 36 inches (0.9144 meter); a long spar, tapering toward the ends, to support and extend a square, lateen, or lug sail.

yard, *n.* An inclosure, usually a small or moderate-sized one before or about a house, barn, etc.; an inclosure where a work or business is carried on. — *v. t.* To confine or inclose in a yard.

yard/arm' (yârd'ârm'), *n.* Either end of a square-rigged vessel's yard.

yard/stick' (-stîk'), *n.* A measuring stick a yard in length.

yarn (yâr'n), *n.* Spun wool; woollen thread; also, thread of other material; *Colloq.*, a story, esp. one told by a sailor (often implying exaggeration). — *v. i.* To tell yarns. *Colloq.*

yar'row (yâr'ô), *n.* A strong-scented plant, of the aster family, having small white flowers.

yât'a-ghan (yât'â-gân), *n.* A long knife, or short saber, used by Mohammedans.

yaw (yô), *v. t. & t.* To steer wild; deviate from her course, as when struck by a sea (of a ship). — *n.* A deviation from a straight course in steering.

yawl (yôl), *n.* A small ship's boat; a fore-and-aft rigged vessel with a jigger mast far aft.

yawn (yôn), *v. i.* To open the mouth, esp. involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; gape; open wide. — *n.* A yawning.

yaws (yôz), *n.* A contagious skin disease of tropical countries.

y-clept', **y-clept'** (î-klêpt'), *p. p.* Called; named. *Archaic.*

ye (yê), *pron.* The personal pronoun of the 2d person. In ordinary discourse *ye* is now superseded by *you*.

yea (yâ), *Yes; indeed; truly. Archaic.* — *n.* An affirmative reply or vote; one who votes in the affirmative.

yeen (yên), *v. t. & i.* To bring forth young, as a sheep.

yeen'ling (yên'ling), *n.* A lamb or a kid.
year (yêr), *n.* The period of the earth's revolution round the sun (**astronomical year**), or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds; a period of 365 days or, in leap year, 366 days, beginning January 1 (the **calendar**, or **civil year**); *pl.*, age, or old age (as, a man well along in years; young for his years).

year/book' (yêr'bôok'), *n.* A book published yearly; any annual report or summary of the statistics or facts of a year.

year'ling (-ling), *n.* An animal one year old, or in the second year of its age.

year'ly, *a.* Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual; lasting a year. — *adv.* Annually.

yearn (yûrn), *v. i.* To be filled with longing desire.

yeast (yêst), *n.* A substance, consisting of cells of minute fungi, appearing as a froth or sediment in saccharine liquids, as fruit juices, malt worts, etc., and used in making alcoholic liquors, esp. beer, and, in baking, as a means of leavening; ferment; agitation; spume, or foam, as of water.

yeast'y (yês'tl), *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, yeast; frothy; foamy; also, light; frivolous; trivial.

yegg'man (yêg'mân), *n.; pl. -MEN.* A criminal tramp, esp. a burglar. *Slang.*

yelk (yêlk), *n.* Yolk.

yell (yêl), *v. i. & t.* To cry out or utter with a loud and sharp noise; shriek; shout. — *n.* A sharp and loud outcry; an organized shout or cheer, usually rhythmic, used esp. by students.

yellow (yêl'ô), *a.* Of the color yellow; jaundiced; hence, jealous, envious, melancholy, etc.; *Slang*, cowardly or dishonorable; *Colloq.*, sensational (said of newspapers). — *n.* The most luminous color of the spectrum, lying between orange and green; any pigment or dye that colors yellow; the yolk of an egg; *pl.*, jaundice. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become yellow.

yellow fever. An acute, infectious, often fatal, febrile disease, occurring in certain tropical and subtropical regions, and transmitted by mosquitoes. Cf. STEGOMYIA.

yel'low-ham'mer, *n.* A common European finch; *Local, U. S.*, the flicker.

yel'low-ish, *a.* See -ISH.

yellow jack. The yellow fever; the quarantine flag.

yellow jacket. Any of several American wasps, with body partly bright yellow.

yel'low-legs' (-lêgz'), *n.* Either of two yellow-legged American shore birds.

yelp (yêlp), *v. i.* To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a dog. — *n.* A sharp, quick cry; a bark.

yen (yên), *n. sing. & pl.* The monetary unit of Japan, worth about fifty cents.

yeo'man (yô'mân), *n.; pl. -MEN (-mên).* In England, a common man of the first class or a small landowner; a petty naval officer rated or enlisted to perform clerical duties; one of the yeomanry force.

yeo'man-ry (-rî), *n.* Yeomen collectively; cavalry force raised from among yeomen, farmers, etc.

yes (yês). An affirmative adverbial parti-

âlê, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

cle, denoting: (1) Aye; yea; it is so. (2) More than this; what is more.

yes'ter-day (yēs'tēr-dā), *n.* The day next before the present; recent time. — *adv.* On yesterday.

yet (yēt), *adv.* As soon as now; hitherto; continuing; still; in addition; further; before all is done; eventually; although such is the case; at any rate. — *conj.* Nevertheless; however; but; although; though.

yew (yōō), *n.* A large European coniferous tree with dark green foliage; also, its fine-grained wood.

Yid'dish (yid'ish), *n.* A German dialect developed under Hebrew and Slavic influence, used by German and other Jews. It uses Hebrew characters.

yield (yēld), *v. t.* To give in return for labor, or to produce as payment or interest on what is expended or invested; pay; produce; furnish; give forth; give; grant; afford; give up, as a thing claimed; surrender; relinquish; admit as true; concede; acknowledge. — *v. i.* To produce; bear; give way; give up; submit; surrender; give place, as to a superior; give precedence. — *n.* That which is yielded; amount or quantity yielded; product.

yield'ing, *p. a.* That yields; inclined to yield; flexible; compliant; obedient.

-yl (-īl). A suffix used in names of chemical radicals, esp. univalent ones, as in *amyl*, *ethyl*.

y'lang-y'lang (ē'lāng-ē'lāng), *n.* An East Indian tree of the custard-apple family; the perfume distilled from its greenish yellow flowers.

yo'del, yo'dle (yō'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To sing with sudden changes from the lower register of the voice to the falsetto, and the contrary. — *n.* A song or refrain that is yodeled.

yo'ga (yō'gā), *n.* [Often *cap.*] A form of Hindu ascetic philosophy that enjoins complete abstraction from all worldly objects.

yo'gi (yō'gē), *n.* A follower of the yoga philosophy; an ascetic.

yoke (yōk), *n.* A bar or frame of wood by which two draft animals, esp. oxen, are joined at the heads or necks for working together; a crosspiece on the head of a boat's rudder; a band or shaped piece cut to fit the shoulders or hips to support the hanging parts of a garment; that which connects or binds; tie; bond; a mark or emblem of subjection, servitude, etc.; servitude; bondage; *sing. & pl.*, two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work to-

gether. — *v. t.* To put a yoke on; join in or with a yoke; couple; join; link; fig.: to marry; bring into bondage; restrain; confine. — *v. i.* To be joined or intimately associated; consort closely.

yo'kel (yō'k'l), *n.* A rustic; a bumpkin.

yolk (yōk; yōlk), *n.* The yellow spheroidal mass of food material in the egg of a bird or reptile; a greasy substance in sheep's wool.

yon'der (yōn'dēr), *adv.* At or in that (indicated and more or less distant) place. — *a.* Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view.

yore (yōr), *adv.* In time long past (in of yore, of old time, or long ago).

York'ist (yōr'kist), *n.* A member or supporter of the English royal house of York, founded by Richard, Duke of York, in the time of Henry VI. The reigning members were Edward IV. & V. and Richard III.

you (yōō), *pron.; poss.* YOUR (yōōr) or YOURS (yōōrz); *dat. & obj.* YOU. A personal pronoun of the second person, used as the objective (accusative or dative) of *ye*, as a nominative plural (now usually replacing *ye*), and as a nominative or objective singular (now usually replacing *thou*, *thee*, but taking, as subject, a plural verb).

young (yūng), *a.*; YOUNG'ER (yūng'gēr); YOUNG'EST (-gēst). Being in the first or early period of life, growth, or existence; youthfully fresh in body, mind, or feeling; immature; inexperienced; ignorant; of or pert. to youth. — *n.* The offspring of animals. — **with young**, with child; pregnant. — **young'ish** (-ish), *a.*

young'ster (yūng'stēr), *n.* A young person; youth; lad.

youn'ker (yūn'kēr), *n.* Youngster. *Colloq.*

your (yōōr), *pron. & a.* Of or belonging to you; — used as the possessive case of *you*, or as a possessive adjective.

yours (yōōrz), *pron. & a.* The form of the possessive *your* used when the governing noun does not follow.

your-self (yōōr-sēlf'), *pron.; pl.* -SELVES (-sēlvz'). An emphasized form for *you*.

youth (yōōth), *n.*; *pl.* YOUTHS (yōōths; yōōthz) *or, collectively*, YOUTH. Quality or state of being young; youthfulness; juvenility; the part of life that succeeds to childhood; adolescence; a young person; esp., a young man; (collective *pl.*), young people.

youth'ful (yōōth'fōōl), *a.* Possessing youth; young; of or pert. to youth; suitable to youth; fresh; vigorous; early. — **Syn.** Juvenile, puerile, boyish, child-like. — **youth'ful-ly**, *adv.*

örn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġk; then. thin; nature, verdure; ꝥ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

yowl (youl), *n.* A loud, long, mournful cry, as of a dog; a howl. — *v. i.* To howl.
yt-ter'bi-um (i-tûr'bi-ûm), *n.* A rare metal closely resembling yttrium (Symbol, Yb).
yt'tri-a (it'rî-â), *n.* An oxide of yttrium, obtained as a heavy white powder.
yt'tri-um (it'rî-ûm), *n.* A rare metal (Symbol, Y).
yuc'ca (yûk'â), *n.* A plant (genus *Yucca*), of the lily family, having long,

pointed, often rigid leaves on a woody stem, and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms.

Yu'ga (yôô'gâ), *n.* In Hindu cosmogony, any of the four ages of the world.

yule (yôol), *n.* Christmas or Christmas-tide.

yule log. A log formerly put with ceremony on the hearth on Christmas Eve, as the foundation of the fire.

yule'tide (-tîd'), *n.* Christmas time.

Z

Z (zê; in England commonly, in America sometimes, called zêd; formerly also iz'ard). The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet.

zaf'fer (zâf'êr), *n.* An impure oxide of cobalt used in the manufacture of smalt, and in ceramics to produce a blue color.

za'ny (zâ'nî), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nîz). Formerly, a subordinate professional fool or clown who aped the tricks of his principal; hence, a clown; buffoon; merry-andrew.

zeal (zêl), *n.* Ardor in pursuit of anything; ardent and active interest; enthusiasm; fervor.

zeal'ot (zêl'ût), *n.* One who is zealous; a fanatical partisan.

zeal'ous (zêl'ûs), *a.* Filled with, characterized by, or due to, zeal.

ze'bra (zê'brâ), *n.* Any of several African equine mammals conspicuously striped with black or blackish on a white or buffy ground. The zebra is rapidly approaching extinction.

ze'bu (zê'bû), *n.* A bovine animal widely domesticated in India, China, etc. It usually has pendulous ears, a large dewlap, and a large hump over the shoulders.

zed (zêd), *n.* The letter Z; — still the usual name in England.

zed'o-a-ry (zêd'ô-â-rî), *n.* A fragrant East Indian drug of a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, used as a stimulant.

zem'stvo (zêms'tfô), *n.*; *pl.* vos (-fôz). In Russia, an elective district or provincial administrative assembly.

ze-na'na (zê-nâ'nâ), *n.* The part of a dwelling in which the women of a family are secluded; harem; seraglio. *India.*

Zend (zênd), *n.* Translation and exposition of the Avesta (See ZEND-AVESTA) in a more modern and intelligible language.

Zend'-A-ves'ta (-â-vês'tâ), *n.* The

sacred Zoroastrian writings, consisting of the Avesta, or Zoroastrian Bible, and its Zend, or interpretation.

ze'nith (zê'nîth; also, esp. British, zên'îth), *n.* The point of the heavens vertically above the observer; the upper pole of the horizon; the greatest height; summit.

zeph'yr (zêf'êr), *n.* The west wind; any soft, gentle breeze; a fine soft yarn or worsted for knitting and embroidery.

ze'ro (zê'rô), *n.*; *pl.* -ROS OR -ROES (-rôz). In mathematics, a cipher; nothing; the point from which the graduation of a scale, as of a thermometer, begins; lowest point; nothingness.

zest (zêst), *n.* A piece of orange or lemon peel, or the aromatic oil from it, used to flavor liquor, etc.; something that gives a pleasant taste or relish; the relish or taste as imparted; piquancy; keen enjoyment; gusto.

zeug'ma (zûg'mâ), *n.* A figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote.

zib'el-ine (zîb'êl-ên), *n.* A kind of soft woolen dress fabric having long silky hairs on the right side.

zig'zag' (zîg'zâg'), *n.* One of a series of short sharp turns or angles in a course; something characterized by such a series, as a path, pattern, etc. — *a.* Having zigzags. — *adv.* In or by a zigzag path or course. — *v. t. & i.* To form or move with zigzags; to make or be zigzag.

zinc (zînk), *n.* A bluish white crystalline metal, practically unaffected by air and moisture at ordinary temperatures (Symbol, Zn). — *v. t.*; ZINCKED OR ZINCED (zîpk't); ZINCK'ING OR ZINC'ING (zîpk'îng). To treat or coat with zinc; galvanize.

zînk'y (zîpk'y), *a.* Pert. to, containing, or appearing like, zinc.

Zi'on (zî'ôn), *n.* A hill in Jerusalem,

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

where was the royal residence of David and his successors, and the temple; the Israelites; the theocracy, or church of God; the heavenly Jerusalem.

Zi'on-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Among modern Jews, a theory or plan for colonizing Jews in Palestine. — **Zi'on-ist**, *n.* & *a.*

zir'con (zûr'kôn), *n.* In mineralogy, a silicate of zirconium. Transparent varieties are used as gems, esp. red or brownish kinds called *hyacinth*.

zir-co'ni-a (zêr-kô'nî-â), *n.* An oxide of zirconium used in incandescent gas mantles, etc.

zir-co'ni-um (-ûm), *n.* *Chem.* An element found in zircon and certain other minerals (Symbol, Zr).

zith'er (zith'êr), *n.* A musical instrument having 30 to 40 strings, and played with a plectrum.

zo'di-ac (zô'dî-âk), *n.* An imaginary belt in the heavens, 16 degrees broad, including the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the ecliptic, or sun's path; a figure representing the signs, symbols, etc., of the zodiac. **zo-di'a-cal** (zô'dî-â-kål), *a.*

zodiacal light. A nebulous light seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn.

Zoll'ver-ein' (tsôl'fêr-în'), *n.* [*Also l. c.*] A customs union; esp., any of several successively formed German customs unions.

zon'al (zôn'âl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or in the form of, a zone or zones.

zone (zôn), *n.* Any encircling band, stripe, or girdle; any of five great divisions of the earth's surface as to latitude and temperature: the **torrid zone**, extending 23° 28' on each side of the equator, from tropic to tropic; two **temperate**, or **variable**, **zones**, between the tropics and the polar circles, which are 23° 27' from the poles; two **frigid zones**, between the polar circles and poles; an area or region taken as distinct from adjoining parts; as, on the Isthmus of Panama, the **Canal Zone**. — *v. t.* To encircle; embrace. — **zoned** (zônd), *a.*

zoo (zôo), *n.* A zoölogical garden or collection. *Colloq.*

zoo-. Combining form denoting *animal*.

zo'o-ge-og'ra-phy (zô'ô-jê-ôg'râ-fî), *n.* The study or description of the geographical distribution of animals.

zo-og'ra-phy (zô-ôg'râ-fî), *n.* A description of animals, their forms and habits.

zo'oid (zô'oid), *n.* An animal or individual produced by some method, as fission,

other than direct sexual methods; any of the individuals which, in alternation of generations, come between the products of true sexual reproduction.

zo-ol'o-gy (zô-ôl'ô-jî), *n.*, *pl.* -GIES (-jîz). Science of animals; biology dealing with animals. — **zo'o-log'i-cal** (zô'ô-lôj'î-kål), *a.* — **zo-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

zo'on (zô'ôn), *n.* Any of the perfectly developed individuals of a compound animal.

zo'o-phyte (zô'ô-fit), *n.* Any invertebrate animal resembling a plant, as a coral, sea anemone, sponge, etc.

zo'o-spore (zô'ô-spôr), *n.* An asexual spore swimming by cilia, and chiefly produced by green algæ.

zo-ot'o-my (zô-ôt'ô-mî), *n.* The anatomy of animals, esp. of animals other than man.

Zo-ro-as'tri-an-ism (zô'rô-âs'trî-ân-iz'm), *n.* The religion of Persia previous to the conversion of the Persians to Mohammedanism. It is traditionally derived from its great prophet, Zoroaster (fl. about 1000 B. C.), and its sacred literature is the Zend-Avesta. — **Zo-ro-as'tri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Zou-ave' (zôo-äv'), *n.* One of a body of infantry in the French service, orig. Algerians, wearing a brilliant uniform, also, one of a body of soldiers adopting their dress and drill.

wounds (zoundz), *interj.* An old oath (contracted from *God's wounds*).

Zu'lu (zôo'lôo), *n.* One of a great native tribe or nation of Natal, of Kafir type and culture.

Zwie'back' (tsvê'bâk'), *n.* [*Often l. c.*] A kind of biscuit or rusk first baked in a loaf and afterwards cut and toasted.

zy-go'ma (zî-gô'mâ), *n.*; *pl.* -GOMATA (-mâ-tâ). *Anat.* The zygomatic arch; a process (**zygomatic process**) of the temporal bone helping to form the zygomatic arch; the cheek bone.

zy-go-mat'ic (zî-gô-mât'îk; zîg'ô-), *a.* Of or pert. to the zygoma.

zygomatic arch. In the skull, the arch of bone below the orbit.

zy'gote (zî'gôt; zîg'ôt), *n.* Any spore formed by conjugation of two gametes.

zy'mase (zî'mäs), *n.* An enzyme in yeast cells which brings about the decomposition of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide; any enzyme.

zyme (zim), *n.* A ferment; the morbid principle of a zymotic disease.

zy-mot'ic (zî-môt'îk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or caused by, fermentation; designating, or pert. to, any infectious or contagious disease.

ûrn, üp, circûs, menü; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdûre; k=ch in G. ich, ach; box; yet; zh=z in azure.

EUROPEAN PLACE NAMES MADE FAMOUS BY THE WAR

The larger cities and divisions are in the Gazetteer, page 935.

Aisne (ān), river, France.	Krasnik (krās'ník), Poland.....	8,028
Aix-la-Chapelle (ēks-lā-shā'pēl'; ēs'-). Fr. for AACHEN.	Lagny (lān'yē'), France.....	6,302
Allenstein (āl'ēn-shtin), Prussia....	Langres (lān'gr'), France.....	9,616
Alst (ā'lōst), Belgium.....	Laon (lān'), France.....	18,904
Altkirch (ālt'kirk), France.....	Lassigny (lā'sē nyē'), France.....	
Antivari (ān-tē'vā-rē), Montenegro....	Longwy (lōn'wē'), France.....	9,033
Ardenne (ār'dēn'), region, France.	Lublin (lyōō'blyēn), Poland.....	94,478
Argonne (ār'gōn'), region, France.	Lunéville (lū'nā'vēl'), France.....	24,366
Arras (ā'rās'), France.....	Lys (lēs), river, France and Belgium.	
Belfort (bēl'fōr'), France.....	Malines (mā'lēn'). Fr. for MECHLIN.	
Berchem (bēr'kēm), sub. of Antwerp....	Marne (mār'n), river, France.	
Boom (bōm), Belgium.....	Maubeuge (mō būzh'), France....	21,173
Bosnia and Herzegovina (bōz'nā-ā; hēr'tsē-gō-vē'nā), Yugoslavia.....	Mechlin (mek'lin), Belgium.....	59,869
Bruges (brōō'jēz; F. brūzh), Belg....	Meuse (mūz; E. mūz), riv., Fr. & Belg.	
Bug (bōog), river, Poland.	Mézières (mā'zyār'), France.....	9,318
Bukovina (bōō'kō-vē'nā), Roum.....	Mülhausen (mül'hōu'zēn), former name of MULHOUSE.	
Cambrai (kān'brē'), France.....	Mulhouse (mül'lōōz'), France....	99,226
Cateau, Le (lē kā'tō'), France.....	Niemen (nē'mēn; Pol. nyēm'ēn), river, Russia and Prussia.	
Cattaro (kā'tā-rō), Yugoslavia.....	Nieuport (nē'ōō-pōrt), Belgium....	4,400
Cetinje (tsēt'en-yā), *Montenegro....	Nish (nēsh), Serbia.....	25,096
Châlons-sur-Marne (shā'lōn'sūr'- mār'n'), France.....	Noyon (nwā'yōn'), France.....	5,408
Charleroi (shār'lē-rwā'), Belgium.....	Oise (wāz), river, France.	
Chaulnes (shōn), France.....	Oured (ōōrk), river, France.	
Colmar (kōl'mār; F. kōl'mār'), Fr.	Ourthe (ōōrt), river, Belgium.	
Compiegne (kōn'pyēn'y'), France.....	Péronne (pā rōn'), France.....	4,691
Craonne (krān), France.....	Rawa Ruska (rā'vā rōōs'kā), Pol....	10,529
Cuxhaven (kōōks-hā'fēn), Ger.....	Roye (rwā'yē), France.....	4,372
Czestochowa (chēn'stō-kō'vā), Po- land.....	Saint-Mihiel (sān-mē'yēl'), France....	4,543
	Sambre (sān'br'), riv., Fr. & Belg.	
	San (sān), river, Galicia.	
Dedlin (dēn'blēn), Poland.	Sarajevo (sā-rā'yā-vō), *Bos. & Herz.	50,000
Diedenhofen (dē'dēn-hō'fēn), Ger. for THIONVILLE.	Sarrebouurg (sār'bōōr'), France....	8,330
Diest (dēst), Belgium.....	Sava (sā'vā), river, Yugoslavia.	
Dinant (dē'nān'), Belgium.....	Scheldt (skēlt), river, Fr. & Belg.	
Dixmude (dēks'mud'; dēs'-), Belg....	Scutari (skōō'tā-rē), Albania.....	32,000
Dniester (nēs'tēr; Russ. d'nyēs'- t'r), river, Poland and Russia.	Semlin (zēm-lēn'), Yugoslavia.....	18,524
Drina (drē'nā), river, Yugoslavia.	Senlis (sān'lēs'), France.....	6,472
Durazzo (dōō-rāt'sō), Albania.....	Sézanne (sā'zān'), France.....	4,954
Elbe (ēl'bē), river, Germany.	Skoplje (skōp'lyē), Yugoslavia.....	47,384
Épernay (ā'pēr'nē'), France.....	Soissons (swā'sōn'), France.....	14,391
Épinal (ā'pē'nāl'), France.....	Somme (sōm), river, France.	
Fère, La (lā fār'), France.....	Stenay (stē-nē'), France.....	4,200
Friedrichshafen (frē'driks-hā'fēn), Württemberg.....	Termonde (tēr'mōnd'), Belgium....	8,746
	Thionville (tyōn'vēl'), France.....	13,464
Givet (zhē'vē'), France.....	Tomaszów (tō-mā'sōōf), Poland....	28,276
Grodno (grōd'nō), Poland.....	Torun (tō'rōōn'y'), Poland.....	39,335
Gumbinnen (gōōm-bīn'ēn), Prussia....	Toul (tōōl), France.....	12,363
Haalen (hā'lēn), Belgium.....	Tsingtao (tsīng'tou'), Kiaochow....	61,000
Helgoland (hēl'gō-lānt'), isl., Prus....	Üsküb (üs'küp'), Turk. for SKOPLJE.	
Huy (hōi), Belgium.....	Verdun (vēr'dūn'), France.....	12,788
Ivangorod (ē-vān'gō-rōt), Rus- sian for DEBLIN.	Verviers (vēr'vyā'), Belgium.....	44,118
Jarosław (yā-rōs'lāf), Poland....	Vistula (vis'tū-lā), riv., Aust. & Prus.	
Jaworów (yā-vō'rōōf), Poland.....	Vitry-le-François (vē'trē'lē-frān'- swā'), France.....	8,568
Kalisz (kā'lyēsh), Poland.....	Vosges (vōzh), mountains, France.	
Kiaochow (kyou'chō'), China.....	Warta (vār'tā), river, Pol. & Prussia.	
Kragujevac (krā'gōō-yē-vāts), Serbia.....	Weser (vā'zēr), river, Germany.	
	Wieprz (vyēpsh), river, Poland.	
	Ypres (ē'pr'), Belgium.....	17,497
	Yser (ē'zār'), river, Fr. & Belg.	

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS



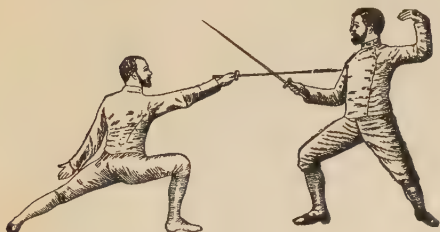
Baseball Field



Curling Stone



Toboggan



Fencing



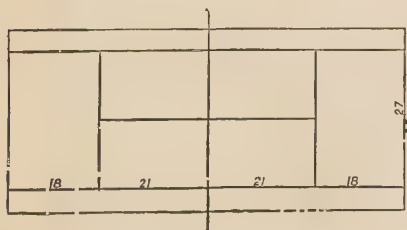
Speed Swimming



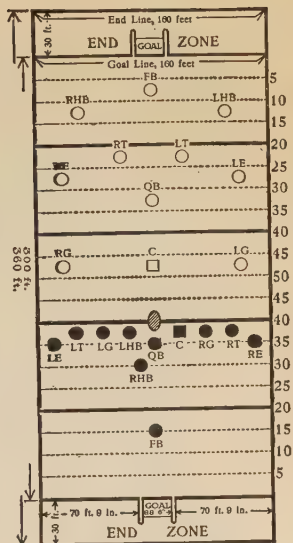
Skate



Golf Clubs



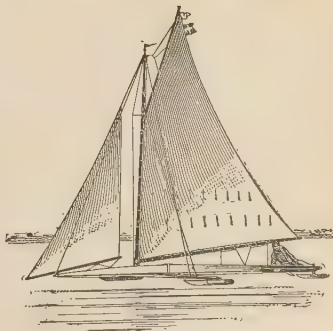
Lawn-Tennis Court



Football (Start of Game)



Wrestling



Ice Boat

FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS



The Use of the Life Net



Scaling Ladders



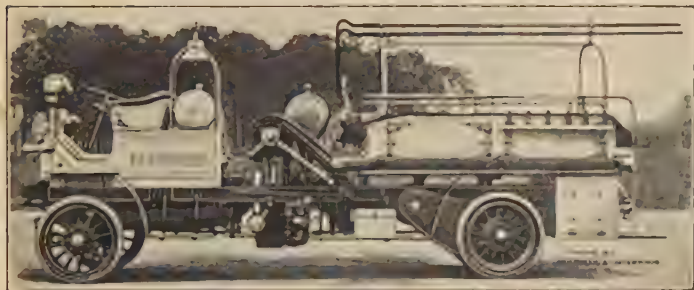
Photos Copyright Edwin Levick, N. Y.

The Water Tower in Action

FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS



The Auto Water Tower



Complete Auto Fire Equipment



High-Pressure Streams



Smallest Fire Department



A Fire Boat

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS



Tuba



Clarinet



Cymbals



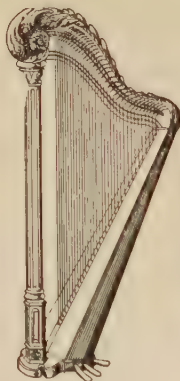
Drum



French Horn



Saxhorn



Harp



Violin



Saxophone



Basset
Horn



Bassoon



Flute



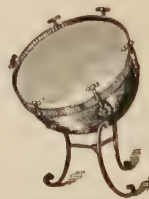
Cornet



Oboe



Trumpet



Kettledrum



Trombone



Triangle and Rod



Violoncello

FAMOUS NAMES

IN

LEGEND AND MYTHOLOGY

A-cha'tes (á-kā'tēz). A faithful companion of Æneas.

Ach'er-on (ák'ēr-ōn). The River of Woe in Hades; the Nether World.

A-chil'les (á-kil'ēz). The son of Peleus and Thetis, and hero of Homer's "Iliad." By dipping him in the Styx, his mother made him invulnerable, except in the heel by which she held him. Here he was fatally wounded by an arrow shot by Paris. He became the Greek ideal of youthful strength, beauty, and valor. See HECTOR.

Ac-tæ'on (ák-tē'ōn). *Classical*. A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was changed into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own hounds.

Ad-me'tus (ād-mē'tūs). See ALCESTIS.

A-do'nis (á-dō'nīs). *Classical*. A beautiful youth beloved by Aphrodite (Venus). He was slain by a wild boar. So great was Aphrodite's grief that Adonis was permitted to spend part of each year on earth.

A-dras'tus (á-drās'tūs). *Greek*. A king of Argos, leader and sole survivor of the Seven against Thebes. The sight of the deaths of his sons-in-law caused him to become permanently pale.

Æ'a-cus (ē-ā-kūs). *Greek*. The king of Ægina, son of Zeus and Ægina, renowned for piety and justice. He became one of the three judges of Hades.

Æ-e'tes (ē-ē'tēz). *Greek*. See MEDEA.

Æ'geus (ē'jūs; ē'jē-ūs). *Greek*. The father of Theseus. In grief at the supposed loss of Theseus, he threw himself into the sea thereafter called Ægean.

Æ'gir (ē'jir; ā'gir). *Teutonic*. A giant usually regarded as personifying the sea, esp. in its calm aspect. His wife, **Ran**, is the death deity of the sea.

Æ-gis'thus (ē-jis'thūs). *Greek*. The

paramour of Clytemnestra, whom he aided in the slaying of Agamemnon. Ægisthus was slain by Orestes.

Æ-gyp'tus (ē-jip'tūs). *Greek*. A king of Libya, who conquered and gave his name to Egypt. See DANAIDES.

Æ-ne'as (ē-ne'ās). The son of Anchises and Aphrodite. Vergil's **Æ-ne'id** (-id) tells of his wanderings from Troy to Italy. He carried his father on his shoulders from burning Troy.

Æ'o-lus (ē-ō-lūs). *Greek*. The ruler or god of the winds.

Æs'cu-la'pi-us (ēs-kū-lā'pī-ūs). The Roman god of medicine, the Greek Asclepius (which see).

Æ'sir (ē'sir; ā'sir). The chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon. The original Æsir included Odin, Thor, Tyr, Balder, Loki, and others. See VANIR, LOKI, RAGNAROK.

Æ'son (ē'sūn). See JASON.

Ag'a-mem'non (äg'ā-mēm'nōn). *Greek*. The son of Atreus, elder brother of Menelaus and leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War. See CLYTEMNESTRA.

Ag'a-nip'pe (äg'ā-nip'ē). A fountain near Mount Helicon, among the ancient Greeks sacred to the Muses.

A'jax (ā'jāks). (1) One of the Greek heroes in the Trojan War. He was of great stature and next to Achilles in prowess and beauty. He killed himself because the armor of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses. (2) The swiftest of the Greeks before Troy, except Achilles;—specifically called **Ajax the Less**. He violated the shrine of Athena by tearing away Cassandra.

A-lad'din (ā-lād'in). A youth, in the "Arabian Nights," who gets a magic lamp, on rubbing which a jinni appears, who is the slave of the lamp, and exe-

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recānt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdūre; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

cutes the bidding of its possessor. Aladdin also gets a ring of similar properties.

Al'ber-ich (äl'bēr-īk). In German legend, the all-powerful king of the dwarfs, and chief of the Nibelungs.

Al-cēs'tis (äl-sēs'tis). *Greek*. Wife of Admetus, King of Thessaly, whose life she preserved by dying in his stead. Hercules brought her back from Hades.

Alc-me'ne (älk-mē'nē). See AMPHITRYON.

A'li Ba'ba (ä'lē bā'bā). A woodcutter, in the "Arabian Nights," who enters the cave of the Forty Thieves by the use of the magic password *Sesame*.

Allan-a-Dale' (äl'än-ä-däl'). In English ballads, a youth who (aided by Robin Hood) breaks up the wedding of his sweetheart to an old knight, and marries her himself.

Al-phe'us (äl-fē'ūs). See ARETHUSA.

Am'al-thæ'a, **Am'al-the'a** (äm'äl-thē'ä). *Classical*. The nurse of Zeus, described as a goat. The horn of *Amalthæa* was one of the goat's horns which became filled with whatever its possessor wished, hence called *cornucopia*, or *horn of plenty*.

Am'a-zon (äm'ä-zōn). One of a race or nation of female warriors with whom the Greeks repeatedly warred.

Am-for'tas (äm-för'täs). See PARSIFAL, KLINGSOR.

Am'mon (äm'ōn). Amon.

A'mon (ä'mōn), *n.* *Egyptian*. At first a deity of reproductive forces, but later united with the sun god and called "the father of the gods," and eventually conceived of as a supreme deity, with the other gods as his members or parts. He is often represented as ram-headed.

Am'phi-a-ra'us (äm'fī-ä-rä'ūs). *Greek*. A celebrated hero and seer of Argos.

Am-phi'on (äm-fī'ōn). *Greek*. A son of Zeus and Antiope. He built the walls of Thebes by charming the stones into place with the music of his lyre.

Am-phi-tri'te (äm'fī-trī'tē). *Greek*. A Nereid, wife of Poseidon and goddess of the sea.

Am-phit'ry-on (äm'fīt'rī-ōn). *Classical*. The husband of Alcmena, in whose guise Zeus visits her and begets Hercules.

An-chi'ses (än-kī'sēz). See ÆNEAS.

An-dro-clus (än'drō-klūs). A Roman slave said to have been spared in the arena by a lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn years before.

An-drom'a-che (än-drōm'ä-kē). The noble wife of Hector.

An-drom'e-da (-ē-dä). *Greek*. A daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, who, to avert a disaster, was exposed to a sea monster. She was rescued by Perseus and became his wife.

An'dva-ri (än'dwä-rē). *Norse*. A dwarf whom Loki robs of his hoard and of a ring on which Andvari lays the curse that it shall be the bane of all possessors.

An-tē'us (än-tē'ūs). *Greek*. A giant of Libya, invincible in wrestling while he touched the earth, his mother. Hercules throttled him while holding him off the ground.

An-tig'o-ne (än-tīg'ō-nē). *Greek*. A faithful daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta. She performs funeral rites over the body of her brother Polynices against the command of her uncle, Creon.

An-ti'o-pe (än-tī'ō-pē). *Greek*. The mother by Zeus of Amphion and Zethus. See DIRCE.

A-nu'bis (ä-nū'bīs). *Egyptian*. A jackal god of the necropolis, conductor (with Thoth) of the dead.

Aph-ro-di'te (äf'rō-dī'tē). *Greek*. The goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Venus. See HEPHÆSTUS.

A'pis (ä'pīs). A sacred bull worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. A new Apis was believed to be born on the death of the old.

A-pol'lo (ä-pöl'ō). *Greek*. The god of manly youth and beauty, of poetry, music, and oracles. He was also god of healing, the sender and stayer of plagues, and the bringer of sudden death. He was, even in early times, a divinity of radiance and light, but not until late was he identified with the sun god Helios.

Apple of Discord. *Greek*. A golden apple inscribed, "for the beauty," which Eris threw among the gods at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. See PARIS.

A-rach'ne (ä-räk'nē). *Greek*. A Lydian maiden turned into a spider by Minerva for competing with her in weaving and embroidery.

A'res (ä'rēz). The Greek god of war, and sometimes of pestilence, son of Zeus and Hera, and lover or consort of Aphrodite. The Romans identified him with *Mars* (which see). Cf. ADONIS.

Ar'e-thu'sa (är'ē-thū'sä). *Classical*. A wood nymph who, pursued by the river god Alpheus, was changed by Artemis into a stream which ran under the sea, and mingled with the river.

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä: ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Ar'go (är'gō). *Greek*. The fifty-oared ship in the prow of which Athena inserted a piece of the speaking oak of Dodona. See ARGONAUT; JASON.

Ar'go-naut (är'gō-nōt). *Greek*. One of the band of heroes, including Jason, who sailed in the Argo to Colchis.

Ar'gus (är'gūs). *Greek*. The hundred-eyed son of Zeus and Niobe. Hermes charmed him to sleep and killed him. See Io.

Ar'i-ad'ne (är'i-äd'nē). *Greek*. Daughter of Minos, King of Crete. She fell in love with Theseus, and gave him a clew of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth. See MINOTAUR.

A-ri'on (ä-rī'ōn). A Greek poet of Lesbos, who, robbed and cast into the sea, is reputed to have been saved by a dolphin drawn to the ship by his music.

Ar'te-mis (är'tē-mīs). *Greek*. A goddess, most typically the virgin huntress, goddess of wild nature, who is associated with the moon, as her twin brother, Apollo, is with the sun. The Romans identified her with Diana.

As-ca'ni-us (äs-kā'nī-ūs). *Classical*. The son of Æneas.

As-cle'pi-us (äs-klē'pī-ūs). *Greek*. The god of medicine and healing, a son of Apollo, slain by Zeus for attaining such skill that he raised the dead.

As'gard (äs'gärd). *Norse*. The abode or citadel of the gods, situated at the zenith and reached only by the bridge Bifrost.

Ash'to-reth (äsh'tō-rēth). The Phœnician and Canaanitish goddess Astarte.

As-tar'te (äs-tär'tē). The Phœnician goddess of fertility and of love. She was also regarded by the classical nations as a moon goddess.

As-træ'a (äs-trē'ā). *Classical*. Goddess of justice, the last of the divinities to leave the earth at the end of the Golden Age.

As-ty'a-nax (äs-tī'ä-näks). *Greek*. The son of Hector and Andromache, hurled by the Greeks from the walls of Troy, that he might not restore the kingdom as predicted by Calchas.

At'a-lan'ta (ät'ä-län'tä). *Greek*. A heroine, beautiful and fleet of foot, who took part in the Argonautic expedition and in the Calydonian boar hunt (see MELEAGER). In another legend, she challenged her suitors to a race, death being the penalty of defeat, her hand the prize. Hippomenes defeated her, dropping on the course three golden apples given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta stooped to pick up.

A-the'na (ä-thē'nä). *Greek*. One of the greater Olympian deities, preëminent as a civic goddess, wise in the industries of peace and the arts of war;—by the Romans identified with *Minerva*.

At-lan'tis (ät-län'tīs). A mythical island west of the Pillars of Hercules, said by ancient writers to have been sunk beneath the ocean by an earthquake.

At'las (ät'lās). *Greek*. A Titan forced to support the heavens on his head and hands; later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain.

At'li (ät'lē). *Norse*. A king who marries Gudrun after Sigurd's death. She slays him to avenge his treachery to her brothers.

A'treus (ä'trōōs; ä'trē-ūs). *Greek*. A son of Pelops, and king of Mycenæ. Thyestes, his brother, seduced the wife of Atreus and plotted his death. Atreus, feigning reconciliation, killed three sons of Thyestes and served them to him at a banquet, whereupon Thyestes cursed the house of Atreus.

At'ro-pos (ät'rō-pōs). See FATES.

Au-ge'an stable (ö-jē'än). *Greek*. The stable of Augeas, king of Elis, which contained 3,000 oxen, and was uncleaned for 30 years. Hercules cleansed it in a day by turning the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through it.

Au-tol'y-cus (ö-tōl'i-kūs). *Classical*. Son of Mercury, famous as the prince of thieves.

Av'a-lon (äv'ä-lōn). In medieval romance, an ocean island, "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise."

A-ver'nus (ä-vür'nūs). The infernal regions;—so called after a small deep lake near Naples in the crater of an extinct volcano, celebrated in Roman myth for its mephitic vapors and supposed connection with the infernal regions.

Ba'al (bā'äl). Any of a multitude of local deities of the ancient Semitic races, in general regarded as the authors of the fertility of the soil and the increase of the flocks.

Bac'chus (bäk'ūs). *Classical*. The god of wine; Dionysus. See DIONYSUS.

Bal'der (böl'dēr). *Teutonic*. The son of Odin and Frigg. He is the god of light and peace, and of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise.

Ba'lin and **Ba'lan** (bā'līn; -län). In Arthurian legend, two knights who, though brothers, slew each other by mistake.

Bar'me-cide (bär'mē-sid). A wealthy Persian who, in the "Arabian Nights," invited a hungry beggar, Schacabac, to a feast, at which the host made a pretense of serving and eating imaginary viands.

Bau'cis and **Phi-le'mon** (bō'sis, fī-lē'mōn). *Classical*. An aged Phrygian woman and her husband who were rewarded for entertaining Zeus and Hermes traveling in disguise.

Bel (bēl; bāl). One of the chief gods in Babylonian mythology.

Bel-ler'o-phon (bē-lēr'ō-fōn). *Greek*. A Corinthian hero who slew the chimera, with the aid of the winged horse Pegasus.

Bel-lo'na (bē-lō'nā). *Roman*. Goddess of war, closely associated with Mars.

Be'o-wulf (bā'ō-wōolf). A prince and, later, king who is the hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic. He slays a man-eating monster and overcomes a dragon which guards a treasure.

Bif'rost (bēf'rōst). *Norse*. The rainbow bridge connecting Asgard and the lower world.

Bo'na De'a (bō'nā dē'ā). An ancient Roman goddess of fertility, worshipped only by women.

Bors (bōrs). In Arthurian legend, a king of Gaul, uncle of Lancelot.

Bors, or **Bort** (bōrt). **Sir**. In Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table, nephew of Lancelot.

Brah'ma (brā'mā). The first member of the Hindu Trinity (Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva); the Creator.

Bri-se'is (brī-sē'is). A beautiful captive girl whom Agamemnon takes from Achilles to replace Chryseis.

Bri'sin-ga-men' (brē'sēn-gā-mēn'). See FREYA.

Brun'hild (brōōn'hilt). *German*. A queen whom Siegfried, by magic, wins and later tames for Gunther. When she learns the deceit from Siegfried's wife, Kriemhild, she induces Hagen to murder him.

Brün'ne-hil'de (brün'ē-hil'dē). In Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs," a Valkyrie whom Siegfried releases from enchantment, but abandons for Gut-rune, Gunther's sister. She dies upon the pyre of the murdered Siegfried.

Bryn'hild (brün'hilt). *Icelandic*. A Valkyrie condemned to become a mortal, and placed in an enchanted fortress. Sigurd wakes her from her enchanted sleep, but, as a result of a magic drink, forgets her and marries Gudrun. He later wins Brynhild for his brother-in-law Gunnar. Brynhild procures the

murder of Sigurd, but slays herself and is burned on his pyre.

Ca'cus (kā'kūs). *Roman*. A giant slain by Hercules for stealing from him the cattle of Geryon.

Cad'mus (kād'mūs). *Greek*. A prince of Phœnicia who slew a dragon and sowed its teeth. From these sprang armed men who fought together till but five were left. They, with Cadmus, founded Thebes. Cadmus is said to have introduced the alphabet into Greece.

Cal'chas (kāl'kds). *Greek*. The prophet of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

Cal-il'o-pe (kāl-lī'ō-pē). *Classical*. The Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry.

Cal-lis'to (kāl-lis'tō). *Greek*. A nymph loved by Zeus, and changed into a bear by Artemis. Zeus placed her in the sky as a constellation.

Cal'y-do'n-i-an boar hunt (kāl'ī-dō'nī-ān). *Greek*. The pursuit, by a band of heroes, of the boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon. Meleager slew the boar.

Ca-lyp'so (kā-līp'sō). In Homer's "Odyssey," a sea nymph who kept Odysseus seven years on her island, Ogygia.

Cam'e-lot (kām'ē-lōt). The place where King Arthur had his palace and court.

Cam'lan (kām'lān). In Arthurian legend, the battle in which Arthur was mortally wounded.

Cap'a-neus (kāp'ā-nūs; kā-pā'nē-ūs). See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Cas-san'dra (kā-sān'drā). *Greek*. A daughter of Priam of Troy. Apollo, who loved her, gave her the gift of prophecy, but, becoming angry with her, decreed that no one should believe her prophecies.

Cas'si-o-pe'ia (kās'ī-ō-pē'yā). See ANDROMEDA.

Cas-tā'li-a (kās-tā'li-ā). A fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Cas'tor (kāst'tēr). See DIOSCURI.

Ce'crops (sē'krōps). *Greek*. A hero said to have been the first king of Attica. He was represented as half snake.

Ce'pheus (sē'fūs; sē'fē-ūs). *Greek*. An Ethiopian king, father of Andromeda, placed among the stars after his death.

Cer'ber-us (sūr'bēr-ūs). *Classical*. A three-headed dog with a serpent tail, and with serpents about the body, guarding the entrance to the infernal regions.

Ce'res (sē'rēz). *Roman*. A daughter of

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ōnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Saturn, goddess of growing vegetation. She was identified with Demeter.

Ce'yx (sē'iks). See HALCYONE.

Cha'os (kā'ōs). *Greek*. The most ancient of the gods.

Cha'ron (kā'rōn). *Classical*. Son of Erebus and Nox. He ferried souls over the Styx.

Cha-ryb'dis (kā-rīb'dis). A whirlpool, sometimes dangerous, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the rock Scylla on the Italian coast. It was personified by the ancients as a female monster.

Chi'ron (kī'rōn). *Greek*. A centaur, son of Cronus, renowned for wisdom and skill in medicine. Accidentally wounded by Hercules, he resigned his immortality as an expiation for Prometheus.

Chry-se'is (krī-sē'is). In Homer's "Iliad," a maiden, daughter of a priest of Apollo, captured by the Greeks and given to Agamemnon. Apollo sent a pestilence on the Greeks which ceased only when she was returned.

Cir'ce (sūr'sē). In Homer's "Odyssey," a sorcerer who changed some of the companions of Odysseus into animals. Odysseus, protected by an herb given him by Hermes, compelled her to restore his comrades, and remained with her for a year.

Cli'o (klī'ō). *Classical*. The Muse of history.

Clo'tho (klō'thō). *Classical*. The youngest of the three Fates.

Cly'tem-nes'tra (klī'tēm-nēs'trā). *Greek*. Half sister of Helen and wife of Agamemnon. During Agamemnon's absence at Troy she took Ægisthus as paramour, and afterwards with him assassinated Agamemnon. See ORESTES.

Cly'ti-e (klīsh'i-ē; commonly klī'tē). *Classical*. An ocean nymph who pined away for love of Apollo and was changed into the heliotrope.

Co-cy'tus (kō-si'tūs). A river of Hades.

Co'mus (kō'mūs). *Roman*. The god of festive joy and mirth, represented as a winged youth, his face flushed with wine.

Cor'y-bant (kōr'i-bānt); *pl. L. -BANTES* (-bāntēz). *E. -BANTS. Greek*. One of the mythical attendants of Cybele, supposed to accompany her with wild music and dances in her wanderings by torchlight over the mountains; also, one of the priests of Cybele, who with orgiastic rites simulated her wild train.

Cre'on (krē'ōn). *Greek*. Brother-in-law of Œdipus, who espoused the cause of Eteocles against Polynices. He became king of Thebes after the death of his nephews. See ANTIGONE.

Cres'si-da (krēs'i-dā). *Greek*. The beautiful daughter of Calchas, proverbial for her infidelity to her lover, Troilus.

Cre-u'sa (krē-ū'sā). *Greek*. (1) Æneas's wife, a daughter of Priam. (2) See MEDEA.

Cro'nus (krō'nūs). *Greek*. A Titan, son of Uranus and Gæa, who dethroned his father and was in turn dethroned by his own son Zeus. His wife was Rhea. He was a god of harvests and was identified by the Romans with Saturn.

Cu'pid (kū'pid). *Roman*. The god of love, son of Venus, represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow. See EROS, PSYCHE.

Cyb'e-le (sīb'ē-lē). The great nature goddess of the ancient peoples of Asia Minor;—primarily, a deification of the earth as the sustainer and reproducer; secondarily, the nourishing mother of man, giver of the arts of life, and founder and upholder of cities and nations. See CORYBANT.

Cy'clops (sī'klōps); *pl. CYCLOPES* (sī-klō'pēz). *Classical*. One of a race of giants, having but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead, fabled to inhabit Sicily, and, in later tradition, said to assist in the workshops of Hephæstus (Vulcan), under Mt. Etna.

Cyn'thi-a (sīn'thi-ā). Artemis;—from Mt. Cynthus, on the island of Delos, where she and Apollo were born.

Cyn'thi-us (-ūs). Apollo. Cf. CYNTHIA.

Cyth'er-e'a (sīth'ēr-ē'ā). Aphrodite.

Dæd'a-lus (dēd'ā-lūs; dē'dā-). *Classical*. An Athenian expelled for murder to Crete, where he designed the Labyrinth. Cast into the Labyrinth by Minos, he escaped, with his son Icarus, by means of artificial wings. Dædalus reached Sicily in safety; but Icarus flew too near the sun, the wax of his wings melted, and he was drowned in the sea thenceforth called Icarian.

Dam'o-cles (dām'ō-klēz). A flatterer whom Dionysius I., king of Syracuse, rebuked, for his constant praise of the happiness of kings, by seating him at a banquet beneath a sword hung by a single hair.

Da'mon (dā'mōn). A Pythagorean whose friend Pythias (properly Phintias) was condemned to death by Dionysius I., of Syracuse. When Pythias asked time to arrange his affairs, Damon pledged his life for his friend's return. Pythias returned, and Dionysius pardoned him.

ārn, ūp, circās, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Dan'a-ë (dăn'ă-ë). *Classical*. The mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her as a golden shower in the tower where her father had imprisoned her.

Da-na'i-des (dă-nă'i-dēz). *Greek*. The fifty daughters of Danaüs, all but one of whom slew their husbands, the sons of Ægyptus, at their father's command. For this they were forever doomed to fill a broken cistern (or to draw water in a sieve) in Hades.

Dan'a-üs (dăn'ă-üs). See **DANAIDES**.

Daph'ne (dăf'nē). *Greek*. A nymph pursued by Apollo, from whom she escapes by being transformed into a laurel tree.

De'ia-ni-ra (dē'yă-ni'ră). See **NESSUS**.

De-iph'o-bus (dē-îf'ô-bûs). *Greek*. Priam's son, who married Helen after Paris died, and was himself slain by Menelaus.

De'li-a (dē'li-ă; dēl'yă). *Classical*. Artemis;—from Delos, where she and Apollo were born.

De'li-us (dē'li-üs). *Classical*. Apollo. See **DELIA**.

De-me'ter (dē-mē'tēr). *Greek*. Goddess of fruitful soil and of agriculture; hence, goddess of the fruitfulness of mankind and guardian of civil life, esp. of marriage;—identified by the Romans with *Ceres*.

Deu-ca'li-on and Pyr'ra (dū-kă'li-ôn, pîr'ă). *Classical*. A king and queen of Thessaly, the only human pair that survived a great deluge sent by Zeus. They floated in a ship for nine days, came to rest on a mountain, and, in obedience to an oracle, cast behind them stones from which sprang men and women.

Di-an'a (di-ăn'ă). An ancient Italian goddess worshiped as a deity of the wood and as helper of women in childbirth. Diana became identified with Artemis, and like her was represented as a huntress, and associated with the moon.—**Diana of Ephesus**, the tutelary goddess of ancient Ephesus, primarily a fertility goddess, but identified with the Roman Diana.

Di'do (dî'dô). *Classical*. A Tyrian princess, reputed founder and queen of Carthage. In Vergil's "*Æneid*", she entertains Æneas and his followers, falls in love with him, and on his desertion kills herself.

Di'o-med (dî'ô-mēd), or **Di'o-me'des** (-mē'dēz). *Greek*. (1) One of the Greek warriors before Troy, who helped Ulysses steal the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium; (2) a Thracian king who possessed man-eating mares, the carry-

ing off of which was one of the "labors" of Hercules.

Di-o'ne (dî-ô'nē). *Greek*. A Titaness who, according to Homer, was mother by Zeus of Aphrodite.

Di'o-ny'sus (dî'ô-nî'sûs). *Greek*. An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Semele, originally a god of vegetation; later, the god and giver of the grape and its wine, in which character he was worshiped with orgiastic rites. In art he is figured as a bearded man; later, as youthful and somewhat effeminate. The thyrsus, ivy, panther, and vine, are his commonest attributes. Cf. **BACCHUS**.

Di'os-cu'ri (dî'ôs-kû'rî). *Classical*. The twins Castor and Pollux (or Polydeuces). Castor was mortal; Pollux, immortal. See **LEDA**.

Dir'ce (dûr'sē). *Greek*. A queen of Thebes who, for maltreating Antiope, was tied by the latter's sons to the horns of a wild bull.

Dis, or Dis pa'ter (dîs pă'tēr). *Roman*. An underworld god, identical with the Greek *Pluto*.

Du'ren-dal' (dû'rēn-dăl'). The marvelous sword of Roland. When dying, the hero tried in vain to break it on the rocks, lest it should fall into craven or infidel hands.

Ech'o (êk'ô). A nymph who pined away for love of Narcissus until nothing was left of her but her voice.

E-laine' (ê-lăn'). Any of several ladies in Arthurian romance; esp., "the lily maid of Astolat."

E-lec'tra (ê-lêk'tră). *Greek*. A daughter of Agamemnon. She urges Orestes to avenge the murder of Agamemnon.

El'sa (êl'să). See **LOHENGRIN**.

En-cel'a-dus (ên-sêl'ă-dûs). *Greek*. One of the hundred-armed giants who fought the gods. Zeus killed him and buried him under Mt. Etna.

En-dym'i-on (ên-dîm'î-ôn). *Greek*. A beautiful youth beloved by the moon goddess, Selene, by whom he was thrown into a sleep that he might not know of her caresses. One story makes him a shepherd or hunter who was given eternal youth and unbroken slumber by Zeus, and to whom Selene descended nightly.

E'nîd (ē'nîd). The unjustly suspected but faithful and patient wife of Geraint, a knight of the Round Table.

E'os (ē'ôs). *Greek*. The goddess of dawn;—corresponding to the Roman *Aurora*.

Ep-ig'o-nus (êp-îg'ô-nûs); *pl.* -ONI. *Greek*.

ăle, senăte, căre, âm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makër; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ūse, ūnite,

One of the sons of the seven heroes who were defeated before Thebes (see SEVEN AGAINST THEBES). Thirty years after their fathers' defeat they conquered and destroyed the city.

Ep'i-me'theus (ép'i-mē'thūs; -thē-ūs). See PANDORA.

Er'a-to (ēr'a-tō). *Classical*. The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

Er'e-bus (ēr'ē-būs). *Greek*. The gloomy space through which the souls pass to Hades; personified, a brother of Nox.

E-rin'ys (ē-rin'is); *pl.* ERINYES (ē-rin'i-ēz). *Greek*. One of the avenging spirits, snaky-haired women who pursue evil-doers and inflict madness.

E'ris (ē'ris; ēr'is). See APPLE OF DISCORD.

E'ros (ē'rōs). *Greek*. The god of love;—equivalent to the Latin god *Cupid*.

Er'y-man'thi-an **boar** (ēr'i-mān'thī-ān). *Greek*. A devastating boar that wandered about Mount Erymanthus, in Arcadia. Its capture was one of the "labors" of Hercules.

E-te'o-cles (ē-tē'ō-klēz). *Greek*. A son of Œdipus and Jocasta, and king of Thebes. See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

E-te'o-clus (-klūs). See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Et'tarre' (ēt'tār'). See PELLEAS, SIR.

Et'zel (ēt'sēl). In German legend, a wise king representing the historical Attila. See KRIEMHILD.

Eu-men'i-des (ū-mēn'i-dēz). *Greek*. Lit., gracious ones;—euphemistic for Erinyes.

Eu-ro'pa (ū-rō'pā). *Classical*. A Phœnician princess, whom Zeus, in the form of a white bull, carried off, swimming with her to Crete, where she became mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon.

Eu-ryd'i-ce (ū-rīd'i-sē). See ORPHEUS.

Eu-rys'theus (ū-ris'thūs; ū-ris'thē-ūs). *Greek*. A Mycenæan king to whose service Hercules was bound. See HERCULES.

Eu-ter'pe (ū-tūr'pē). *Classical*. The Muse of music.

Ex-cal'i-bur (ēks-kāl'i-būr). The name of two famous swords of King Arthur.

Faf'nir (fäv'nēr). *Icelandic*. A treasure-guarding giant who, in dragon's form, was slain by Sigurd.

Fau'nus (fō'nūs). *Roman*. A rural god of animal life and fruitfulness.

Flo'ra (flō'rā). *Roman*. Goddess of flowers.

For-tu'na (fōr-tū'nā). *Roman*. Goddess of fortune.

Forty Thieves. See ALI BABA.

Frey (frā). *Teutonic*. One of the Vanir, a deity of fruitfulness, love, prosperity, and peace. See VANIR.

Frey'a (frā'ā), **Frey'ja** (frā'yā). *Norse*. The goddess of love and beauty, who also presides over the regions of the dead. She is one of the Vanir and daughter of Njorth and sister of Frey. She has a jewel, or necklace, Brisingamen, obtained from the dwarfs, which Loki tried to steal. See VANIR.

Frigg (frig), **Frig'ga** (frig'gā). *Norse*. The wife of Odin, and goddess of the sky. She presides over marriage and domestic life, and has dominion in heaven and in the abode of the dead.

Gæ'a (jē'ā). *Greek*. The earth as a goddess, the eldest born of Chaos.

Gai'a-had, **Sir** (gāl'ā-hād). A knight of the Round Table, called "the chaste," who achieved the quest of the Grail.

Gai'a-te'a (gāl'ā-tē'ā). *Classical*. (1) A Nereid beloved by Polyphemus. (2) An ivory statue of a maiden, by Pygmalion, a king of Cyprus. He fell in love with it, whereupon Aphrodite gave it life in answer to his prayer.

Ga'ne-lon' (gā'n-lōn'). A count of Mayence who betrayed Charlemagne at the battle of Roncesvalles, in which Roland was slain.

Gan'y-mede (gān'y-mēd). *Classical*. A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygia whom Zeus, in the form of an eagle, carried to Olympus to be cupbearer of the gods.

Ga'wain, **Sir** (gō'wān). In Arthurian romance, a nephew of the king, and a famous knight of the Round Table.

Ge-rant' (gē-rānt'). See ENID.

Ge'ry-on (jē'rī-ōn). *Greek*. A winged monster having three bodies, slain by Hercules, one of whose "labors" was to carry off Geryon's cattle.

Go-di'va (gō-dī'vā). A Saxon lady who, according to legend, rode naked through Coventry, upon her doing which her husband had promised to relieve the town of a tax. See PEEPING TOM.

Golden Fleece. The fleece of gold from the ram that bore Phrixus and Helle to Colchis. Æetes kept it in a sacred grove, where it was guarded by a dragon. See JASON.

Gor'gon (gōr'gōn). *Greek*. Any one of three sisters with snaky hair whose terrific aspect turned the beholder to stone.

Göt'ter-däm'mer-ung (gūt'ēr-dēm'-ēr-ōng). German equivalent of Norse Ragnarok.

Græ'æ (grē'ē). *Greek*. Three watchers for the Gorgons, daughters of a sea

ûrn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; ꝥ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

deity. They had but one eye and one tooth among them.

Grail, Holy. See **GRAIL**, in Vocab.

Gud'run (gōōd'rōōn). See **BRYNHILD**, **ATLI**.

Guin'e-vere (gwīn'ē-vēr). Also **Guin'e-ver** (-vēr). Queen to King Arthur. See **LANCELOT**.

Gun'nar (gōōn'nār). See **BRYNHILD**.

Gun'ther (gōōn'tēr). See **SIEGFRIED**.

Gu-tru'ne (gōō-trōō'nē). See **BRÜNNEHILDE**.

Gy'ges (jī'jēz). (1) A king of Lydia fabled to have had a ring by which he could make himself invisible; (2) *Greek*. A hundred-handed giant.

Ha'des (hā'dēz). *Greek*. (1) The grim god of the lower world, a son of Cronus and Rhea and brother of Zeus. (2) The abode of the dead, — a gloomy subterranean realm or an island beyond the Western Ocean.

Ha'gen (hā'gēn). *German*. Gunther's uncle, who murders Siegfried. See **BRUNHILD**. Wagner makes him Gunther's half brother, who tries to get Siegfried's ring.

Hal-cy'o-ne (hāl-sī'ō-nē). *Classical*. A daughter of Æolus. In grief for her drowned husband, Ceyx, she threw herself into the sea. The gods changed Halcyone and Ceyx into kingfishers.

Har'py (hār'pī). *Classical*. A monster usually figured as having a woman's head and upper part of the body and a bird's wings, tail, legs, and claws.

He'be (hē'bē). *Greek*. The goddess of youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, and cupbearer of the gods before Ganymede.

Hec'a-te (hēk'ā-tē). *Classical*. A goddess of the moon, earth, and underworld; later, the dark goddess of magic. Hecate was merged more or less with Selene and Artemis.

Hec'tor (hēk'tēr). In Homer's "Iliad," a son of Priam, husband of Andromache, and bravest of the Trojans. He slew Patroclus, and was slain by Achilles.

Hec'u-ba (hēk'ū-bā). In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Priam.

Helm'dall (hām'dāl). *Teutonic*. The warder of Asgard. He can see a hundred leagues by day or by night, and can hear the grass grow. At the end of the world Loki and he kill each other. See **FREYA**.

Hel (hēl). *Norse*. (1) Daughter of Loki, goddess of the dead and queen of the lower world. (2) The abode of the dead.

Helen of Troy. *Greek*. The wife of Menelaus, whose abduction by Paris caused the Trojan War. See **PARIS**.

Hel'e-nus (hēl'ē-nūs). In Greek legend, a Trojan prince, a son of Priam and Hecuba, gifted with prophecy. He is captured, and Ulysses compels him to reveal the means by which Troy may be taken.

Hel'i-con (hēl'ī-kōn). A mountain in Bœotia, supposed by the Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses.

He'li-os (hē'lī-ōs). *Greek*. The sun god, represented as driving a four-horse chariot through the heavens. See **APOLLO**, **PHAËTHON**, **HYPERION**.

Hel'le (hē'lē). *Greek*. Sister of Phrixus. She fell from the ram with the golden fleece into a strait thenceforth called the Hellespont (Sea of Helle).

He-phæ's'tus (hē-fēs'tūs). *Greek*. The god of fire and of metal working, son of Zeus and Hera and husband of Aphrodite. See **VULCAN**, **CYCLOPS**.

He'ra (hē'rā). *Greek*. An Olympian goddess, queen of heaven, sister and wife of Zeus. She is goddess of women and marriage.

Her'a-cles (hēr'ā-klēz). Hercules; — the Greek form of the name.

Her'a-clī'dæ (hēr'ā-klī'dē). The descendants of Hercules. They conquered the Peloponnesus.

Her'cu-les (hūr'kū-lēz). *Classical*. A hero, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Alcmena, celebrated for his strength, and for achieving twelve great tasks, or "labors," imposed by Eurystheus as a result of the hatred of Hera (Juno) for Hercules. See **EURYSTHEUS**, **NESSUS**, **OMPHALE**.

Her-maph'ro-di'tus (hēr-māf'rō-dī'tūs). *Greek*. A son of Hermes and Aphrodite. While bathing he became fused in body with a nymph.

Her'mes (hūr'mēz). *Greek*. An Olympian god, son of Zeus and Maia. He was herald and messenger of the gods, giver of increase to herds, and guardian of boundaries and of roads and their commerce. He was also god of science and invention, of eloquence, of cunning and theft, of luck and treasure-trove, and was conductor of the dead to Hades. Hermes is usually represented as a slightly draped, beardless youth with the winged sandals, caduceus, and winged hat. See **MERCURY**.

Her-mi'o-ne (hēr-mī'ō-nē). *Greek*. The daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She becomes the wife of Neoptolemus and later of Orestes.

He'ro (hē'rō). In Greek legend, a priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, visited nightly by Leander, who swam the

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Hellespont to reach her. When he was drowned she cast herself into the sea.

He-si'o-ne (hě-si'ō-nē). *Greek*. A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea monster by Hercules.

Hes-per'i-des (hěs-pēr'i-dēz). (1) The nymphs who guarded, with the aid of a dragon, the garden containing the golden apples given by Gæa as a wedding present to Hera. (2) The garden of the golden apples, in the extreme West.

Hes'ti-a (hěs'ti-ā). *Greek*. Goddess of the hearth, daughter of Cronus and Rhea;—identified with the Roman *Vesta*.

Hip'po-crene (hīp'ō-krēn; *L.* hīp'ō-krēnē). A fountain on Mount Helicon in Boeotia, fabled to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus. Also, its waters, supposed to impart poetic inspiration.

Hip'po-da-mi'a (hīp'ō-dā-mi'ā). *Classical*. A maiden whose father offered her to the suitor who could defeat his horses in a race. She was won by Pelops, for love of whom she bribed her father's charioteer to remove a spoke from his chariot wheel.

Hip-pol'y-tus (hī-pōl'i-tūs). *Greek*. A son of Theseus, by an Amazon, Phædra, Theseus's wife, fell in love with Hippolytus, and he being approached in her behalf, without her knowledge, publicly flouted her, and she hanged herself, accusing him of ravishment. Poseidon, answering an imprecation of Theseus, sent a sea monster which terrified the horses of Hippolytus so that they dragged him to death.

Hip-pom'e-don (hī-pōm'ē-dōn). See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Hip-pom'e-nes (-nēz). See ATALANTA.

Hol'da (hōl'dā). A female spirit who leads the host of the dead in the Wild Hunt.

Ho'ræ (hō'rē). *Greek*. The three goddesses of the seasons, and hence of orderliness.

Ho'rus (hō'rūs). *Egyptian*. The hawk-headed god of day.

Hy'a-cin'thus (hī-ā-sīn'thūs). *Greek*. A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo and (in one version) accidentally killed by him. From his blood Apollo caused the hyacinth to grow.

Hy'a-des (hī-ā-dēz). *Greek*. Nymphs, daughters of Atlas and nurses of Dionysus, placed by Zeus in the sky.

Hy'dra (hī'drā). *Greek*. A serpent or monster slain by Hercules. It had nine heads; if one was cut off, two took its place, unless the wound was cauterized.

Hy-ge'ia (hī-jē'yā), **-ge'a** (-jē'ā), **-gi'a** (hī-jī'ā). *Classical*. Goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius.

Hy'las (hī'lās). *Greek*. A beautiful youth loved by Hercules. While drawing water he was drawn down into a spring by the enamored nymphs.

Hy'men (hī'mēn). *Classical*. God of marriage, son of Apollo and Urania (or Bacchus and Venus).

Hy-pe'ri-on (hī-pē'rī-ōn; hī-pēr-i'ōn). *Greek*. A Titan, father of Helios; also (as a patronymic), Helios. In later myth, Apollo.

Hyp'nos (hīp'nōs), **Hyp'nus** (-nūs). *Greek*. The god of sleep;—identified with the Roman *Somnus*.

Ic'a-rus (īk'ā-rūs). See DÆDALUS.

I-dom'e-neus (ī-dōm'ē-nūs). *Greek*. A king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy. To fulfill a rash vow, he sacrificed his son to Poseidon.

I-graine' (ē-grān';-grā'nē). The mother of King Arthur by Uther, King of Britain, taken by Uther as his queen, after the death of Gorlois, her first husband.

I'l'us (ī'lūs). *Greek*. The grandfather of Priam, and founder of Troy, or Ilium.

Iph'i-ge-ni'a (īf'i-jē-ni'ā). *Greek*. A daughter of Agamemnon. She was offered by her father as a sacrifice to Artemis, who saved her and made her a priestess.

I-seult' (ī-sōōlt'). Same as ISOLDE.

I'sis (ī'sis). *Egyptian*. An Egyptian goddess of fecundity, sometimes represented as cow-headed. She is sister and wife of Osiris.

Is-me'ne (īs-mē'nē). See ŒDIPUS.

I-solde' (ī-sōld'). See TRISTRAM.

Ix-i'on (īk-sī'ōn). *Greek*. A king of the Lapithæ, bound in Tartarus to a revolving wheel for aspiring to the love of Hera and boasting of his supposed success.

Jam-shid', Jam-shyd' (jām-shēd'). *Persian*. The king of the peris, who, for a boast of immortality, was compelled to assume a human form and live on earth, where he became a mighty king of Persia.

Ja'nus (jā'nūs). An ancient Roman deity, primarily god of gates and doors, hence, of all beginnings. He is represented with two opposite faces.

Ja'son (jā'sūn). *Greek*. Son of Æson, and nephew of Pelias, king of Iolcus, who, to keep him from the throne, sent him in quest of the Golden Fleece

örn, ūp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

(which see) kept by Æetes, king of Colchis. Æetes set him the task of harnessing two fire-breathing bulls to a plow, and of sowing dragon's teeth and destroying the crop of armed men which would spring up. All this he accomplished, and secured the fleece, by the help of Medea. See MEDEA; ARGONAUT.

Jo-cas'ta (jō-kās'tā). See **ŒDIPUS**.

Jo'tunn (yō'tōōn), **Jō'tunn** (yū'tōōn). *Norse*. A giant.

Jo'tunn-heim (yō'tōōn-hām). *Norse*. Abode of the giants, in the far north-west where the ocean joined the world's edge.

Joy'euse' Garde, la (là zhwa'yūz'gārd). In medieval romance, the residence of Lancelot of the Lake, given to him by King Arthur for defending the Queen's honor.

Ju'no (jōō'nō). *Roman*. An ancient Italian goddess, consort of Jupiter, whose attributes she largely shared. She was goddess of marriage and childbirth. By the Romans, Juno was identified with the Greek *Hera*.

Ju'pi-ter (jōō'pī-tēr). *Roman*. An ancient Italian god of the heavens, corresponding to the Greek Zeus. See ZEUS.

Kay, Sir (kā). A rude, boastful, and malicious knight of the Round Table, foster brother and seneschal of Arthur.

King Arthur. A legendary king of Britain of the 6th century, who became the central figure of a great cycle of romance. He was said to have lived with his wife, Guinevere, at Caerleon on the Usk, whence knights set out on chivalrous exploits. He is supposed to have received mortal wounds from the Saxons on the battlefield of Camlan.

Kling'sor (kling'zōr). In Wagner's "Parsifal," a magician who sets fair women to beguile the knights. He thus takes the sacred spear from their chief, Amfortas, but loses it, and is destroyed upon his failure to enthrall Parsifal.

Kriem'hild (krēm'hilt). *German*. The wife of Siegfried. After his death she is married to Etzel, and instigates the slaughter of her kinsmen in revenge for Hagen's murder of Siegfried. See BRUNHILD, SIEGFRIED.

Krish'na (krish'nā). *Hindu*. The eighth incarnation of Vishnu, personifying the fructifying and reproductive aspect of nature.

Kun'dri (kōōn'drī). In Wagner's "Parsifal," a woman doomed to wander in helpless remorse. Klingsor forces her

to beguile Amfortas. Parsifal lifts the curse from her by resisting her wiles.

Lach'e-sis (lāk'ē-sis). One of the Fates. **La-er'tes** (lā-ūr'tēz). *Greek*. A king of Ithaca, father of Ulysses.

La'i-us (lā'i-ūs; -yūs). See **ŒDIPUS**.

Lan'ce-lot (lān'sē-lōt). The most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table, and the paramour of Queen Guinevere. Although the handsomest, most generous, and bravest of knights, he falls in the quest of the Holy Grail because of his sin. See ELAINE.

La-oc'o-ōn (lā-ōk'ō-ōn). *Classical*. A priest of Apollo at Troy, who incurred the enmity of Athena. He was destroyed, with his two sons, by two huge serpents, which the goddess caused to come out of the sea.

La-om'e-don (lā-ōm'ē-dōn). A king of Troy, father of Priam.

Lap'i-thæ (lāp'i-thē). *Greek*. A Thesalian people whose king, Pirithous, invited the centaurs to his wedding. The centaurs, inflamed with wine, attempted to seize the bride and other maidens, but were defeated by the Lapithæ aided by Theseus.

La-to'na (lā-tō'nā). *Roman*. Leto.

Laun'fal, Sir (lān'fāl). A knight of the Round Table, steward of King Arthur. He had an inexhaustible purse.

Le-an'der (lē-ān'dēr). See **HERO**.

Le'da (lē'dā). *Greek*. The wife of a king of Sparta, and mother of Castor and Pollux, Clytemnestra, and Helen of Troy.

Le'the (lē'thē). A river of Hades whose water when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past.

Le'to (lē'tō). *Greek*. The mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus. In later myths she is the mistress of Zeus, and wanders about persecuted by Hera until she comes to Delos, where her children are born.

Lo'hen-grin (lō'ēn-grīn). The Knight of the Swan, a hero of medieval German romance who comes in a swan-drawn boat to champion Elsa from a charge of murder preferred by her guardians. Lohengrin saves and marries her; when she violates his mandate not to ask his name, he tells her, but is borne away from her forever.

Lo'ki (lō'kē). *Norse*. A god who is contriver of discord and mischief, sometimes classed with the Æsir, sometimes with the Jotunns. He is able to transform himself into innumerable shapes. He contrives the death of Balder, and

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recent, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse ūnite.

is overcome by Thor, who chains him up. See RAGNAROK, HEIMDALL, FREYA, ANDVARI.

Lo're-lei' (lō'rē-lī'; lōr'ē-). In German legend, a siren who haunted a rock on the Rhine, and by her beauty and singing lured sailors to destruction on a reef below.

Lu'na (lū'nā). *Roman*. The moon goddess, represented as driving two horses.

Ly-ca'on (lī-kā'ōn). *Greek*. An Arcadian king who set before Zeus, in disguise, a dish of human flesh to test his divinity. Zeus transformed him into a wolf (in other versions, struck him dead by lightning).

Lyc'o-me'des (līk'ō-mē'dēz). *Greek*. A king to whose court Thetis sent Achilles disguised as a girl, so that he need not go to the Trojan War.

Maid Marian, or **Maid-mar'i-an** (mād'mār'i-ān). In the Robin Hood legend, Robin's sweetheart, who followed him into banishment as a page and lived as a virgin huntress until the marriage ceremony could be performed.

Mars (mārz). *Roman*. The god of war. He was identified with the Greek *Ares*, and hence associated with Venus. March (the month) is named for him.

Mar'sy-as (mār'sī-ās). *Greek*. Probably a Phrygian god of nature resembling Pan. Marsyas challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre. Apollo won only by adding his voice to the music of the strings, and punished Marsyas for his presumption by flaying him alive.

Me-de'a (mē-dē'ā). *Greek*. An enchantress, daughter of Æetes, a king of Colchis. She helped Jason to win the Golden Fleece, and returned with him to Iolcus, retarding her father's pursuit by strewing the sea with the limbs of her young brother. She restored Æson, Jason's old father, to youth, and compassed the death of Pelias. When Jason deserted her for Creüsa, princess of Corinth, Medea sent her rival a poisoned robe, killed her own children, fired the palace, and departed in a serpent-drawn chariot.

Me-du'sa (-dū'sā). *Greek*. One of the Gorgons. She was slain by Perseus, who gave her head to Athena. See GORGON.

Mel'e-a'ger (mēl'ē-ā'jēr). *Greek*. A hero at whose birth it was foretold that his life would last no longer than the brand burning on the hearth. His mother quenched it, and hid it. At the Calydonian boar hunt Meleager gave Ata-

lanta the trophies. In the ensuing quarrel he slew his uncles. His mother, enraged, thrust the brand into the fire, causing his death.

Mel-pom'e-ne (mēl-pōm'ē-nē). The Muse of tragedy.

Mem'non (mēm'nōn). *Greek*. The beautiful son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora).

Men'e-la'us (mēn'ē-lā'ūs). *Greek*. A son of Atreus, king of Sparta, younger brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. See HELEN OF TROY.

Meph'is-toph'e-les (mēf'is-tōf'ē-lēz). One of the seven chief devils in the old demonology, and the most powerful of the infernal legions, after Satan.

Mer'cu-ry (mūr'kū-rī). *Roman*. A Latin god of commerce and gain whose cult was derived from that of the Greek Hermes, and to whom were ascribed the attributes of Hermes. See HERMES.

Mer'lin (mūr'lin). In medieval romance, a famous prophet and magician. See VIVIAN.

Mi'das (mī'dās). *Greek*. A king of Phrygia who asked of Dionysus that everything he touched might turn to gold, but, as even his food became thus changed, he begged the god to take his favor back. In a musical contest between Pan and Apollo, he decided in favor of Pan, and Apollo changed his ears into ass's ears.

Mid'gard (mīd'gārd). *Teutonic*. The region between heaven and hell; the earth.

Mi'mir (mē'mēr). *Norse*. A giant whose abode is a spring at the root of Yggdrasill. Drinking the waters of the spring, he knows all the past and future. Odin gave an eye for a draft of the water.

Mi-ner'va (mī-nūr'vā). An ancient Italian goddess of the handicrafts, who, as connected with Jupiter and Juno, became a political or civic goddess. She became identified with *Athena*.

Mi'nos (mī'nōs). *Greek*. A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa (after death made a judge in Hades), or his grandson, the husband of Pasiphaë and father of Ariadne. See MINOTAUR.

Min'o-aur (mīn'ō-tōr). *Greek*. A monster, half man and half bull, confined in the labyrinth constructed for Minos by Dædalus in Crete, where it devoured the periodical tribute of seven youths and seven maidens sent by Athens, until slain by Theseus. See ARIADNE.

Mjoll'nir (myōl'nēr). See THOR.

örn, üp, circūs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iyk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Mne-mos'y-ne (ně-mōs'ī-nē). *Classical*.

The goddess of memory. She was a Titan and mother of the Muses by Zeus.

Mœ'ra (mō'rā). *Greek*. The goddess, or a goddess, of fate, or destiny.

Mo'mus (mō'mūs). *Greek*. The god of mockery and censure.

Mor'gain, or, commonly, **Mor'gan, le Fay** (mōr'gān; -gān lē fā). A fairy, sister of King Arthur, said to have revealed to him the intrigues of Lancelot and Guinevere.

Mor'pheus (mōr'fūs; com. mōr'fē-ūs). *Classical*. The god of dreams.

Muse (mūz). *Classical*. One of the nine sister goddesses of song and poetry, and of the arts and sciences;—often in pl. They are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.

Myr'mi-don (mūr'mī-dōn). One of a fierce Thessalian tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles, their king, to the Trojan War.

Nar-cis'sus (nār-sīs'ūs). *Greek*. A beautiful youth, for unrequited love of whom Echo died. Nemesis caused him to fall in love with his own image reflected in a fountain. He pined away and was changed into the narcissus.

Nau-sic'a-a (nō-sik'ā-ā; nou-). In Homer's "Odyssey", the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians, who found Odysseus after his shipwreck, and led him to her father's court.

Nem'e-sis (něm'ē-sis). *Greek*. An ancient goddess of retributive justice.

Ne'op-tol'e-mus (ně'ōp-tōl'ē-mūs). *Greek*. The surname of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, who after his father's death joined the forces against Troy.

Nep'tune (něp'tūn). *Roman*. The son of Saturn and Ops; the god of the waters, esp. of the sea, represented as bearing a trident for a scepter. His cult was identified with that of the Greek Poseidon.

Ne'reus (ně'rūs). A sea god, father of the Nereids.

Nes'sus (něs'ūs). *Classical*. A Centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for trying to abduct his wife, Deianira. Following the dying advice of Nessus, Deianira steeped her husband's shirt in the Centaur's blood as a love charm, but it poisoned Hercules, causing such agony that he killed himself.

Nes'tor (něs'tōr). *Greek*. A king of Pylus, who in his old age joined the Greek expedition against Troy and was noted as a wise counselor.

Ni'be-lung'en-lled' (ně'bē-lōōng'ēn-lēt'). A great medieval German epic, of unknown authorship, containing traditions which refer to the Burgundians at the time of Attila (called *Etzel* in the poem) and mythological elements pointing to heathen times.

Ni'be-lungs (-lōōngz). *German*. The children of the mist, a race of dwarfs or demons, the original possessors of the hoard and ring won by Siegfried; also, the Burgundian kings in the Nibelungenlied.

Ni'fl-heim (něv'l-hām). *Norse*. The cold, dark northern region.

Ni'ke (ni'kē). (1) The goddess of victory, generally represented as winged and carrying a wreath and palm branch; (2) Athena, as giving victory.

Ni'o-be (ni'ō-bē). *Greek*. Daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. Her pride in her numerous children led her to compare herself to Leto, who had only two; to punish her, Apollo and Artemis, Leto's children, slew all of Niobe's children. Niobe herself was changed by Zeus into stone, in which form she continued to weep her loss.

Njorth (nyörth). *Teutonic*. One of the Vanir. He was the protector of seafarers, and ruled over the winds.

Norn (nōrn). *Teutonic*. One of the demigoddesses who preside over and determine the fates of men and gods.

Nox (nōks). *Roman*. The goddess of night.

Nyx (nīks). *Greek*. An ancient goddess, a personification of night.

O'ber-on (ō'bēr-ōn; ōb'ēr-). *Medieval*. The king of the fairies, husband of Titania.

O-ce'a-nid (ō-sē-ā-nīd). *Greek*. Any ocean nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

O-ce'a-nus (-nūs). *Greek*. (1) The god of the stream Oceanus. He was the eldest Titan. He married Tethys, their children being the rivers of the earth and the Oceanids; (2) the great outer sea or river believed to encircle the earth.

O'din (ō'dīn). The supreme deity of the later Norse pantheon. He was god of wisdom, poetry, and war; also, the god of the dead and a god of agriculture. He was represented as a man with hat and staff, and one-eyed.

O-dys'seus (ō-dīs'ūs; -dīs'ē-ūs). The Greek chieftain commonly called *Ulysses* in English. See *ULYSSES*.

Œd'i-pus (ēd'ī-pūs). *Greek*. Son of

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes. At Œdipus's birth an oracle foretold that Laius would be killed by his son. The child was sent away to be killed by exposure, but was eventually adopted by the king of Corinth. When grown, an oracle having warned him that he would kill his father and marry his mother, Œdipus left home. On the journey he met Laius, and slew him in an altercation. Later he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, thereby freeing Thebes from distress, was made king of the city and married Jocasta. Eventually, his parentage being discovered, Jocasta hanged herself and Œdipus tore out his own eyes. See ANTIGONE, ETROCLEES.

Ol'-iver (ôl'y-vēr). One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne, the friend and companion in arms of Roland (which see).

O-lym'pus (ô-lîm'pûs). A mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, believed by the ancient Greeks to be the abode of the Olympian gods.

Om'pha-le (ôm'fâ-lē). *Greek*. A queen of Lydia whom Hercules had to serve for three years, wearing female apparel and spinning with the maids.

Ops (ôps). An ancient Italian goddess of harvests.

O-res'tes (ô-rēs'tēz). *Greek*. A son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's murder by slaying his mother and Ægisthus.

O-ri'on (ô-rî'ôn). *Classical*. A hunter slain by Artemis for making love to Eos. He was changed into a constellation.

Or'mazd (ôr'mûzd; -mâzd). *Zoroastrianism*. The supreme deity, the principle of good, the creator, the guardian of mankind.

Or'pheus (ôr'fûs; ôr'fê-ûs). *Classical*. A Thracian poet and musician, son of Apollo and Calliope, who, with his lyre, could charm beasts and make trees and rocks move. When his wife, Eurydice, died, he descended to Hades, and so pleased Pluto by his music that the god allowed him to lead her back to earth on condition that he should not look behind. He looked back, and Eurydice vanished among the shades.

O-si'ris (ô-sî'ris). *Egyptian*. The great god of the underworld and judge of the dead, brother and husband of Isis.

Os'sa (ôs'â). *Greek*. A mountain in Thessaly. The giants, warring against the gods, piled Mt. Pelion on Mt. Olympus, and Ossa on Pelion, in an attempt to scale heaven.

Pac-to'lus (pâk-tô'lûs). A river in Lydia celebrated for its auriferous sands.

Pal'a-me'des (pâl'â-mê'dēz). *Greek*. A hero of the Trojan war who was treacherously slain, according to one version, by Odysseus in revenge for Palamedes's detection of his feigned madness.

Pal'las (pâl'âs). *Greek*. An epithet of Athena.

Pan (pân). *Greek*. A god of flocks and pastures, forests and their wild life, patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc. Pan was represented as having the legs and sometimes the ears and horns of a goat. See FAUNUS.

Pan'da-rus (pân'dâ-rûs). A son of Lycaon, and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan War. In mediæval romance he procures for Troilus the possession of Cressida.

Pan-do'ra (pân-dô'râ). *Greek*. A beautiful woman (the all-gifted) whom Zeus sent as a punishment for the human race because Prometheus had stolen fire from heaven. She married Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus. Zeus gave her a box holding all human ills, which escaped when she opened the box. Hope, also in the box, remained.

Par'cæ (pâr'sê). *Roman*. The three Fates.

Par'is (pâr'is). In Greek legend, a son of Priam, King of Troy. Exposed on Mt. Ida, he grew up as a shepherd boy. Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena appeared before him as judge of beauty, with the Apple of Discord (which see). He gave the apple to Aphrodite, who enabled him to carry off Helen, wife of Menelaus. See HELEN OF TROY.

Par-nas'sus (pâr-nâs'ûs). *Greek*. A mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Par'si-fal (pâr'sî-fâl). In Wagner's opera "Parsifal," a knight, who, seeing Amfortas suffering, recovers from Kling-sor the sacred spear by which alone Amfortas's wound may be healed. See KLINGSOR, KUNDREY.

Par'the-no-pæ'us (pâr'thê-nô-pê'ûs). See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

Par-then'o-pe (pâr-thên'ô-pê). *Greek*. One of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea because unable to beguile Ulysses by her songs.

Pa-siph'a-ë (pâ-sîf'â-ë). *Greek*. Wife of Minos, and mother of Ariadne, Phædra, and the Minotaur.

Pa-tro'clus (pâ-trô'klûs). See HECTOR.

Peeping Tom. A tailor of Coventry, the

ûrn, ùp, circûs, menû; fôöd, fôöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

only person mean enough to peep at Lady Godiva. He was stricken blind.

Peg'-a-sus (pĕg'ā-sūs). *Greek*. A winged horse sprung from Medusa at her death.

With a blow of his hoof, he caused Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. See **BEL-LEROPHON**.

Pe'leus (pē'lūs). *Greek*. King of the Myrmidons, and father of Achilles.

Pe'li-as (pē'li-ās; pē'lī-). See **JASON**; **MEDEA**.

Pe'li-on (pē'li-ŏn). See **Ossa**.

Pel'le-as, Sir (pĕl'ĕ-ās). A valorous and mighty knight of Arthur's Round Table, who loves in vain the lady Ettarre, and is shamefully treated by her.

Pe'lops (pē'lōps). *Greek*. Son of Tantalus. His father served him up to the gods for food. The gods restored him to life, Demeter giving him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by her. Cf. **HIPPODAMIA**.

Pe-nel'o-pe (pĕn-ĕl'ō-pē). *Greek*. The wife of Ulysses (Odysseus). During his absence, being importuned by suitors, she postpones decision until she shall have woven a funeral pall for her father-in-law, Laertes. Every night she unravels what she has woven by day.

Per'ci-vale (pūr'sī-vāl). A knight of the Round Table who wins a sight of the Grail.

Per-seph'o-ne (pĕr-sĕf'ō-nē). *Classical*. The daughter of Zeus and Demeter, wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was abducted by Hades, but was allowed to spend two thirds of the year with her mother. The Romans called her also *Proserpina*.

Per'seus (pūr'sūs; pūr'sē-ŏs). *Greek*. The son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa. Perseus stole the eye and tooth of the Grææ, refusing to return them until the Grææ had instructed him how to proceed against Medusa. See **ANDROMEDA**, **GRÆE**, **MEDUSA**.

Phæ-a'cian (fĕ-ā'shĕn). *Greek*. One of a fabulous seafaring people of Scheria (prob. Corfu, anc. Corcyra), who lived in happiness, with feasting, music, and dancing.

Phæ'dra (fĕ'drā). See **HIPPOLYTUS**.

Phæ'-thon (fā'ĕ-thŏn). (1) The sun god, Helios. (2) More commonly, the son of Helios. Permitted for a day to drive the chariot of the sun, he would have set the world on fire, had not Zeus struck him down with a thunderbolt.

Phil'oc-te'tes (fil'ōk-tē'tēz). *Greek*. A warrior who for lighting the pyre of

Hercules received as a heritage the hero's invincible bow and arrows, without which Troy could not be captured.

Phil'o-me'la (fil'ō-mē'lā). *Classical*. The daughter of a king of Athens, and sister of Procne. The gods transformed Philomela into a swallow, Procne into a nightingale, or, according to some, Procne into a swallow and Philomela into a nightingale.

Phi'neus (fī'nūs; fī'nĕ-ŏs). *Greek*. A Thracian king who was punished for cruelty by having Harpies snatch away or foul his food.

Phin'ti-as (fīn'tī-ās). See **DAMON**.

Phleg'e-thon (flĕg'ĕ-thŏn; flĕj'-). *Classical*. A river of Hades, containing fire instead of water.

Phœ'be (fĕ'bē). *Artemis*.

Phœ'bus (-būs). *Apollo*.

Phrix'us (frik'sūs). *Greek*. The brother of Helle. He was carried on the ram with the golden fleece to Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram to Zeus. See **GOLDEN FLEECE**.

Pi-er'i-des (pī-ēr'ī-dēz). *Classical*. (1) The Muses. (2) Nine daughters of a Macedonian king, Pierus. They were defeated by the Muses in a contest, and turned into birds.

Pil'lars of Her'cu-les. Two promontories on the Strait of Gibraltar. It is fabled that Hercules set them there.

Ple'ia-des (plĕ'yā-dēz; plĕ'ā-; plī'ā-). *Classical*. The seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph **Pleione**. They were transformed into the group of stars so named, the invisible seventh, or "lost," one concealing herself out of shame for having loved a mortal.

Plu'to (plōō'tō). *Classical*. The god of the lower world;— usually called **Hades** by the Greeks and **Dis** by the Romans.

Plu'tus (plōō'tūs). *Classical*. The god of wealth. He was blinded by Zeus so that he might bestow his gifts without discrimination of merit.

Pol'lux (pōl'ŭks). See **DIOSCURI**.

Pol'y-deu'ces (pōl'ī-dū'sēz). See **DIOSCURI**.

Pol'y-do'rus (-dō'rūs). *Greek*. The youngest son of Priam. According to Homer, he was slain by Achilles.

Pol'y-hym'ni-a (-hīm'nī-ā). *Greek*. The Muse of oratory and the sacred lyric.

Pol'y-ni'ces (-nī'sēz). See **ETEOCLES**, **SEVEN AGAINST THEBES**.

Pol'y-phe'mus (-fĕ'mūs). *Greek*. A Cyclops who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in a cavern and devoured two of the company daily, until

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Ulysses made him drunk and blinded him.

Po-lyx'e-na (pō-līk'sē-nā). *Greek*. A daughter of Priam, betrothed to Achilles.

Po-mo'na (pō-mō'nā). The old Italian goddess of the fruit of trees.

Po-sei'don (pō-sī'dōn). *Greek*. God of the sea, a son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Amphitrite. He is also god of horses. His attributes include the dolphin, the horse, and the trident. See NEPTUNE.

Pri'am (prī'ām). *Greek*. The last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba. Hector, Paris, and Helen were among his children. He was slain by Neoptolemus in the sack of Troy.

Pri-a'pus (pri-ā'pūs). *Classical*. The male generative power personified as a god, the son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, and regarded as protector of vineyards, gardens, herds, bees, and fish.

Prid'win (prid'wīn). King Arthur's shield, bearing a picture of the Virgin Mary.

Pro'ne (prōk'nē). See PHILOMELA.

Pro-crus'tes (prō-krūs'tēz). *Greek*. A legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and stretched them or cut off their legs to fit them to its length. See THESEUS.

Pro-me'theus (prō-mē'thūs; -tē-ūs). *Greek*. A Titan who stole fire from heaven and gave it to man. Zeus doomed him to be bound to Mount Caucasus and to have a vulture daily consume his liver, which grew again at night, until an immortal should consent to die in his stead. This Chiron did. Cf. PANDORA.

Pro-ser'pi-na (prō-sūr'pī-nā). Persephone.

Pro'teus (prō'tūs; -tē-ūs). *Classical*. A prophetic sea god in the service of Poseidon (Neptune). When seized, he would assume different shapes.

Psy'che (sī'kē; psi'-). *Classical*. A lovely maiden, personifying the soul, usually figured with the wings of a butterfly, emblematic of immortality. In one legend she is a nymph beloved by Cupid (Eros), and is immortalized.

Pyg-ma'li-on (pīg-mā'li-ōn). See GALATEA.

Pyl'a-des (pīl'ā-dēz). *Greek*. A nephew of Agamemnon and husband of Electra.

Py'rha (pīr'ā). See DEUCALION.

Py'rhus (pīr'ūs). See NEOPTOLEMUS.

Pyth'i-as (pīth'i-ās). See DAMON.

Py'thon (pī'thōn). *Greek*. A monstrous serpent which arose from the mud left

by the deluge which Deucalion survived. The serpent dwelt in caves near Delphi, where Apollo slew him.

Qui-ri'nus (kwī-rī'nūs). *Roman*. An ancient god of war.

Rag'n-a-rok' (rāg'nā-rōk'). *Norse*. The so-called "Twilight of the Gods," the final destruction of the world in the conflict of the Æsir (gods) with the giants and powers of Hel led by Loki (escaped from bondage).

Ran (rān). See ÆGIR.

Re'ginn, Re'gin (rā'yīn). *Norse*. A treacherous dwarf smith, brother of Fafnir and foster father of Sigurd, whom he incites to slay Fafnir. He plots to kill Sigurd, but is slain by him.

Re'mus (rē'mūs). See ROMULUS.

Ren'ard (rēn'ārd). Var. of REYNARD.

Reynard (rēn'ārd; rēn'ārd). Proper name of the fox in the medieval beast epic "Reynard the Fox."

Rhad'a-man'thus (rād'ā-mān'thūs). *Greek*. A son of Zeus and Europa. For his exemplary justice he was made, after death, one of the judges in the lower world.

Rhe'a (rē'ā). *Greek*. Daughter of Uranus and Gæa, wife of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter,—hence called "Mother of the Gods." Rhea was identified by the Greeks with Cybele.

Rhein'gold' (rīn'gōld'; G. -gōlt'). In Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" (The Ring of the Nibelung), a piece of consecrated gold stolen from the Rhine and made into a ring by Alberich. When stolen from him, he lays a curse on it, which brings disaster to its possessors.

Rhe'sus (rē'sūs). *Greek*. A Thracian ally of Troy. An oracle declared Troy would not fall if his horses drank from the river Xanthus. See DIOMEDES.

Robin Hood. A legendary English outlaw, usually described as a yeoman, with his chief resort in the forest of Sherwood, in Nottinghamshire. Of his followers, the most noted are: Little John; his chaplain, Friar Tuck; and his sweetheart, Maid Marian. He is famed for his courage, courtesy, and generosity, and his skill in archery.

Ro'land (rō'lānd). A warden of the marches of Brittany, the hero of many romantic tales of the Charlemagne cycle. Legend made him a nephew of the emperor, and the most redoubtable defender of the Christians against the

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Saracens. He was killed at Roncesvalles, or Roncevaux, in 778, where the rear of Charlemagne's army was cut off by some revolted Gascons.

Rom'u-lus (rôm'û-lûs). The legendary founder and first king of Rome. With his twin brother Remus, he was thrown in infancy into the Tiber, but was preserved and suckled by a she-wolf. He slew Remus for leaping scornfully over the wall of his new city, Rome. He was carried to heaven by his father, Mars, and was deified by the Romans.

Round Table. A huge circular marble table, at which King Arthur and his knights were accustomed to sit; hence, the knights of King Arthur collectively.

Sa-bri'na (sâ-brî'nâ). In British legend, a maiden thrown into the Severn by her stepmother.

Sar-pe'don (sâr-pê'dôn). *Greek.* (1) A son of Zeus and Europa. He became king of Lycia and was granted by Zeus the privilege of living three generations. (2) A valiant prince of Lycia, an ally of the Trojans, slain by Patroclus.

Sat'urn (sât'ûrn). *Roman.* An ancient god of the seed sowing;—later identified with the Greek Cronus, and, like him, fabled to have been king during an ancient golden age.

Scarlet, Will. A companion of Robin Hood.

Schac'a-bac (shâk'â-bâk). See **BARMECHIDE**.

Sche-he-ra-za'de, Queen (shê-hâ-râ-zâ'dê). The relater of the stories in the "Arabian Nights." The sultan vows to take a new sultana every evening and strangle her in the morning. At length Scheherazade, the vizier's daughter, offers herself, and, being awakened just before dawn, so excites the sultan's curiosity by her stories that he spares her from day to day, and finally recalls his vow.

Seyl'la (sil'â). *Classical.* (1) A rock on the Italian coast opposite the Sicilian Charybdis. (2) A she-monster inhabiting Scylla. She was a sea nymph changed by Circe, who was jealous of her, into a monster encircled by barking dogs.

Se-le'ne, Se-le'na (sê-lê'nê; -nâ). *Greek.* The goddess of the moon,—merged in Artemis and Hecate. See **ENDYMION**.

Sem'e-le (sêm'ê-lê). *Greek.* An earth goddess, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Dionysus by Zeus. Zeus having promised her whatsoever she should ask, she begged to behold him in his splendor, and was destroyed by his lightnings.

Se-mir'a-mis (sê-mîr'â-mîs). A famous princess of Assyria. Classical legend ascribes to her great beauty, wisdom, and voluptuousness.

Seven against Thebes. *Greek.* The expedition of seven heroes, Adrastus (who alone survived), Amphiaraus, Capaneus, Hippomedon (in some versions, Eteoclus), Polynices, Parthenopæus, and Tydeus, against Thebes. It was undertaken, under Adrastus, to aid Polynices to recover a share in the kingship, which his brother Eteocles had usurped. An oracle promised success to whichever brother their father, Œdipus, should favor. He cursed both, and the brothers slew each other. See **EPIGONUS**.

Siege Perilous. The seat at King Arthur's Round Table reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail, and fatal to all others.

Sieg'fried (sêg'frêd; G. zêk'frêt). *German.* A hero who wins the hoard and ring of the Nibelungs, a magic sword, and a cap (or cloak) that renders the wearer invisible. He slays a dragon and makes himself invulnerable (except between the shoulders) by bathing in its blood. He aids Gunther to win Brunhild, and himself weds Kriemhild, Gunther's sister. See **BRUNHILD**, **BRÛNNHILDE**, **KRIEMHILD**, **NIBELUNGS**, **HAGEN**.

Si'gurd (zê'gôört). See **BRÛNHILD**, **FAFNIR**.

Si'gyn (sê'gûn). *Norse.* The wife of Loki. After he is bound beneath the venom-dripping serpent, she catches the venom in a bowl.

Si-le'nus (sî-lê'nûs). *Greek.* A son of Hermes, or of Pan, and fosterer and companion of Bacchus. He is represented as old, short, stout, and bald-headed, with full beard and flat nose, and commonly as tipsy.

Sil-va'nus (sîl-vâ'nûs). A rural deity, a genius of the woods, fields, flocks, and homes of herdsmen. He is represented as a cheerful old man, often holding a shepherd's pipe, pine-crowned, and carrying a branch or a gardener's knife.

Sin'd bad the Sail'or (sînd'bâd; sîn'-). A man whose wonderful voyages are related in the "Arabian Nights."

Si'non (sî'nôn). In Vergil's "Æneid," the Greek who, by a false tale, induced the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy.

Sis'y-phus (sîs'î-fûs). *Greek.* A crafty and avaricious king of Corinth, condemned in Hades to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which periodically rolled back.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recânt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

Si'va (sē'vā; shē'vā), **Shi'va** (shē'vā). A god of the supreme Hindu triad, typifying destruction and reproduction.

Som'nus (sōm'nūs). The Roman god of sleep. See **HYPNOS**.

Sten'tor (stēn'tōr). A herald, in Homer's "Iliad," who had a very loud voice.

Styx (stiks). *Greek*. The chief river of the lower world, which it encircled seven times. Also, the nymph of the river, by whom the most solemn oaths were sworn.

Sym-pleg'a-des (sim-plēg'ā-dēz). *Greek*. Two rocks at the entrance of the Black Sea, which dashed against each other at intervals, but became fixed when the ship Argo passed safely through between them.

Ta'los (tā'lōs). *Greek*. (1) An inventor slain by his jealous uncle, Dædalus. (2) A man of brass, made by Hephaestus and given by Zeus to Minos, king of Crete, to guard that island. He bled to death when Medea by magic drew out the nail or plug from his single vein.

Tann'häu-ser (tän'hoi-zēr). A German knight fabled to have entered the enchanted cavern in the Venusberg. He escaped, but despairing of pardon, returned. See **VENUSBERG**.

Tan'ta-lus (tän'tā-lūs). *Greek*. A wealthy king, son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe. For serving up Pelops as a meal to the gods (or for revealing divine counsels), Tantalus was punished in the lower world by being placed in water up to his chin with fruit-laden branches over his head. The water and fruit receded whenever he sought to drink or eat.

Tar'ta-rus (tär'tā-rūs). *Classical*. The infernal regions, described in Homer's "Iliad" as situated as far below Hades as heaven is above the earth, and by later writers as the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. In the later poets, also, Hades.

Tel'a-mon (tēl'ā-mōn). *Greek*. Brother of Peleus and father of Ajax. He was an Argonaut and took part in the Calydonian boar hunt.

Te-lem'a-chus (tē-lēm'ā-kūs). *Greek*. Son of Ulysses and Penelope. He goes to seek his father, but returns in time to help slay Penelope's suitors.

Tell, William. A legendary Swiss archer who, for refusing to salute the cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market place, was sentenced to shoot an apple from the

head of his own son. This he did. He later shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austria.

Tel'lus (tēl'ūs). *Roman*. The goddess of the earth, who received and nourished the sown seed.

Terp-sich'o-re (tûrp-sîk'ō-rē). Muse of dancing and choral song.

Te'thys (tē'thîs). *Classical*. A Titaness, daughter of Uranus, sister of Cronus (Saturn), and wife of Oceanus.

Teu'cer (ti'sēr). *Greek*. (1) The first king of Troy, whence the Trojans were called **Teu'cri** (-krî). (2) A son of Telamon, and stepbrother of Ajax. He was the best archer of the Greeks before Troy, and on his return became king of Cyprus and founded Salamis.

Tha-li'a (thā-lî'ā). The Muse of comedy and bucolic poetry.

Than'a-tos (thăn'ā-tōs). *Greek*. Death as a personification, brother of Hypnos (Sleep) and son of Nyx (Night), and a dweller in the lower world.

The'mis (thē'mîs). *Greek*. A form of the earth goddess viewed, in a moral aspect, as the law and harmony of physical phenomena. In myth, she is a Titaness, daughter of Uranus, a wife of Zeus. She is also mother of Prometheus.

Ther-si'tes (thēr-sî'tēz). The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks before Troy. He reviled all, but esp. Achilles (who slew him) and Ulysses.

The'seus (thē'sūs; sē-ūs). *Greek*. Son of Ægeus, king of Athens. He rid Attica of Procrustes and other evildoers; slew the Minotaur, and carried off Minos's daughter Ariadne (see **ARIADNE**); conquered the Amazons, and married their queen, and after her death espoused Phædra. He was an Argonaut, and took part in the Calydonian boar hunt. See **HIPPOLYTUS**.

The'tis (thē'tîs). *Greek*. A Nereid, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles.

Thor (thōr). *Norse*. The god of thunder. He was described as a vigorous youth with red hair and beard, riding in a goat-drawn chariot, and armed with a hammer (the thunderbolt), *Mjöllnir*, that returned after being cast. Thursday is named for him. See **ÆSIR**.

Thoth (thōth; tōt). *Egyptian*. The scribe of the gods, measurer of time, inventor of numbers, and god of wisdom and magic. He was figured with the head of an ibis or of a dog.

Thule. See in **Vocab**.

Thy-es'tes (thî-ēs'tēz). Brother of Æteus. See **ATREUS**.

Ti-re'si-as (ti-rē'shî-ās; -sî-ās). *Greek*.

örn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

A blind Theban soothsayer to whom Athena gave knowledge of future events and of birds' language.

Ti-ta'ni-a (tī-tā'nī-ā; -tā'nī-ā). *Medieval*. The wife of Oberon, and queen of the fairies.

Ti-tho'nus (tī-thō'nūs). *Greek*. Son of Laomedon, king of Troy, the favorite of Eos (Aurora), who prevailed on the gods to grant him immortality, but forgot to ask for him immortal youth. He grew old, and was finally changed by Eos into a grasshopper.

Trip-tol'e-mus (trīp-tōl'ē-mūs). *Greek*. An ancient Attic hero reputed to have given grain and its culture to man.

Tris'tram (trīs'trām). Also **Tris'tam** (-tām), **Tris'tan** (-tān). The hero of a medieval romance. He was sent to Ireland by King Mark of Cornwall, his uncle, to fetch the king's bride, **Isolde the beautiful**, and on the return voyage he and Isolde partook of a potion which rendered them permanently in love. Tristram was stabbed by King Mark, who surprised him with Isolde. In another version Tristram fled to Brittany, where he married **Isolde of the white hand**. Being wounded, he sends for Isolde the beautiful to come and cure him. The messenger is to hoist a white sail if Isolde returns with him. He does so; but Tristram's wife tells him the sail is black, and at this he dies.

Tri'ton (trī'tōn). *Greek*. A sea demigod, the son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, with the lower part of his body fishlike. His special attribute is a conch-shell trumpet, which he blows to raise or calm the waves. Later mythology imagined a multiplicity of Tritons, attendants on the sea gods.

Tro'i-lus (trō'i-lūs). *Greek*. A son of Priam, killed by Achilles. See **CRESSIDA**.

Tro'jan War (trō'jān). In Greek legend, the ten years' war waged by the Greeks under Agamemnon against the Trojans, to avenge Helen's abduction. See **PARIS**, **HECTOR**, etc.

Tuck (tūk), **Friar**. A fat and jovial friar, a constant associate of Robin Hood, to whom he acted as father confessor.

Tur'pin, Archbishop (tūr'pīn). A paladin of the Charlemagne romances, who died with Roland at Roncesvalles.

Ty'che (tī'kē). *Greek*. Goddess of fortune. Each city, esp. in later times, had its own Tyche.

Ty'deus (tī'dūs; tīd'ē-ūs). See **SEVEN AGAINST THEBES**.

Ty-pho'eus (tī-fō'ūs). *Classical*. A

hundred-headed monster with fearful eyes and voices. He was conquered by Zeus with a thunderbolt and buried in Tartarus under Mt. Etna. Later, he is identified with Typhon.

Ty'phon (tī'fōn). *Classical*. A monster, the son of Typhoeus and the father of Cerberus, the chimæra, the Sphinx, and other monsters.

Tyr, Tyrr (tēr). A sky and war god of the Teutons. *Tuesday* is named for him.

U-lys'ses (ū-līs'ēz). *Classical*. A king of Ithaca, one of the Greek leaders in the Trojan War, famed for his craft, wisdom, and eloquence. Homer's "Odyssey" describes the ten years' wanderings and adventures of Ulysses (Odysseus) in returning to Ithaca. See **CALYPSO**, **CIRCE**, **PENELOPE**, **POLYPHEMUS**, **TELEMACHUS**.

U-ra'ni-a (ū-rā'nī-ā). *Greek*. (1) The Muse of astronomy. (2) An epithet of Aphrodite.

U-ra-nus (ū-rā-nūs). *Greek*. The personification of Heaven, son or husband of Gæa (Earth) and father of the Titans, Cyclops, Furies, etc. He hated his offspring and confined them in Tartarus, but, at Gæa's instigation, his son Cronus attacked him and dethroned him.

U'ther (ū'thēr). See **IGRAINE**.

Val-hal'la (vāl'hāl'ā). *Norse*. The hall of Odin, into which he receives the souls of heroes slain in battle. From its 540 gates each morning the warriors go to fight, and at night they return to feast with the gods, Valkyries being their attendants. See **ASGARD**.

Val-kyr'ie (vāl-kīr'ī; -kī'ri). *Norse*. One of the maidens of Odin, awful and beautiful, who hover over the field of battle choosing those to be slain, and conduct the worthy to Valhalla. Cf. **BRYNHILD**.

Va'na-heim' (vā'nā-hām'). *Norse*. The home of the Vanir.

Va'nir (vā'nēr). *Norse*. Three deities, Njorth, Frey, and Freya, who forced the Æsir to allow them to share their sacrifices. They were wealthy gods of trade and commerce, and came from the south. See **Æsir**.

Ve'nus (vē'nūs). *Roman*. An ancient Italian goddess of bloom and beauty, protectress of gardens, who became identified with the Greek Aphrodite.

Ve'nus-berg (vē'nūs-bürg; G. vā'nōös-bërk). The Hørselberg, a mountain between Eisenach and Gotha, in Ger-

äle, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, sofâ; ēve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ūse, ūnite,

many, in a cave of which, according to medieval legend, Venus held her court, enticing persons into it, and by music, revelry, and sensuous pleasures keeping them from ever returning. The name was also given to various other mountains. See TANNHÄUSER.

Ver-tum'nus (vē-tūm'nūs). *Roman*. A god of change, variously interpreted as god of the changing season, of developing vegetation, of trade, as the god capable of self-transformation, etc.

Ves'ta (vēs'tā). *Roman*. The goddess of the hearth and its fire. Her temple symbolized the hearth of the city, and contained no image of the goddess, but a fire rekindled on the Roman New Year (March 1) by friction of wood and in charge of the vestal virgins. See HESTIA.

Vish'nu (vīsh'nōō). *Hindu*. The second god of the Hindu trinity, called the preserver.

Viv'i-an (vīv'i-ăn), **Viv'i-en** (-ăn). In Arthurian legend, Merlin's mistress;—called also *Lady of the Lake*.

Vö'lund (vū'lōōnd). *Norse*. An elf king who is a wonderful smith in medieval legends.

Vul'can (vūl'kăn). *Roman*. The god of fire, esp. in its fearful aspects. Later he was identified with the Greek *Hephaestus*, and was hence represented as consort of Venus and god of metal working.

Way'land (wā'länd). A supernatural and invisible smith of English legend, identical with the Norse Völund.

Wild Hunt. In European folklore, a nocturnal chase or rushing of a rout of spectral hunters through the wilderness or across the sky. Cf. HOLDA.

Yggdrasill (ig'drā-sīl). *Norse*. The tree that supports the universe.

Y'mir (ū'mēr; ē'mēr). *Norse*. The primeval giant from whose body the gods created the world.

Y-wain', **Y-waine'** (ī-wān'). In Arthurian romance, a Knight of the Round Table. He saves a lion from a dragon, and the grateful animal thereafter attends and assists him.

Ze'thus (zē'thūs). See ANTIOPE.

Zeus (zūs). *Greek*. The chief of the Olympian gods, son of Cronus and Rhea and husband of Hera, identified by the Romans with *Jupiter*. The most primitive character of Zeus is probably as god of the elements, as rain, wind, thunder, and lightning; the thunderbolt is his sign, the rainbow, *Iris*, his messenger. Zeus is also god of moral law and order, protector of suppliants, and punisher of guilt, being then the consort of *Themis* and the source of divine decrees, speaking through oracles.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thīn; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure,

ABBREVIATIONS

NOTES: Do not use abbreviations in written or printed matter that consists of formal sentences or connected discourse.

EXCEPTIONS: Mr., Mrs., Messrs., Jr., Sr., when used with proper names; forms like A.B., LL.D., P.M., A.M., B.C., A.D., and a few others of exceptional character are rarely if ever spelled out. Rev., Hon., Dr., Prof., Gov., Gen., while spelled out before surnames, as *Governor Robinson*, are sometimes used before full names, as *Gen. U. S. Grant*, though even here the full spelling is preferred in the most formal matter.

Abbreviations are freely used in various headings (as of dates in the superscription of a letter), in tabular statements, commercial accounts, footnotes, references, etc.

Abbreviations of proper names must begin with a capital; others may or may not according to the circumstances of use. The form given in the list is the one commonly used.

An abbreviation with the period at the end, as *Dept., Sec., etc.*, is generally to be used in preference to a contraction using the apostrophe, as *Don't Sec'y, etc.*

The forms **1st, 2d** (or, less properly, **2nd**), **3d** (less properly, **3rd**), **4th**, etc., used for *first, second, third, fourth* etc., as in designating the days of the month, are not, properly speaking, abbreviations, and take no period. After Roman numerals, as I, II, III, etc., used to designate the serial number of a thing, as a page or chapter, some authorities insert the period, others omit it. When used with names, as *George V., Leo X.*, the older and more general usage is to insert the period. Chemical symbols, as *Au, Al*, etc., though abbreviated forms, are not followed by the period.

The sign **&** (ampersand) is used in names of business firms or corporations, and often in lists, advertisements, etc.; but not in ordinary reading matter.

a. About; accepted; acre; active; adjective; afternoon; alto; answer; are (*metric system*); at.

A Argon.

A. Academician; Academy; America; American. @ At.

AA, or aa. Ana (Gr. *ἀνά*), of each, of each alike,—in medical prescriptions.

A.A.A. Amateur Athletic Association.

A.A.A.S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A.A.G. Assistant Adjutant General.

A.A. of A. Automobile Association of America.

A.A.U. Amateur Athletic Union.

ab. About.

A.B. Artium Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Arts); [also *l. c.*] able-bodied (seaman).

abbr., or abbrev. Abbreviated; abbreviation.

abd. Abdicated.

abl. Ablative.

Abp. Archbishop.

abr. Abridged; abridgment.

abs. Absolutely; abstract.

abs. re. Absente reo (L., defendant being absent).

Acad. Academy.

acc. Acceptance; account; accusative.

acct. Account.

a.d. After date; ante diem (L., before the day).

A.D. Anno Domini (L., in the year of our Lord).

ad. [*pl.* ads.] Advertisement.

A.D.C. Aid-de-camp.

ad fin. Ad finem (L., at the end).

ad inf. Ad infinitum (L., to infinity).

ad int. Ad interim (L., in the meantime).

adj. Adjective.

Adj., or Adjt. Adjutant.

ad lib. Ad libitum (L., at pleasure).

Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.

admix. Administratrix.

admr. Administrator.

adm. Administratrix.

adv. Ad valorem; adverb; adversus (L., against); advocate.

æ., æt., ætat. Ætatis (L., of age, aged).

A.F.A.M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

aff. Affectionate; affirmative; affirming.

afft. Affidavit.

Afr. Africa; African.

Ag Argentum (L., silver).

A.G. Adjutant General; Attorney-General.

agr., or agric. Agriculture; agricultural.

agt. Agent.

Al Aluminium.

Ala. Alabama.

A.L.A. American Library Association; Automobile Legal Association.

Alas. Alaska.

ald., or aldm. Alderman.

Alex. Alexander.

alg. Algebra.

alt. Alternate; altitude.

Alta. Alberta (Canada).

Am. America; American.

a.m. Ante meridiem (L., before noon).

A.M. Artium Magister (L., Master of Arts).

Amer. America; American.

amt. Amount.

anal. Analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic.

anat. Anatomy.

anc. Ancient; anciently

anon. Anonymous.

ans. Answer.

ant. Antonym.
anthrop. Anthropology; anthropological.
antiq. Antiquities; antiquarian.
A.O.F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
A.O.H. Ancient Order of Hibernians.
aor. Aorist.
A.O.U.W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.
A.P.A. American Philological Association; American Protective Association.
apo., apog. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse; Apocrypha; Apocryphal.
app. Appendix; appointed.
approx. Approximately.
Apr. April.
aq., Aq. Aqua (L., water).
A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy (of Arts, London).
arch. Archaic; archaism; archery; archipelago; architect; architecture.
archæol. Archæology.
arg. Argent.
arith. Arithmetic.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
arr. Arranged; arrived.
art. Article; artist.
As Arsenic.
assn. Association.
assoc. Associate; association.
asst. Assistant.
astr., astron. Astronomer; astronomy.
astrol. Astrologer; astrology.
Atl. Atlantic.
att., atty. Attorney.
attrib. Attributive.
at. wt. Atomic weight.
Au Aurum (L., gold).
Aug. August.
Aus., Aust. Austria; Austrian.
Aust. Hung. Austria-Hungary.
Austral. Australasia; Australia.
Auth. Ver. Authorized Version.
auxil. Auxiliary.
av. Avenue; average.
A.V. Authorized Version.
avdp. Avoirdupois.
ave. Avenue.

ax. Axiom.
az. Azure.
B Boron.
b. Base; bass; bay; book; born; brother.
Ba Barium.
B.A. Bachelor of Arts; British Academy.
B. Agr. Bachelor of Agriculture.
bal. Balance.
bap. Baptized.
Bapt. Baptist.
bar. Barometer; barrel.
Barb. Barbados.
Bart. Baronet.
batt. Battalion; battery.
bbl. [pl. BBLs.] Barrel.
B.C. Before Christ; British Columbia.
B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
bd. Board; bond; bound.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
bdl. [pl. BDLS.] Bundle.
bds. (Bound in) boards.
Be Beryllium.
b. e. Bill of exchange.
Belg. Belgian; Belgium.
Benj. Benjamin.
bg. [pl. BGS.] Bag.
b.h.p. Brake horse power.
Bi Bismuth.
B.I. British India.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
biog. Biographer; biography.
biol. Biologist; biology.
bk. Bank; book.
bkg. Banking.
bkt. [pl. BKTS.] Basket.
bl. [pl. BLS.] Bale; barrel.
b. l. Bill of lading; breech-loading.
B.L. Bachelor of Laws.
bdg. [pl. BLDGS.] Building.
B.L.E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B. Litt. Bachelor of Literature, or of Letters.
b.m. Board measure.
B.M. Bachelor of Medicine.
B.Mus. Bachelor of Music.
b.o. Branch office; buyer's option.
Zoh. Bohemia; Bohemian.
Bol. Bolivia.
bor. Borough.
bot. botanist; botany.
Bp. Bishop.

b.p. Below proof; bill of parcels; bills payable.
bpl. Birthplace.
B.P.O.E. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
Br Bromine.
br. Brig; brother; brown.
Br. British.
Br. Am. British America.
b. rec. Bills receivable.
brig. Brigade; brigadier.
Brit. Britain; British.
bro. [pl. BROS.] Brother.
b.s. Balance sheet; bill of sale.
B.S. Bachelor of Surgery.
B.Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B.T.U. British thermal unit.
bu., bus. Bushel; bushels.
bul. Bulletin.
Bulg. Bulgaria.
bx. Box.
C Carbon.
c. Carton; cathode; cent; centime; centimeter; century; chapter; child; circa (L., about); cost; cubic; current.
C. Centigrade; Consul.
Ca Calcium.
C.A. Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Commercial Agent; Confederate Army; Court of Appeal.
cal. Calendar; calends; calorie.
Cal., Calif. California.
Can. Canada; Canadian.
Cantab. Cantabrigiensis (L., of Cambridge).
cap. Capital; capitalize; capitulum (L., chapter); captain.
Capt. Captain.
car. Carat; carpentry.
Card. Cardinal.
cat. Catalogue; catechism.
cath. Cathedral.
Cath. Catholic.
caus. Causative.
cav. Cavalry.
Cb Columbium.
C.B. Cape Breton; Companion of the Bath.
cc. Cubic centimeter(s).
c. c. Compté courant (F., account current); cubic centimeter, or -meters.
C. C. Circuit Court; City Councilor; Civil Court;

ABBREVIATIONS

Common. Councilman; County Clerk; County Commissioner.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
Cd Cadmium.
Ce Cerium.
C.E. Church of England; Civil Engineer.
cel. Celebrated.
cen. Central; century.
cent. Centigrade; central; century; centum.
cert. Certificate; certify.
certif. Certificate; certificated.
cf. Confer (i. e., compare).
c.f. & i. Cost, freight, and insurance.
cg. Centigram.
C.G. Consul General.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C.G.S. Centimeter, gram, second (system of units).
ch. Chapter; chief; child; church.
Ch. Charles; Church.
C.H. Courthouse; Customhouse.
chap. Chaplain; chapter.
Chas. Charles.
chem. Chemical; chemist; chemistry.
Ch. J. Chief Justice.
Chr. Christ; Christian; Christopher.
chron. Chronological; chronology.
Chron. Chronicles.
c.i.f. Cost, insurance, and freight.
circ. Circa, circiter, circum (L., about).
cit. Citation; cited; citizen.
civ. Civil; civilian.
C.J. Chief Justice.
Cl Chlorine.
cl. Centiliter; class; clause.
class. Classic; classical; classification.
clد. Cleared; colored.
clk. Clerk.
C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
cm. Centimeter.
C.M. Common meter; Corresponding Member.
C.M.G. Companion of St. Michael and St. George.
cmل. Commercial.
Co Cobalt.

Co. Company; county.
c. o. Care of; carried over.
C. O. Commanding Officer.
coad. Coadjutor.
coch., cochل. Cochleare (L., spoonful).
C.O.D. Cash, or collect, on delivery.
cog. Cognate.
col. College; colonial; colony; colored; column.
Col. Colonel; Colorado; Colossians.
coll. Colleague; collection; collector; college.
collat. Collateral.
Colo. Colorado.
colloq. Colloquial.
com. Comedy; commerce; common; commonly; communication.
Com. Commander; Commission; Commissioner; Committee; Commodore.
comdg. Commanding.
comdt. Commandant.
comp. Comparative; composer; compositor; compound; comprising.
con. Contra (L., against).
Cong. Congregational; Congress; Congressional.
conj. Conjunction.
Conn. Connecticut.
const. Constable; constitution.
cont. Containing; contents; continent; continue; continued.
contemp. Contemporary.
contr. Contracted; contraction; contrary.
cor. Corner; cornet; corrected; correction; correlative; correspondent; corresponding.
Cor. Corinthians; Corner.
cos Cosine.
cosoc Coscant.
cot Cotangent.
cp. Compare.
c.p. Candle power; chemically pure.
C. P. Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Court of Probate.
c. p. a. Certified public accountant.
Cr Chromium.
cr. Created; credit; creditor; crown.
cresc. Crescendo.

Cs Cesium.
C. S. Christian Science; Civil Service.
C. S. A. Confederate States Army; Confederate States of America.
C.S.C. Conspicuous Service Cross.
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
ct. Cent; county.
Ct. Connecticut; Court.
C.T.A.U. Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
cts. Cents; centimes.
Cu Cuprum (L., copper).
cu., cub. Cubic.
cur. Currency; current.
C.V. Common Version.
c.w.o. Cash with order.
cwt. Hundredweight.
cyc., or cyclo. Cyclopedic; cyclopedic.

D. Democrat; Duke.
d. Date; daughter; day; dead; degree; denarius, or denarii (L., penny, or pence); deputy; died; dime; dollar; dose.
Dan. Daniel; Danish.
D.A.R. Daughters of the American Revolution.
dat. Dative.
dau. daughter.
d.b. Daybook.
dbk. Drawback.
D.C. Da capo (It., from the beginning); Deputy Consul; District Court; District of Columbia.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
d.d. Days after date.
D.D. Doctor of Divinity.
D.D.S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon.
deb. Debenture.
dec. Declension; declination; decorative.
Dec. December.
def. Defendant; definition.
def.t. Defendant.
deg. Degree.
del. Delegate.
Del. Delaware.
Dem. Democrat; Democratic.
Den. Denmark.

dep. Department; de-
parts; deponent; deputy.
dept. Department.
der., or deriv. Deriva-
tion; derivative; derived.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
dft. Defendant; draft.
dg. Decigram.
D.G. Dei gratia (L., by
the grace of God); Deo
gratias (L., thanks to
God); Director General.
D.H. Deadhead.
Di Didymium.
dial. Dialect; dialectic.
diam. Diameter.
dict. Dictator; dictionary.
dim., or dimin. Diminu-
endo; diminutive.
dis. Discipline; discount.
disc. Discount; dis-
covered.
disct. Discount.
disp. Dispensatory.
dist. Distant; distin-
guished; district.
div. Divide; dividend; di-
vine; division; divisor.
dl. Deciliter.
D. Lit. Doctor of Litera-
ture.
D. L. O. Dead Letter
Office.
dm. Decimeter.
do. Ditto.
dol. Dollar.
dom. Domestic.
dow. Dowager.
doz. Dozen.
dpt. Deponent; depart-
ment.
dr. Dram; drawer.
Dr. Debtor; doctor.
d. s. Dal segno (It., from
the sign; day's sight; days
after sight).
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
D. S. O. Distinguished
Service Order (Brit.,
Army and Navy).
D. T's. Delirium tremens.
Colloq.
Du. Dutch.
D. V. Deo volente (L.,
God willing).
D.V.M. Doctor of Veter-
inary Medicine.
dwt. Pennyweight.
Dy Dysprosium.

E. Earl; Earth; East;
Engineer; English.
ea. Each.

E. & O. E. Errors and
omissions excepted.
E. C. Eastern Central
(Postal District, Lon-
don); Established
Church.
eccl., or eccles. Eccle-
siastical.
Ecc., or Eccles. Eccle-
siastes.
ed. Edition; editor.
edit. Edition.
Edw. Edward.
E.E. Electrical Engineer;
errors excepted.
E. E. & M. P. Envoy Ex-
traordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary.
e. g. Exempli gratia (L.,
for example).
E. I. East India; East
Indies.
elec. Electrical; electri-
cian; electricity.
Eliz. Elizabeth; Eliza-
bethan.
E. long. East longitude.
E. M. F. Electromotive
force.
Emp. Emperor; Empress.
ency., or encyc. Ency-
clopedia.
E.N.E. East-northeast.
eng. Engineer; engraving.
Eng. England; English.
engin. Engineer; engi-
neering.
entom. Entomology.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epis., or Episc. Episco-
pal.
eq. Equal; equivalent.
Er Erbium.
E.S.E. East-southeast.
esp., or espec. Especially.
esq. Esquire.
est. Established.
Esth. Esther.
et al. Et alibi (L., and
elsewhere); et alii (L.,
and others).
etc. Et cetera (L., and
others, and so forth).
et seq. Et sequens (L.,
and the following).
et sqq. Et sequentes (L.,
and the following), *masc.*
& *fem. pl.*, or *sequentia*,
neut. pl.
ex. Examined; example;
exception; exchange; ex-
cursion; executed; execu-
tive; export; extract.
Ex., or Exod. Exodus.

ex div. Without dividend.
exp. Export; express.
exr. Executor.
exrx. Executrix.
ext. External; extinct;
extra; extract.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F Fluorine.
f. Farthing; fathom; fem-
nine; fine; flower; folio
foot; forte; franc.
F. Fahrenheit; French.
f.a.a. Free of all average.
fac. Facsimile.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
fam. Familiar; family.
F. A. M. Free and Ac-
cepted Masons.
far. Farrier; farthing.
fcap. Foolscap.
F.C.C. First-class Certifi-
cate.
fcop. Foolscap.
Fe Ferrum (L., iron).
Feb. February.
fec. Fecit (L., he, or she,
made it).
fem. Feminine.
ff. Folios; following; for-
tissimo.
F.F.V. First Families of
Virginia.
f. g. a. Free of general
average.
f. i. For instance.
fict. Fiction.
fig. Figurative; figure.
fir. Firkin.
fl. Florin; flourished; fluid.
Fla. Florida.
fm. Fathom.
F. M. Field Marshal.
fo. Folio.
f. o. b. Free on board.
fol. Folio; following.
for. Foreign.
fort. Fortification; forti-
fied.
f.p.a. Free of particular
average.
fr. Fragment; franc; from.
Fr. Father; France; Frau;
French; Friar; Friday.
F.R.A.S. Fellow of the
Royal Astronomical So-
ciety (London).
F.R.C.P. Fellow of the
Royal College of Physi-
cians (London).
F.R.C.S. Fellow of the
Royal College of Sur-
geons (London).

Fred. Frederic; Frederick.
freq. Frequent; frequentative.
F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (London).
Fri. Friday.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society (London).
frs. Francs.
ft. Feet; foot; fort; fortified.
fur. Furlong; further.
fut. Future.

g. Gauge; genitive; gram; guide; guinea; gulf.
G. German.
Ga Gallium.
Ga. Georgia.
G.A. General Assembly.
gal. [*pl.* GALS.] Gallon.
Gal. Galatians.
galv. Galvanic; galvanism.
G.A.R. Grand Army of the Republic.
gaz. Gazette; gazetteer.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
g. c. d. Greatest common divisor.
g.c.m. Greatest common measure.
G.C.M.G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O. Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Gd Gadolinium.
G. D. Grand Duchess, Duchy, or Duke.
Ge Germanium.
gen. Gender; general; generic; genitive; genus.
Gen. General; Genesis.
gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
geog. Geographer; geographic; geography.
geol. Geologic; geological; geologist; geology.
geom. Geometry.
ger. Gerund.
Ger. German; Germany.
g. gr. Great gross.
gi. Gill.

G. L. Grand Lodge.
Gl Glucinum.
gm. Gram.
G. M. Grand Master.
G.M.B. Good merchantable brand.
G. O. General order.
gov. Government; governor.
govt. Government.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
gr. Grain; grand; great; gross.
Gr. Greece; Greek.
gram. Grammar.
Gr. Br., Gr. Brit. Great Britain.
g. s. Grandson.
G. S. General Secretary; Grand Scribe; Grand Secretary.
gt. Gilt; great; gutta (L., drop).
G. T. C. Good till canceled, or countermanded.
gtt. Guttæ (L., drops).

H Hydrogen.
h. Harbor; hard; hardness; height; high; hour.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H.B.C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H.B.M. His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.
H.C. House of Commons.
h.c.f. Highest common factor.
H. C. M. His, or Her, Catholic Majesty.
hdkf. Handkerchief.
He Helium.
H.E. His Eminence; His Excellency.
Heb. Hebrew; Hebrews.
her. Heraldry.
hg. Hectogram.
Hg Hydrargyrum (L., mercury).
H.G. His, or Her, Grace.
H.H. His, or Her, Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd. Hogshead; hogsheads.
H.I. Hawaiian Islands.
hist. Historical; history.
H. L. House of Lords.
H. M. His, or Her, Majesty.

H.M.S. His, or Her, Majesty's Service, or Ship.
ho. House.
Hon. Honorable; Honorary.
hort. Horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
H.P., or h.p. Half pay; high pressure; horse power.
hr. [*pl.* hrs.] Hour.
H.R. Home Rule; House of Representatives.
H. R. H. His, or Her, Royal Highness.
H. S. High School.
ht. Height.
Hun., Hung. Hungarian; Hungary.
H. W. M. High-water mark.

I Iodine.
I. Idaho; island.
Ia. Iowa.
ib., or ibid. Ibidem (L., in the same place).
I. C. Iesus Christus (L., Jesus Christ).
I.D. Intelligence Department.
id. Idem (L., the same).
Id., Ida. Idaho.
I.D.B. Illicit diamond buyer.
i. e. Id est (L., that is).
i. h. p. Indicated horse power.
IHS. A symbol representing Greek IH (ΣΟΤ) Σ, Jesus.
ill., illus., illust. Illustrated; illustration.
Ill. Illinois.
imp. Imparted; imperative; imperfect; imperial; impersonal; imported; importer; imprimatur (L., let it be printed).
In Indium.
in. [*pl.* ins.] Inch.
inc. Including; inclusive; incorporated; increase.
incho. Inchoative.
incl. Including; inclusive.
incog. Incognito.
incor. Incorporated.
ind. Independent; indigative; indigo.
Ind. Indiana.
inf. Infantry; infinitive.
ins. Inches; inscribed; inspector; insurance.

insp. Inspector.
inst. Instant; institute; institution.
int. Interest; interior; internal; international; interpreter; intransitive.
interj. Interjection.
intrans. Intransitive.
introd. Introduction; introductory.
inv. Inventor; invoice.
Io. Iowa.
I.O.F. Independent Order of Foresters.
Ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red Men.
Ir Iridium.
Ir. Ireland; Irish.
I. R. Inland Revenue; Internal Revenue.
Ire. Ireland.
is. Island; isle.
Is., or Isa. Isaiah.
isl. Island; isle.
It. Italian; Italy.
ital. Italic.
Ital. Italian; Italy.

J. Judge; Justice.
J.A. Judge Advocate.
J.A.G. Judge-Advocate-General.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japan; Japanese.
Jas. James.
J.C. Jesus Christ; juris-consult.
J.C.D. Juris Civilis Doctor (L., Doctor of Civil Law).
J.D. Jurum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
Jer. Jeremiah.
JJ. Justices.
Jno. John.
Jon., Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journal; journeyman.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. Junior.
J.U.D. Juris Utriusque Doctor (L., Doctor of Both [Canon and Civil] Laws).
Judg. Judges.
Jun., or jun. Junior.
June. Junction.

jus., just. Justice.
J.W. Junior Warden.
K Kalium (L., potassium).
K. King; Kings; Knight.
Kan., Kans. Kansas.
K.B. King's Bench.
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath (Brit. order).
K.C.I.E. Knight Commander of the Indian Empire (order).
K.C.M.G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
Ken. Kentucky.
kg. Kilogram.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece.
Kl. Kings.
kilom. Kilometer.
K.K.K. Ku-Klux Klan.
kl. Kiloliter.
K. M. Knight of Malta.
km. Kilometer; kingdom.
knt. Knight.
K.P. Knight of St. Patrick; Knights of Pythias.
Kr Krypton.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle; Knight Templar.
Ky. Kentucky.

l. Lake; land; latitude; leaf; league; left; length; libra (L., a pound); liter.
L. Lady; Latin; Law; Liber (L., book); Liberal; Low.
La Lanthanum.
La. Louisiana.
Lam. Lamentations.
lat. Latitude.
Lat. Latin.
lb. Libra (L., pound).
l. c. Loco citato (L., in the place cited); lower case.
L/C Letter of Credit.
l. c. m. Least common multiple.
Ld., ld. Lord.

Ldp. Lordship.
lea. League.
leg. Legal; legate; legato; legislative; legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
l. h. Left hand.
Li Lithium.
L.I. Light Infantry; Long Island.
lib. Liber (L., book); librarian; library.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
lin. Lineal; linear.
liq. Liquid; liquor.
lit. Litter; literal; literally; literary; literature.
Litt. D. Litterarum Doctor (L., Doctor of Letters).
LL. B. Legum Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Laws).
LL. D. Legum Doctor (L., Doctor of Laws).
loc. cit. Loco citato (L., in the place cited).
log. Logarithm.
lon., or long. Longitude.
loq. Loquitor (L., he, or she, speaks).
l. s. Left side.
L. S. D., or £. S. D., or l. s. d. Libræ, solidi, denarii (L., pounds, shillings, pence).
Lt. Lieutenant.

m. Male; manual; married; masculine; measure; medicine; medium; meridian; meter; middle; mile; mill; minute; month; moon; morning.
M. Majesty; Manitoba; Marshal; Marquis; Master; Member; Militia; Monday; Monsieur.
M.A. Magister Artium (L., Master of Arts).
mach. Machinery.
mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi.
man. Manège; manual.
Manit. Manitoba.
manuf. Manufactory; manufacture.
mar. Maritime.
Mar. March.
Marq. Marquis.
masc. Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
math. Mathematics.

Matt. Matthew.
max. Maximum.
M. C. Member of Congress.
Md. Maryland.
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Medicine).
M/d Months' date (i. e., months after date).
mdse. Merchandise.
Me. Maine.
M.E. Mechanical, Military, or Mining Engineer; Methodist Episcopal; Most Excellent.
mech. Mechanics; mechanical.
med. Medical; medicine; medieval; medium.
mem. Memoir; memorandum; memorial.
Messrs. Messieurs.
meteor. Meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
Mex. Mexican; Mexico.
Mt., or mf. Mezzo forte (It., moderately loud).
mfg. Manufacturing.
mfr. Manufacturer.
Mg Magnesium.
mg. Milligram.
Mgr. Monseigneur; Monsignore.
M.H.R. Member of the House of Representatives.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan.
mid. Middle.
mil. Military; militia.
min. Minim; minimum; mining; minister; minor; minute.
Minn. Minnesota.
misc. Miscellaneous.
Miss. Mississippi.
ml. Mail; milliliter.
Mile. Mademoiselle.
mm. Millimeter.
MM. Their Majesties; Messieurs.
Mme. Madame.
Mn Manganese.
Mo Molybdenum.
mo. Month.
Mo. Missouri.
M. O. Money order.
mod. Moderate; moderate (It., moderately); modern.
Mon. Monastery; Monday.
Monsig. Monseigneur; Monsignor.

Mont. Montana.
M.P. Member of Parliament; Metropolitan Police.
M.P.C. Member of Parliament, Canada.
m.p.h. Miles per hour.
Mr., Mrs. See in Vocab.
MS., or ms. [pl. MSS., or mss.] Manuscript.
M.S. Master of Science; Master of Surgery.
m.s.l. Mean sea level.
mt. Mount; mountain.
mun. Municipal.
mus. Museum.
Mus. D. Doctor of Music.
M.W. Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.
myth. Mythology.

N Nitrogen.
n. Nephew; neuter; new; nominative; note; noun; number.
N. Navy; Noon; North.
Na Natrium (L., sodium).
N.A. North America.
N.A.A. National Automobile Association.
Nah. Nahum.
nat. National; native; natural.
naut. Nautical.
nav. Naval; navigable.
navig. Navigation.
Nb Niobium.
n.b. Nota bene (L., note well, or take notice.)
N. B. New Brunswick.
N. C. North Carolina.
Nd Neodymium.
n. d. No date.
N. D., or N. Dak. North Dakota.
Ne Neon.
N. E. New England.
N. E. A. National Education Association.
Neb., or Nebr. Nebraska.
neg. Negative.
Neh. Nehemiah.
nem. con. Nemine contradicente (L., no one contradicting, unanimately).
Neth. Netherlands.
neut. Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
N. G. National Guard; (Slang) no good.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Ni Nickel.

N. J. New Jersey.
N. Lat. North latitude.
N. M., or N. Mex. New Mexico.
N.N.E. North-northeast.
N.N.W. North-northwest.
No., or no. Numero (L., (by) number).
nol. pros. Nolle prosequi (L., to be unwilling to prosecute).
nom. Nominative.
non obst. Non obstante (L., notwithstanding).
non pros. Non prosequitur (L., he does not prosecute).
non seq. Non sequitur (L., it does not follow).
n.o.p. Not otherwise provided for.
nos. Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. Notary Public.
N.S. New Series; New Style; [L.c.] not specified; Nova Scotia.
N/S Not sufficient [funds].
N. S. W. New South Wales.
N. T. New Testament.
Num. Numbers.
N. W. Northwest.
N. W. S. A. National Women's Suffrage Association.
N.W.T. Northwest Territories.
N. Y. New York.
N. Z. New Zealand.

O Oxygen.
O. Octarius (L., pint); October; Ohio; Old.
o/a On account [of].
ob. Obiit (L., he, or she, died).
Obad. Obadiah.
obdt. Obedient.
obj. Object; objection; objective.
obl. Oblique; oblong.
obs. Observation; observatory; obsolete.
obt. Obedient.
oc. Ocean.
Oct. October.
O. E. Omissions excepted.
off. Offered; officer; official; official.
O. K., or OK. Correct; all right. *Cant.*
Okla. Oklahoma.

ol. Oleum (L., oil).
Ont. Ontario.
op. Opera; opposite; opus.
opp. Opposed; opposite.
opt. Optative; optics.
ord. Ordained; ordinary; ordinance; ordnance.
Ore. Oregon.
orig. Original; originally.
Os Osmium.
O. S. Old Series; Old Style; ordinary seaman.
O.T. Old Testament.
Oxon. Oxoniensis (L., Oxonian, that is, of or pert. to Oxford, Eng.).
oz. Ounce; ounces.

P Phosphorus.
p. Page; part; participle; past; penny; piano (It., softly); pint; pipe; pole; population; professional.
P. Post; president; priest; prince.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
p. a. Participial adjective; per annum (L., by the year).
P/A Power of attorney; private account.
Pac. Pacific.
pam. Pamphlet.
Pan. Panama.
P. & O. Peninsular and Oriental, (or Occidental).
par. Paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.
parl. Parliament; parliamentary.
part. Participle.
pass. Passive.
Pat. Off. Patent Office.
payt. Payment.
Pb Plumbum (L., lead).
p.c. Per cent; postal card; post card.
P. C. Privy Council or Councilor; Philippines Constabulary.
Pd Palladium.
pd. Paid.
P. E. Presiding Elder; Protestant Episcopal.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
perf. Perfect.
perh. Perhaps.
per pro. Per procuratorionem (L., by proxy).
pers. Person; personal.

pert. Pertaining.
Pet. Peter.
pf. Preferred.
Phar. Pharmacy; Pharmacopœia.
Pharm. Pharmaceutical; pharmacy.
Pg. Portugal; Portuguese.
Ph. B. Philosophiæ Baccalaureus (L., Bachelor of Philosophy).
Ph. D. Philosophiæ Doctor (L., Doctor of Philosophy).
Ph.G. Graduate in Pharmacy.
Phil. Philemon; Philip; Philippians; Philippine.
Phila. Philadelphia.
philol. Philology.
philos. Philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.
physiol. Physiology.
P.I. Philippine Islands.
P.J. Police justice; presiding judge; probate judge.
pk. [*pl. pks.*] Peck.
pkg. Package.
pl. Place; plural.
plf., or plif. Plaintiff.
plup. Pluperfect.
plur. Plural.
pm. Premium.
P. M., or p. m. Post meridiem (L., afternoon); post mortem.
P.M. Postmaster.
P. M. G. Postmaster-general.
P.O. Post Office; Province of Ontario.
P. O. B. Post-office box.
pol., polit. Political.
pol. econ. Political economy.
P. O. O. Post-office order.
pop. Popular; population.
Port. Portugal; Portuguese.
pos. Positive; possessive.
poss. Possession; possessive.
pp. Pages; past participle; pianissimo.
p. p. Past participle; postpaid.
P.P.C., or p.p.c. Pour prendre congé (F., to take leave).
pph. Pamphlet.
p.p.i. Policy proof of interest.
p. pr. Present participle.

P.Q. Previous question; Province of Quebec.
pr. Pair; present; price.
Pr. Priest; Prince.
PR. Preferred (stock).
P. R. Porto Rico.
prep. Preparatory; preposition.
pres. President; presidency.
Fresh. Presbyterian.
pret. Preterit.
prin. Principal.
priv. Privative.
prob. Probably; problem.
Prof. Professor.
prom. Promontory.
pron. Pronominal; pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
pro tem. Pro tempore (L., temporarily).
prov. Provident; province; provisional.
Prov. Proverbs; Provost.
prox. Proximo (L., next, of the next month).
prs. Pairs.
Ps Praseodymium.
Ps. Psalms.
P. S. Postscript.
pseud. Pseudonym.
psychol. Psychology.
Pt Platinum.
pt. [*pl. prs.*] Part; payment; pint; point; port.
p. t. Post town.
p. t. o. Please turn over
p. v. Post village.
pwt. Pennyweight.

q. Quadrans (L., a farthing); quart; quasi; queen; question; quire.
Q. Quebec (province).
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Counsel.
Q. E. D. Quod erat demonstrandum (L., which was to be demonstrated).
ql. Quintal.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-General.
qr. Quadrans (L., a farthing); quarter; quire.
q. s. Quarter section.
qt. Quantity; quart.
qu. Quart; quarterly; queen; query; question.
ques. Question.

q. v. Quod vide (L., which see).

qy. Query.

r. Railroad; rare; received; rector; resides; retired; right; river; rises; road; rod.

R. Rabbi; Radical; Réaumur; Republican; response.

R. A. Rear Admiral; Royal Academy; Royal Arch; Royal Artillery.

rad. Radical; radix.

Rb Rubidium.

R. C. Red Cross; Roman Catholic.

R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians (London).

R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons (London).

re. Rupee.

R. E. Right Excellent.

rec. Receipt; recipe; record; recorded; recorder.

recd. Received.

rec. sec. Recording secretary.

rect. Receipt.

ref. Referee; reference; referred; reformed.

reg. Regent; region; register; registered; regular.

regt. Regiment.

rel. Relating; relative(-ly); religion; religious.

rep. Repeat; report; reporter; representative; republic.

Rep. Republican.

Repub. Republican.

retd. Returned.

rev. Revenue; reverse; revolution; review; revise; revised; revision.

Rev. Revelation; Reverend.

Rev. Stat. Revised Statutes.

Rev. Ver. Revised Version.

r. f. Rapid-fire.

R. F. D. Rural Free Delivery.

R. G. S. Royal Geographical Society (London).

Rh Rhodium.

r. h. Right hand.

rhet. Rhetoric; rhetorical.

R. I. Rhode Island.

R. I. P. Requiescat in

pace (L., may he (or she) rest in peace).

riv. River.

rm. Ream.

R. M. Regal Mail.

R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.

R. N. Royal Navy.

Robt. Robert.

Rom. Roman; Romans.

Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.

r. p. m. Revolutions per minute.

R. P. O. Railroad Post Office.

rpt. Report.

R. R. Railroad.

Rs. Rupees.

R. S. Recording Secretary; Revised Statutes.

R. S. V. P. Répondez s'il vous plait (F., reply, if you please).

Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.

Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

Ru Ruthenium.

Rus., or Russ. Russia; Russian.

R. V. Revised Version.

R. V. O. Royal Victorian Order.

R. W. Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.

Ry. Railway.

S Sulphur.

S. Saint; Saturday; school; senate; September; Signor; Socialist; Society; Socius (L., Fellow) Soprano; South; Southern; Sunday.

s., or S. Section; see; series; shilling; signed; singular; son; stem; sun; surplus.

S. A. Salvation Army; South Africa; South America; South Australia.

Sab. Sabbath.

S. Afr. South Africa; South African.

Sam. Samuel.

S. Amer., or S. Am. South America; South American.

Sask. Saskatchewan.

Sat. Saturday.

Sb Stibium (L., antimony).

S. B. Bachelor of Science.

Sc Scandium.

sc. Scene; science; scilicet (L., namely); scruple.

Sc. Scotch; Scottish.

s. c. Small capitals.

S. C. South Carolina; Supreme Court.

s. caps. Small capitals.

sci. Science; scientific.

scil. Scilicet (L., namely).

Scot. Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.

scr. Scruple.

Script. Scripture.

s. d. Sine die (L., without day, that is, finally).

S. D., or S. Dak. South Dakota.

Se Selenium.

S. E. Southeast.

sec Secant.

sec. Second; secretary; section.

Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.

sect. Section.

sem. Semicolon.

Sem. Seminary; Semitic.

Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.

Sen. Doc. Senate Document.

Sep., or Sept. September.

ser. Series; sermon.

serg., or sergt. Sergeant.

SF. Sinking fund.

s. g. Specific gravity.

S. G. Solicitor-general.

Sh., or sh. Share; shilling.

Shak. Shakespeare.

Si Silicon.

S. I. Sandwich Islands; Staten Island.

sin Sine.

sing. Singular.

S. J. Society of Jesus.

S. L. Solicitor at Law.

S. Lat. South latitude.

sld. Sailed.

Sm Samarium.

sm. c., sm. caps. Small capitals.

Sn Stannum (L., tin).

S. O., or s. o. Seller's option.

soc. Society.

S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.

sol. Solution.

sop. Soprano.

sov. Sovereign.

sp. Species; specimen; spelling; spirit.

Sp. Spain; Spanish.
S. P. C. A. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
specif. Specifically.
sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus (L., the Senate and People of Rome).
spt. Seaport.
sq. Sequens (L., the following [one]); square.
sqq. Sequentes (L., the following [ones]).
Sr. Strontium.
Sr. Sir; Senior.
ss. Scilicet (L., namely); semis (L., half).
S. S. Steamship; Sunday School.
S. S. E. South-southeast.
S. S. W. South-southwest.
st. Stanza; stone; stet (L., let it stand).
St. Saint; Saturday; Strait; Street.
stat. Statuary; statue; statutes.
ster., or stg. Sterling.
str. Steamer.
subj. Subject; subjunctive.
subst. Substantive; substitute.
suff. Suffix.
Sun. Sunday.
sup. Superior; superlative; supine; supplement.
Sup. C. Superior Court; Supreme Court.
superl. Superlative.
supp. Supplement.
Supr. Superintendent.
surg. Surgeon; surgery.
surv. Surveying; surveyor.
s. v. Sub verbo (L., under the word); sub voce (L., under the title).
S. W. Southwest.
Switz. Switzerland.
syn. Synonym; synonymous.

t. Temperature; tenor; time; tome; ton; town; township; transitive.
T. Territory; Testament; Tuesday.
Ta Tantalum.

tan Tangent.
Tb Terbium.
Te Tellurium.
tel. Telegram; telegraph; telephone.
Tenn. Tennessee.
ter. Terrace; territory.
Test. Testament.
Tex. Texas.
Th Thorium.
Th. Thomas; Thursday.
theol. Theological; theology.
theor. Theorem.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., or Thos. Thomas.
Thurs. Thursday.
Ti Titanium.
t. i. d. Ter in die (L., three times a day).
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tl Thallium.
T. L. O. Total loss only.
t. o. Telegraph office; turn over.
topog. Topographical; topography.
tp. Township.
Tr Terbium.
tr. Translated; translation; translator; transposition; treasurer; trustee.
trav. Travel; traveler.
Tr. Trust receipts.
treas. Treasurer; treasury.
trig. Trigonometric; trigonometry.
trop. Tropic; tropical.
T. U. Trade Union.
Tu Thulium.
Tues., or Tu., or T. Tuesday.
typ. Typographer; typographical; typography.

U Uranium.
U. Uncle; Unionist; upper.
U. K. United Kingdom.
ult. Ultimately; ultimo.
univ. Universally; universality.
Univ. Universalist.
U. of S. Afr. Union of South Africa.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States Army; United States of America.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.

U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. United States Naval Academy.
U. S. P., or U. S. Pharm. United States Pharmacopœia.
U. S. S. United States Senate; United States Ship, or Steamer.
Ut. Utah.
ut dict. Ut dictum (L., as directed).

V Vanadium.
v. Valve; verb; verse; version; versus; verte (L., turn over); very; vicar; vice-; vide (L., see); vil-lage; violin; vocative; volume.
V. Venerable; Viscount.
Va. Virginia.
v. a. Verb active.
V. A. Vicar Apostolic; Vice Admiral.
var. Variant; variation; variety; various.
var. lect. Varia lectio (L., different reading).
Vat. Vatican.
vb. n. Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice Chancellor; Victoria Cross.
Ven. Venerable.
ver. Verse; verses.
V. G. Vicar-General.
v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vic. Victoria.
vid. Vide (L., see).
vil. Village.
Viz. Viscount.
viz. Videlicet (L., namely).
V. M. D. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
v. n. Verb neuter.
voc. Vocative.
vocab. Vocabulary.
vol. Volume; volunteer.
vol. Volcano; volcanic.
V. P. Vice President.
v. r. Verb reflexive.
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
vs. Versus.
v. s. Vide supra (L., see above).
V. S. Veterinary Surgeon.
Vt. Vermont.
v. t. Verb transitive.
vv. Verses.
V. V. Vice versa.

vv. ll. Variæ lectiones (L., various readings).

w. Wanting; week; wide; wife; with.

W. Warden; Wednesday; West; Western.

W. A. West Africa; Western Australia.

Wash. Washington.

w. b. Warehouse book; water ballast; water board; waybill.

w. c. Water-closet; without charge.

W. C. Western Central (Postal District, London).

W. C. T. U. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

W. D. War Department.

Wed., or We., or W. Wednesday.

w. f. Wrong font.

w. g. Wire gauge.

whf. Wharf.

WI. When issued (stock).

W. I., or W. Ind. West Indies; West Indian.

Wis., or Wisc. Wisconsin.

wk. Week.

W. long. West longitude.

Wm. William.

W.N.W. West-northwest.

wp. Worship.

W. R. Water reserve.

W.S.W. West-southwest.

wt. Weight.

W. Va. West Virginia.

Wyo., or Wy. Wyoming.

X Xenon.

X-c., or X-cp. Ex coupon.

—X-d., or X-div. Ex dividend. (See **EX**, *prep.*, in *Vocab.*).

Xe Xenon.

Xmas. Christmas.

Y Yttrium.

y. Yard; year.

Yb Ytterbium.

Y. B. Yearbook.

yd. Yard.

Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.

Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society for Christian Endeavor.

yr. Year; younger.

Y.W.C.A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Zech. Zechariah.

Zeph. Zephaniah.

Z. G. Zoölogical Garden.

Zn Zinc.

zoöl. Zoölogical; zoölogist; zoölogy.

Zr Zirconium.

Z. S. Zoölogical Society.

A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

Giving the countries of the world with their principal
divisions and chief cities and towns.

NOTE.—The capital of a state or country is shown by an asterisk, as Athens,* Greece.

Aachen (ä'kən), Prussia.....	145,748	Allentown (äl'ën-toun), Pa.....	78,890
Aarhus (ör'höös'), Denmark.....	74,256	Alliance (ä-lí'áns), Ohio.....	21,603
Aberdare (äb'ër-där'), Wales.....	55,010	Alsace-Lorraine (äl-säs'-lò'rän'; F. ä'l'zás'), form. Ger. prov. now belongs to France.	
Aberdeen (äb'ër-dën'), Scot.....	158,969	Altenburg (äl'tén-böörk), Ger- many.....	37,289
Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	14,537	Aiton (öl'tün), Ill.....	24,682
Aberdeen, Wash.....	15,337	Altona (äl'tò-nà), Prussia.....	168,729
Abo (ö'böö), Finland.....	56,168	Altoona (äl'töönà), Pa.....	60,331
Abyssinia (äb'i-sin'í-ä), E. Afr.....	11,500,000	Ambala (üm-bä'lá), India.....	76,326
Addis Ababa (äd'is ä'bä-bä), *Shoa, *Abyssinia.....	40-50,000	Amberg (äm'bérk), Bavaria.....	26,009
Adelaide (äd'ë-läd), S. Austral.....	255,481	Amiens (ä'myän'), France.....	92,780
Aden (ä'dën; ä'-), Arabia.....	56,500	Amoy (ä-moi'), China.....	400,000
Adrianople (ä'dri-än-ö'p'l), Turk.....	50,201	Amritsar (üm-rit'sär), India.....	160,218
Afghanistan (äf-gän'í-stän'), W. Cen. Asia.....	6,380,000	Amsterdam (äm'stér-däm), Neth.....	647,120
Agra (ä'grä), India.....	185,532	Amsterdam, N. Y.....	33,524
Aguascalientes (ä'gwäs-käl-yën'täs), Mex.....	56,500	Anaconda (än'ä-kön'dä), Mont.....	11,668
Ahmedabad (ä'méd-ä-bäd'), India.....	274,007	Ancona (än-kö'nä), Italy.....	65,628
Ajmer (üj-mér'), India.....	113,512	Anderson (än'dér-sün), Ind.....	29,767
Akron (äk'rän), Ohio.....	208,435	Angers (än'zhä'), France.....	86,158
Alabama (äl'ä-bäm'ä), U.S.A.....	2,348,174	Angora (äj-gö'rá), *Turk. in Asia.....	35,000
Alameda (äl'ä-mä'dä), Calif.....	28,806	Angoulême (än'gööläm'), France.....	34,895
Alaska (ä-läs'ká), U.S.A.....	55,036	Anhalt (än'hält), Germany.....	331,258
Albania (äl-bä'ní-ä), S. E. Eur.....	831,877	Annam (än'näm'), Fr. Indo- China.....	5,731,189
Albany (öl'bä-ní), *N.Y.....	113,344	Annapolis (ä-näp'ò-lis), *Md.....	11,214
Alberta (äl-bür'tä), Canada.....	588,454	Ann Arbor (än är'bér), Mich.....	19,516
Albuquerque (äl'bü-kür'kë), N.M.....	15,157	Ansonia (än-sö'ní-ä), Conn.....	17,643
Aldershot (öl'dér-shöt), Eng.....	28,756	Antananarivo (än'tä-nä'nä-rë'vö), Madagascar.....	65,523
Aleksandropol (ä-lyék'sän-drö'pöl-y'), Armenia.....	48,938	Antofagasta (än'tò-fä-gäs'tä), Chile.....	51,531
Aleppo (ä-lëp'ö), Syria.....	280,000	Antung (än'töong'), China.....	57,699
Alessandria (ä'lës-sän'drë-ä), Italy.....	78,270	Antwerp (änt'wèrp), Belgium.....	322,857
Alexandria (äl'ëg-zän'dri-ä), Egypt.....	444,617	Archangel (ärk'än'jël), Russia.....	45,301
Alexandria, Va.....	18,060	Arequipa (ä'rä-kë'pä), Peru.....	35,000
Algeria (äl-jë'ri-ä), N. Africa.....	5,802,464	Arezzo (ä-rët'sö), Italy.....	51,852
Algiers (äl-jërz'), *Algeria.....	206,595	Argentina (är'jën-të'nä), S. Am.....	7,885,237
Alicante (ä'lë-kän'tä), Spain.....	63,382	Arizona (är'í-zö'nä), U.S.A.....	334,162
Aligarh (ä'lë-gür'), India.....	64,825	Arkansas (är'kän-sö), U.S.A.....	1,752,204
Allahabad (äl'ä-hä-bäd'), India.....	157,220		

äle, senäte, càre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ève, èvent, ènd,
recènt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,
örn, üp, circüs, menü; fööd, fööt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iñk, then,
thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.
(935)

Arkansas City (är-kän'zäs), Kans.	11,253	Baroda (bä-rö'dä), India	94,712
Arlington (är'ling-tün), Mass.	18,665	Barranquilla (bär'rän-kël'yä), Colombia	64,543
Armenia (är-më'nî-ä), W. Asia. 3,214,391		Barrow in Furness (bär'ö in fûr'-nës), England	74,254
Arnhem (ärn'hëm), Neth.	71,002	Basel (bä'zël), Switz.	135,976
Asbury Park (äz'bër-l), N. J.	12,400	Basra (büs'rä), Turk. in Asia.	165,600
Ashanti (ä-shän'të; -shän'tè), W. Africa.	420,000	Batavia (bä-tä'vi-ä), *Java & *Du. East Indies	253,818
Asheville (äsh'vil), N. C.	28,504	Bath (bäth), England	68,648
Ashtabula (äsh'tä-bü'lä), Ohio.	22,082	Bath (bäth), Maine.	14,731
Asia (ä'shä; -zhä)	900,000,000	Baton Rouge (bät'ün rööz'h'), *La.	21,782
Asia Minor	10,426,900	Battle Creek, Mich.	36,164
Astrakhan (äs'trä-kän'), Russia.	122,648	Batum (bä-tööm'), Asia.	46,000
Asunción (ä-söön'syön'), *Paraguay	99,836	Bavaria (bä-vä'ri-ä), Germany.	7,140,333
Asyut (äs-yööt'), Egypt.	51,431	Bay City, Mich.	47,554
Atchison (äch'tî-s'n), Kansas.	12,630	Bayonne (bä yön'), France.	28,215
Athens (äth'ënz), Ga.	16,748	Bayonne (bä'yön'), N. J.	76,754
Athens, *Greece.	292,991	Bayreuth (bi'roit'), Bavaria.	33,128
Atlanta (ät-län'tä), *Ga.	200,616	Beaumont (bö'mönt), Texas.	40,422
Atlantic City (ät-län'tik), N. J.	50,707	Bechuanaland (bëch'öö-ä'nä-länd'), S. Africa.	152,983
Attleboro (ät'l-bür-ö), Mass.	19,731	Beirut (bä'rööt'), Syria.	180,000
Auburn (ö'bürn), Maine.	16,985	Belem (bä-lën'), Brazil	236,402
Auburn, N. Y.	36,192	Belfast (bël-fäst'; bël'fäst), *N. Ire.	393,000
Auckland (ök'länd), N. Z.	157,757	Belfort (bël'fôr'), France.	39,301
Augsburg (ouks'böörk), Bav.	154,555	Belgian Congo, S. cen. Africa.	12,008,175
Augusta (ö-güs'tä), Ga.	52,548	Belgium (bël'ji-üm), Europe.	7,637,206
Augusta, *Maine	14,114	Belgrade (bël'gräd'), *Serbia & *Yugoslavia.	111,740
Aurora (ö-rö'rä), Ill.	36,397	Belleville (bël'vil), Ill.	24,823
Austin (ös'tin), *Texas.	34,876	Bellingham (bëll'ing-häm), Wash.	25,585
Australia (ös-trä'il-lä)	5,713,682	Beloit (bë-loit'), Wis.	21,284
Austria (ös'tri-ä)	6,428,336	Benares (bën-ä'rëz), India.	198,447
Avellaneda (ä-vël'yä-nä'thä), Arg. 55,000		Bendigo (bën'di-gö), Australia.	25,693
Avignon (ä've'nyön'), France.	48,177	Berdichev (bër-dyë'chëf'), Ukraine.	40,499
Azerbaijan (ä'zër-bä-ë-jän'), Trans-caucasian Fed.	2,096,973	Bergamo (bër'gä-mö), Italy.	62,303
Badajoz (bä'thä-höth'), Spain.	40,718	Bergen (bër'gën), Norway.	91,081
Baden (bä'dën), state, Ger.	2,208,503	Berkeley (bür'kël), Calif.	56,036
Baden, Germany	25,444	Berlin (bür'lin'), *Ger.	1,902,509
Bagdad (bäg'däd), *Iraq.	250,000	Bermundsey (bür'mänd-zl), Eng.	119,455
Bahama Islands (bä-hä'mä)	53,031	Bermuda (bër-mü'dä)	22,505
Bahia (bä-ë'ä), Brazil.	283,422	Berne (bërn), *Switz.	104,626
Bahia Blanca (blän'kä), Arg.	51,000	Besançon (bë-zän'sön'), France.	55,652
Bakersfield (bäk'ërz-fëld), Calif.	18,638	Bessarabia (bës-ä-rä'bi-ä), Roumania.	2,725,000
Baku (bä-köö'), Russia.	250,000	Bethlehem (bëth'lë-hëm), Pa.	54,149
Ballarât (bäl'ä-rät'), Australia.	34,672	Bethnal Green (bëth'näl), Eng.	117,238
Baltimore (böl'ti-mör), Md.	733,826	Beuthen (boi'tën), Prussia.	53,238
Baluchistan (bä-löo'chî-stän'), Asia.	799,625	Beverly (bëv'ër-lî), Mass.	22,561
Bamberg (bäm'bërk), Bavaria.	49,179	Béziers (bä'zyä'), France.	56,008
Bangalore (bän'gä-lör'), India.	118,556	Bhagalpur (bä'gäl-pöör'), India.	68,878
Bangkok (bän'kök'), *Siam.	628,700	Bhopal (bö-päl'; -pöl'), India.	45,094
Bangor (bän'gôr), Maine.	25,978	Biatystok (byä-lis'tök), Poland.	76,971
Barbados (bär-bä'döz), W. Indies.	156,312	Bielefeld (bë'lë-fëlt), Prussia.	79,049
Barberton (bär'bër-tün), Ohio.	18,811	Bilbao (bil-bä'ö), Spain.	112,819
Barcelona (bär'së-lö'nä), Spain.	705,901	Billings (bil'ingz), Montana.	15,100
Barcelly (bä-rä'lë), India.	129,459	Binghamton (bing'am-tün), N. Y.	66,800
Barfrus' (bär'fröosh'), Persia.	50,000	Binh-Dinh (bin'y'-din'y'), Annam.	74,400
Bari (bä'rë), Italy.	132,413	Birkenhead (bür'kën-hëd), Eng.	145,592
Barmen (bär'mën), Prussia.	156,326		
Barnsley (bärnz'lî), England.	53,670		

äle, senäte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite.

Birmingham (bûr'mîng-âm), Ala.	178,806	Budweis (bôôt'vîs), Bohemia	43,961
Birmingham, Eng.	919,438	Buenos Aires (bwâ'nôs i'râs),	
Bismarck (bîz'mârk), *N. Dak.	7,122	*Argentina	1,676,041
Bitlis (bît'lês'), Turk. in Asia	40,000	Buffalo (bûf'â-lô), N. Y.	506,775
Blackburn (blâk'bûrn), Eng.	126,630	Bulgaria (bôol-gâ'ri-â), S. E.	
Blackpool (blâk'pôol'), Eng.	99,640	Europe	4,861,439
Bloemfontein (blôom'fôn-tân'),		Burlington (bûr'ling-tân), Iowa	24,057
*Orange Free State	38,639	Burlington, Vt.	22,779
Bloomfield (blôom'fêld), N. J.	22,019	Burma (bûr'mâ), India	13,212,192
Bloomington (blôom'îng-tân), Ill.	28,725	Burnley (bûrn'li), England	103,175
Bochum (bô'kôom), Prussia	142,760	Burton upon Trent (bûr'tân), Eng.	48,927
Bogotá (bô'gô-tâ'), *Colombia	160,000	Bury (bêr'i), England	56,426
Boise (boi'zâ'), Idaho	21,393	Butler (bût'lêr), Pa.	23,778
Bokhara (bô-kâ'râ), *Bokhara	75,000	Butte (bût), Montana	41,611
Bokhara, W. Asia	3,000,000	Cádiz (kâ'dîz; <i>Sp.</i> kâ'thêth), Spain	76,137
Bolivia (bô-liv'i-â), S. Amer.	2,889,970	Caen (kân), France	53,743
Bologna (bô-lôn'yâ), Italy	204,870	Cagliari (kâl'yâ-rê), Italy	61,175
Bolton (bôl'tân), England	178,678	Cairo (kî'rô), *Egypt	790,939
Bombay (bôm-bâ'), India	1,175,914	Calais (kâl'â; <i>F.</i> kâ'lê'), France	73,001
Bonn (bôn), Prussia	91,410	Calcutta (kâl-kût'â), India	907,851
Bootle (bôo't'l), England	76,508	Calgary (kâl'gâ-rî), Alberta	63,305
Bordeaux (bôr'dô'), France	267,409	Calicut (kâl't-kût), India	82,334
Borgerhout (bôr'gêr-hout'), Belg.	53,132	California (kâl'i-fôr-nî-â), U.S.	3,426,861
Boston (bôs'tân), *Mass.	748,060	Callao (kâl-yâ'ô), Peru	52,843
Boulogne-sur-Mer (bôo'lôn'y'-sûr-		Camagüey (kâ'mâ-gwâ'), Cuba	98,193
mâr'), France	55,336	Cambodia (kâm-bô'di-â), Indo-	
Boulogne-sur-Seine (-sân') . . .	68,008	China	2,402,585
Bournemouth (bôrn'mûth), Eng.	91,770	Cambridge (kâm'brîj), Eng.	59,262
Braddock (brâd'zâk), Pa.	20,879	Cambridge, Mass.	109,694
Bradford (brâd'fêrd), England	285,979	Camden (kâm'dên), N. J.	116,309
Bräila (brâ-ê'lâ), Roumania	64,500	Cameroons (-ê-rôonz'), Africa	2,150,000
Brandenburg (brân'dên-bôörk),		Canada (kân'â-dâ)	8,788,483
Prussia	52,972	Canal Zone (kâ-nâl'), Panama	22,858
Brandon (brân'dân), Manitoba	15,397	Canberra (kân'bêr-â), future * of	
Brantford (brânt'fêrd), Ont.	29,440	Australia	
Bratislava (brâ'ti-slâ-vâ), Czech.	93,329	Cannes (kân), France	30,907
Brazil (brâ-zîl'), S. Amer.	30,635,605	Canterbury (kân'têr-bêr'i), Eng.	23,738
Bremen (brâ'mên), Germany	269,806	Canton (kân-tôn'), China	900,000
Brescia (brâ'shâ), Italy	99,421	Canton (kân'tôn), Ohio	87,091
Breslau (brês'lou), Prussia	528,260	Cape of Good Hope	2,782,719
Brest (brêst), France	73,960	Cape Town, *Cape of Good Hope	207,404
Bridgeport (brîj'pôrt), Conn.	143,555	Caracas (kâ-râ'kâs), *Venezuela	92,212
Brighton (brî'tân), England	142,427	Carbondale (kâr'bôn-dâl), Pa.	18,640
Brisbane (brîz'hân), *Queensland	42,636	Carcassonne (kâr'kâ'sôn'), France	29,314
Bristol, England	377,061	Cárdenas (kâr'dâ-nâs), Cuba	32,753
British Columbia, Canada	523,369	Cardiff (kâr'dîf), Wales	200,262
British Empire	449,167,137	Carlisle (kâr-lîl'), England	52,600
British Guiana	307,391	Carpathian Ruthenia (kâr-pâ-	
British N. Borneo	208,183	thi-ân rôo-thê'nî-â), Czech	605,731
Brockton (brôk'tân), Mass.	66,254	Carrara (kâr-râ'râ), Italy	49,393
Bromberg (brôm'bêrk), Poland	87,848	Carson City (kâr'sûn), *Nev.	1,685
Brookline (brôok'lîn), Mass.	37,748	Cartagena (kâr'tâ-jê'nâ),	
Brownsville (brôunz'vil), Texas	11,791	Colombia	51,382
Bruges (brôo'jêz), Belg.	53,489	Cartagena, Spain	101,613
Brünn (brün), Czechoslovakia	221,422	Cassel (kâs'êl), Prussia	162,391
Brunswick (brû'z'wîk), Ga.	14,413	Catania (kâ-tâ'nyâ), Italy	255,394
Brunswick, state, Germany	480,599	Catanzaro (kâ'tân-dzâ'rô), Italy	35,566
Brunswick, *Bruns. vick.	139,539	Caucasia (kô'kâ'shâ). See <i>Ciscau-</i>	
Brusa (brôo'sâ), Asi. Minor	110,000	casia, <i>Transcaucasian Fed.</i>	
Brussels (brûs'êlz), *Belgium	685,268	Caucasus of the North and Don	
Bucharest (bôo'kâ-rêst'), *Roum.	308,987	Region, Sov. Russ.	6,042,366
Budapest (bôo'dâ-pêst'), *Hung.	925,724		

ûrn, üp, circûs, menü; fôod, fôot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, înk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Cawnpore (k'ôn'pôr'), India.....	216,436	Colón (k'ô-lôn'), Panama.....	31,203
Cebu (sâ-bôo'), P. I.....	65,502	Colorado (k'ô-lô-râ-dô), U.S.A.....	939,629
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	45,566	Colorado Springs, Colo.....	30,105
Central Asia, Soviet Russian..	12,260,104	Columbia (k'ô-lûm'bi-â), *S. C.....	37,524
Cette (sêt), France.....	36,503	Columbus (-bûs), Ga.....	31,125
Ceylon (sê-lôn'),.....	4,504,549	Columbus, *Ohio.....	237,031
Changchowfu (châng'chô'fôo'),		Como (k'ô'mô), Italy.....	45,107
China.....	500,000	Concepción (k'ôn-sêp-syôn'), Chile	64,655
Changchun (châng'chôn'),		Concord (k'ôn'kôrd), *N. H.....	22,167
Manchuria.....	135,600	Connecticut (k'ô-nê't'î-kût), U. S.	1,380,631
Changsha (châng'shâ'), China...	250,000	Constantine (k'ôn'stân'tên'),	
Changteh (châng'tê'), China.....	300,000	Algeria.....	78,220
Charleston (chârlz'tân), S. C.....	67,957	Constantinople (k'ôn-stân'ti-nô'p'l),	
Charleston, *W. Va.....	39,608	former *Turkey.....	1,000,000
Charlotte (shâr'lôt), N. C.....	46,338	Copenhagen (k'ô'pên-hâ'gên),	
Charlottenburg (shâr-lôt'ên-bôork),		*Denmark.....	561,344
Prussia.....	322,766	Córdoba (k'ô'r'dô-vâ), Argentina.	156,000
Charlottesville, *P. E. I.....	12,347	Córdoba, Spain.....	72,641
Chatham (chât'âm), England.....	42,665	Cork (kôrk), Ireland.....	76,673
Chattanooga (chât'â-nôo'gâ),.....		Costa Rica (k'ôs'tâ rê'kâ), Cen.	
Tennessee.....	57,895	America.....	468,373
Chaux-de-Fonds, La (là shô'dê-		Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	36,162
fôn'), Switz.....	37,708	Courtrai (kôor'trê'), Belgium.....	36,855
Chefoo (chê'fôo'), China.....	75,000	Coventry (kûv'ên-trî), Eng.....	128,205
Chelsea (chêl'sê), Mass.....	43,184	Covington (kûv'ing-tân), Ky.....	57,121
Cheltenham (chêlt'nâm), Eng.....	48,444	Cracow (krâ'kô), Poland.....	181,700
Chelyabinsk (chêl'yâ-bênsk'), Sov.		Craiova (krâ-yô'vâ), Roumania.....	58,000
Russia.....	56,766	Cranston (krân'stân), R. I.....	29,407
Chemnitz (kêm'nîts), Ger.....	303,775	Crefeld (krê'fêlt), Prussia.....	125,351
Chemulpho (chê-mûl'p'hô), Kor.	30,000	Cremona (krê-mô'nâ), Italy.....	57,738
Chengtou (chûngt'ôo'), China.....	450,000	Creusot, Le (lê krâ'zô'), France.....	38,396
Cherbourg (shêr'bôor'), France.....	38,281	Crewe (krôo'), England.....	46,477
Chester (chês'têr), England.....	40,794	Cuba (kû'bâ).....	2,889,004
Chester, Pa.....	58,030	Cumberland (kûm'bêr-lând), Md.	29,837
Cheyenne (shî-ên'), *Wyo.....	13,829	Cyprus (sî'prâs), isl. in Medit.....	310,715
Chicago (shî-kô'gô), Ill.....	2,701,705	Czechoslovakia (chêk'ô-slô-vâ'-	
Chicopee (chîk'ô-pê), Mass.....	36,214	kî-â), cen. Europe.....	13,610,405
Chihuahua (chê-wâ'wâ), Mexico.....	40,000	Czernowitz (chêr'nô-vîts), Roum.....	91,852
Chile (chê'li), S. Amer.....	3,754,723	Częstochowa (chêx stô-kô'vâ),	
Chillán (chêl-yân'), Chile.....	30,881	Poland.....	80,567
Chillicothe (chîl-i-kôth'ê), Ohio.....	15,831	Dacca (dâk'â), India.....	119,450
China.....	342,639,000	Dagestan (dâ gês-tân'), Russia.....	798,181
Chinkiang (chîng'kyâng'), China.....	184,000	Dahomey (dâ-hô'mâ), W. Afr.....	842,243
Cholon (shô'lôn'), Cochín Ch.....	226,537	Dairen (dî'rên'), *Kwantung.....	105,000
Christchurch (krîst'chûrch), N.Z.....	67,291	Dallas (dâl'âs), Texas.....	158,976
Christiania (krîs tyâ'nê-â), *Nor.	258,483	Damascus (dâ-mâs'kâs), Syria.....	170,000
Chungking (chûng'king'), Ch.....	614,500	Damietta (dâm-i-ê'â), Egypt.....	30,984
Cicero (sîs'êr-ô), Ill.....	44,995	Danbury (dân'bêr-l), Conn.....	18,943
Cienfuegos (syên-fwâ'gôs) Cuba.....	95,865	Danville (dân'vil), Ill.....	33,776
Cincinnati (sîn-sî-nâi'ti), Ohio.....	401,247	Danville, Va.....	21,539
Ciscuacasia (sîs-kô-kâ'shâ),		Danzig (dân'sîk), Prussia.....	194,953
Russia.....	6,104,601	Darbhanga (dâr-bhûng'gâ), India.....	62,628
Clarksburg (klârks'bûrg), W. Va.....	27,869	Darlington (dâr'ling-tân), Eng.....	65,866
Cleveland (klêv'lând), Ohio.....	796,841	Darmstadt (dârm'shtât), *Hesse.....	82,367
Clinton (klîn'tân), Iowa.....	24,151	Davenport (dâv'ên-pôrt), Iowa.....	56,727
Coblentz (kô'blênts), Prussia.....	56,676	Dayton (dâ'tân), Ohio.....	152,559
Coburg (kô'bôork), Germany.....	23,413	Debreczen (dê'bêr-tsên), Hung.....	103,228
Cochin China (kô'chîn).....	3,795,304	Decatur (dê-kâ'tûr), Ill.....	43,818
Coches (kô-hôz'), N. Y.....	22,987	Delaware (dêl'â-wâr), U. S. A.....	223,003
Cologne (kô-lôn'), Prussia.....	633,904	Delft (dêlft), Neth.....	38,433
Colombia (kô-lôm'bê-â), S. Am.....	5,855,077	Delhi (dêl'hî), *India.....	304,420
Colombo (kô-lôm'bô). *Ceylon.....	248,826		

âlê, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recânt, makêr; îee, îll; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

Denison (dĕn'ĭ-sŭn), Texas.....	17,065	Elkhart (ĕlk'hărt), Ind.....	24,277
Denmark (dĕn'mărk), N. W.		Elmira (ĕl-mĭ'ră), N. Y.....	45,393
Europe.....	3,267,831	El Paso (ĕl păs'ō), Texas.....	77,560
Denver (dĕn'ver), *Colo.....	256,491	Elyria (ĕ-lĭr'ĭ-ă), Ohio.....	20,474
Derby (dĕr'bĭ), England.....	129,836	Emporia (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ă), Kans.....	11,273
Des Moines (dĕ moĭn'), *Iowa.....	126,468	Enfield (ĕn'fĕld), England.....	60,743
Dessau (dĕs'ou), *Anhalt.....	57,658	England (ĭn'glănd).....	35,678,530
Detroit (dĕ-troit'), Mich.....	993,678	Erfurt (ĕr'foort), Prussia.....	129,646
Dewsbury (düz'bĕr-ĭ), Eng.....	54,165	Erie (ĕ'rĭ), Pa.....	102,093
Dijon (dĕ'zhōn'), France.....	78,578	Eritrea (ă-rĕ-trĕ'ă), Afr.....	407,000
Dist. of Columbia (kō-lŭm'bĭ-ă),	437,571	Erivan (ĕr'ĕ-văn'), *Armenia.....	90,000
Dominican Republic (dō-mĭn'ĭ-		Erzerum (ĕrz'rōom'), Armenia.....	43,000
kăn), Haiti.....	897,405	Essen (ĕs'ĕn), Prussia.....	439,257
Dortmund (dort'moont), Prussia	295,026	Esthonia (ĕs-thō'nĭ-ă).....	1,109,479
Douai (dōō'ă'), France.....	34,131	Evanston (ĕv'ănz-tŭn), Ill.....	37,234
Dover (dō'ver), *Delaware.....	4,042	Evansville (ĕv'ănz-vĭl), Ind.....	85,264
Dover, England.....	39,985	Everett (ĕv'ĕr-ĕt), Mass.....	40,120
Dresden (drĕz'dĕn), *Saxony.....	587,748	Everett, Wash.....	27,644
Drohobycz (drō-hō'bĭch), Poland	26,733	Exeter (ĕk'sĕ-tĕr), England.....	59,608
Dublin (dŭb'lin), *Ir. Free State.	427,000		
Dubuque (dōō-bŭk'), Iowa.....	39,141	Fairmont (făr'moont), W. Va.....	17,851
Dudley (dŭd'li), England.....	55,908	Fall River, Mass.....	120,485
Duisburg (dŭs'bōork), Prussia.....	244,302	Fargo (făr'gō), N. Dak.....	21,961
Duluth (dōō-lōoth'), Minn.....	98,917	Fatshan (făt'shăn'), China.....	300,000
Dundee (dŭn-dĕ'), Scotland.....	168,217	Ferrara (fĕr-ră'ră), Italy.....	106,768
Dunedin (dŭn-ĕ'dĭn), N. Z.....	72,255	Fez (fĕz), *Fr. Morocco.....	70,540
Dunfermline (dŭn-fĕrm'lin), Scot.	39,886	Finland (fin'lănd).....	3,366,507
Dunkirk (dŭn'kŭrk), France.....	34,748	Fitchburg (fĭch'bŭrg), Mass.....	41,029
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	19,336	Fiume (fyōō'mă).....	49,806
Dunmore (dŭn'mōr'), Pa.....	20,250	Flensburg (flĕns'bōork), Prussia.	60,941
Duquesne (dōō-kăn'), Pa.....	19,011	Flint, Mich.....	91,599
Durango (dōō-rănj'gō), Mexico.....	40,000	Florence (flōr'ĕns), Italy.....	247,455
Durban (dŭr'băn), Natal.....	146,310	Florida (flōr'ĭ-dă), U. S. A.....	968,470
Durham (dŭr'ăm), England.....	17,329	Foggia (fōd'jă), Italy.....	89,443
Durham, N. C.....	21,719	Folkestone (fōk'stŭn), Eng.....	37,571
Düsseldorf (dŭs'ĕl-dōrf), Prus.....	407,338	Fond du Lac (fōn' dōō lăk'), Wis.	23,427
Dutch Guiana (gĕ-ă'nă), S. Am.....	113,181	Foochow (fōō'chō'), China.....	624,000
Dvinsk (dvĕnsk), Russia.....	36,473	Forlĭ (fōr-lĕ), Italy.....	51,435
		Formosa (fōr-mō'să), China sea	3,654,398
Eastbourne (ĕst'bōrn), Eng.....	62,030	Fort Dodge, Iowa.....	19,347
East Chicago, Ind.....	35,967	Fort Smith, Ark.....	28,870
East Cleveland, Ohio.....	27,292	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	86,549
East Liverpool, Ohio.....	21,411	Fort Worth (wŭrth), Texas.....	106,482
East London, S. Africa.....	34,673	Framingham (frăm'ĭng-hăm),	
Easton (ĕs'tŭn), Pa.....	33,813	Mass.....	17,033
East Orange, N. J.....	50,710	France (frăns).....	39,209,766
East St. Louis, Ill.....	66,767	Frankfort (frănk'fărt), *Ky.....	9,805
Eau Claire (ō'klăr'), Wis.....	20,906	Frankfurt am Main (frănk'foort	
Ecuador (ĕk'wă-dōr), S. Am.....	2,000,000	ăm mĭn'), Prussia.....	433,002
Edinburgh (ĕd'ĭn-bŭr-ŏ), *Scot.....	420,281	Frankfurt an der Oder (ăn dĕr ō-	
Edmonton (ĕd'măn-tŭn), *Alberta	58,821	dĕr), Prussia.....	65,055
Eger (ĕ'gĕr), Hungary.....	28,575	Freeport (frĕ'pōrt), Ill.....	19,669
Egypt (ĕ'ĭpt), N. E. Africa.....	12,750,918	Freetown (frĕ'toun), *Sierra Leone	44,142
Ekaterinodar (yĕ-kă'tyĕ-rĕ-nō-dăr'),		Freiburg (frĭ'bōork), Baden.....	87,946
Russia.....	143,187	Fremantle (frĕ'măn't'l), W. Aus-	
Ekaterinoslav (-slăf'), Ukraine.....	164,200	tralia.....	17,555
Elberfeld (ĕl'bĕr-fĕlt'), Prussia.....	157,218	French Guinea (gĭn'ĭ), W. Afr.	1,875,996
Elbing (ĕl'bĭng), E. Prussia.....	67,127	Fresno (frĕz'nō), Calif.....	45,086
Elgin (ĕl'ĭn), Ill.....	27,454	Fukuoka (fōō'kōō-ō'kă), Japan.....	95,381
Elisavetgrad (yĕ-lĕ'să-vyĕt-grăt'),		Fürth (fŭrt), Bavaria.....	68,162
Ukraine.....	77,211	Fusan (fōō'săn'), Korea.....	73,583
Elizabeth (ĕ-lĭz'ă-bĕth), N. J.....	95,783		

ŭn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŭk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Galatz (gä'läts), Roumania.....	73,512	Haarlem (här'lēm), Neth.....	76,302
Galesburg (gälz'bürg), Ill.....	23,834	Hackensack (hāk'ēn-sāk'), N. J....	17,667
Galicia (gä'lish'ī-ä), region, Pol.....	7,487,363	Hackney (hāk'ni), Eng.....	222,159
Galveston (gäl'vēs-tūn), Texas.....	44,255	Hagen (hä'gēn) Prussia.....	92,862
Gambia (gām'bī-ä), W. Africa.....	210,610	Hagerstown (hä'gēr-z-toun), Md....	28,064
Garfield (gär'fēld), N. J.....	19,381	Hague, The (häg), *Neth.....	359,610
Gary (gä'ri), Ind.....	55,378	Haiti (hä'ti), rep. W. I.....	2,500,000
Gateshead (gäts'hēd'), Eng.....	124,514	Hakodate (hä'kō-dä'tā), Japan.....	144,749
Gaya (gä'yä; gī-ä), India.....	67,562	Halifax (häl'ī-fäks), England.....	99,129
Gaza (gä'zä), Palestine.....	17,480	Halifax, *N. S.....	57,674
Gelsenkirchen (gēl'zēn-kīrk'ēn), Prussia.....	168,557	Halle (häl'ē), Prussia.....	182,326
Geneva, (jē-nē'vā), Switz.....	135,680	Hälsingborg (hēl'sīng-bör'y'), Sw. 47,655	
Genoa (jēn'ō-ä), Italy.....	299,334	Hamburg (hām'bürg), Ger.....	985,779
Georgetown, *British Guiana.....	54,439	Hamilton (hām'tī-tūn), Ohio.....	39,675
Georgia (jōr'jī-ä; -jä), Trans- caucasia.....	2,372,403	Hamilton, Ontario.....	114,151
Georgia, U. S. A.....	895,832	Hammersmith (-ēr-smith), Eng....	130,287
Gera (gä'rä), Germany.....	73,660	Hammond (hām'ūnd), Ind.....	36,004
Germany (jūr'mā-nī).....	59,858,284	Hampstead (hämp'stēd; hām'-), Eng.....	86,080
Ghent (gēnt), Belgium.....	165,655	Hamtramck (hēm-trēm'k), Mich.....	48,615
Gibraltar (jī-brōl'tēr).....	22,018	Hangchow (häng'chō'), China.....	350,000
Gillingham (gil'īng-ām), Eng.....	54,038	Hankow (hän'kō'), China.....	826,000
Glasgow (gläs'gō; -kō), Scot.....	1,034,069	Hannibal (hän'ī-bäl), Mo.....	19,306
Gleiwitz (gli'vīts), Prussia.....	69,028	Hanoi (hä'noi'), *Tonkin.....	120,000
Glen Falls (glēnz), N. Y.....	16,638	Hanover (hän'ō-vēr), Prussia.....	392,805
Gloucester (glōs'tēr), Eng.....	51,330	Harbin (här'bēn'), China.....	120,000
Gloucester, Mass.....	22,947	Harburg (här'boörk), Prussia.....	65,933
Gloversville (glüv'ēr-z-vil), N. Y.....	22,075	Harrisburg (här'īs-bürg), *Pa.....	75,917
Gold Coast, W. Africa.....	2,110,424	Hartford (härt'fērd), *Conn.....	138,036
Görlitz (gür'līts), Prussia.....	80,332	Hastings (häs'tīngz), England.....	66,496
Göteborg (yü'tē-bör'y'), Sweden.....	227,343	Havana (hä-vān'ä), *Cuba.....	363,506
Götha, (gō'tä), Germany.....	39,541	Haverhill (hä'vēr-īl), Mass.....	53,884
Göttingen (güt'īng-ēn), Prussia.....	41,246	Havre (hä'vēr), France.....	163,374
Granada (grä-nä'dä), Spain.....	103,505	Hawaii (hä-wī'ē).....	255,912
Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	14,010	Hazleton (hä'z'l-tūn), Pa.....	32,277
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	137,634	Heidelberg (hī'dēl-bürg), Ger.....	69,806
Graz (gräts), Austria.....	157,644	Hejaz (hē-jäz'), Arabia.....	900,000
Great Falls, Montana.....	24,121	Helena (hēl'ē-nä), *Montana.....	12,037
Greece (grēs), S. Europe.....	5,070,832	Helsingfors (hēl sīng-fōrs'), *Fin.....	197,848
Green Bay, Wis.....	31,017	Hereford (hēr'ē-fērd), Eng.....	23,224
Greenfield (grēn'fēld), Mass.....	15,462	Herrin (hēr'in), Ill.....	10,986
Greenland (-lānd).....	14,355	Hesse (hēs), Germany.....	1,290,988
Greenock (grēn'ūk), Scotland.....	81,120	Highland Park (hī'lānd), Mich.....	46,499
Greensboro (grēnz'būr-ō), N. C.....	19,861	Hildesheim (hīl'dēs-hīm), Prus.....	53,499
Greenville (grēn'vīl), S. C.....	23,127	Hiroshima (hī'rō-shē'mā), Japan.....	160,510
Greenwich (grīn'ij), bor. of Lon- don, England.....	100,493	Hobart (hō'bärt), *Tasmania.....	52,391
Grenoble (grē-nō'b'l), France.....	77,409	Hoboken (hō'bō-kēn), N. J.....	68,166
Grimsby (grīmz'bī), England.....	82,329	Hódmezővásárhely (hód'mē-zū- vā'shär-hēl-y'), Hungary.....	60,854
Groningen (grō'nīng-ēn), Neth.....	89,030	Holyoke (hōl'yōk), Mass.....	60,203
Gruyère (grü'yär'), Switz.....	27,377	Homestead (hōm'stēd), Pa.....	20,452
Guadalajara (gwä'thā-lā-hä'rá), Mexico.....	140,000	Honduras (hōn-dōō'rās), Cen. Am.....	662,422
Guam (gwām), isl., Pacific oc.....	13,275	Hongkong (hōng'kōng'), China.....	625,166
Guatemala (gwä'tā-mā'lā), Central America.....	2,004,900	Honolulu (hō'nō-lōō'lōō; hōn'ō-), *Hawaii.....	83,327
Guatemala, *Guatemala.....	91,330	Hot Springs, Ark.....	11,695
Guayaquil (gwī'ä-kēl'), Ecuador.....	94,000	Houston (hūs'tūn), Texas.....	138,276
Guthrie (gūth'ri), form. *Okla.....	11,757	Howrah (hou'rā), India.....	195,300
Győr (dyūr), Hungary.....	50,035	Huechowfu (hōō'chō'fōō'), China.....	100,000
		Huddersfield (hūd'ēr-z-fēld), Eng.....	110,120
		Hué (ü'ä'), *Annam.....	60,611
		Hungary (hūn'gä-rī), cen. Eur.....	7,945,878

äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ēve, ēvent, ēnd,
recēt, makēr; ice, ill; öld, öhey, örb, ödd, söft, cōnnect; üse, ünite,

- Huntington (hūn'ting-tŭn), W. Va. 50,177
 Hutchinson (hūch'tin-sŭn), Kans. 23,298
 Hyderabad (hi'dēr-ā-bād'), Deccan, India. 404,187
 Hyderabad, Sind, India. 81,838
 Ibadan (ē-bā'dān), S. Nigeria. 150,000
 Iceland (is'lānd), isl. N. Atl.oc. 94,679
 Ichang (ē'chāng'), China. 40,000
 Idaho (ī'dā-hō), U. S. A. 431,866
 Ilford (ī'fērd), England. 85,191
 Illinois (il'i-noi'; -noiz'), U.S.A. 6,485,280
 India (in'dī-ā) 318,942,480
 Indiana (in'di-ān'ā), U.S.A. 930,390
 Indianapolis (in'di-ān-āp'ō-lis), *Indiana. 314,194
 Indore (in-dōr'), India. 93,091
 Innsbruck (ins'brook), Austria. 55,650
 Iowa (ī'ō-wā), U. S. A. 2,404,021
 Ipswich (ips'wich), England. 79,383
 Iquique (ē-kē-kā), Chile. 37,421
 Irak (ē'rāk'). See *Mesopotamia*.
 Ireland (ir'lānd). See *Irish Free State & Northern Ireland*. 4,390,219
 Irish Free State, S. & cen. Ire. 3,139,688
 Irkutsk (ir-kōōtsk'), Siberia. 103,920
 Irvington (ir'ving-tŭn), N. J. 25,480
 Isfahan (is'fā-hān'), Persia. 80,000
 Italy (it'ā-lī), S. Europe. 40,123,006
 Ithaca (ith'ā-kā), N. Y. 17,004
 Ivanovo-Voznesensk (ē-vā'nō-vō-vōz-nyē-syēnsk'), Russia. 58,105
 Ivory Coast, W. Africa. 1,545,680
 Jablonec (yāb'lō-nyēts), Czech. 38,589
 Jackson (jāk'sŭn), Mich. 48,374
 Jackson, *Miss. 22,817
 Jackson, Tenn. 18,860
 Jacksonville (-vīl), Fla. 91,558
 Jacksonville, Ill. 15,713
 Jaffa (yā'fā; jā'fā), Palestine. 47,709
 Jaipur (jī'pōor'), India. 120,207
 Jamaica (jā-mā'kā), W. Indies. 858,118
 Jamestown (jāmz'toun), N. Y. 38,917
 Japan (jā-pān'). 55,963,050
 Jassy (yās'ē), Roumania. 76,120
 Java (jā'vā), Du. E. Ind. 33,240,353
 Jefferson City (jēf'ēr-sŭn), *Mo. 14,490
 Jena (yā'nā), Germany. 48,502
 Jerez (de la Frontera) (hē-rāth' dā lā frōn-tā'rā), Spain. 64,861
 Jersey City (jūr'zī), N. J. 298,103
 Jerusalem (jē-rōō'sā-lēm), *Pal. 62,578
 Jitomir (zhē-tō'mēr), Ukraine. 96,000
 Jodhpur (jōd'pōor'), India. 73,480
 Johannesburg (yō-hān'ēs-bürg), S. Africa. 288,131
 Johnstown (jōnz'toun), Pa. 67,327
 Jokyakarta (jōk'yā-kār'tā), Java 103,711
 Joliet (jō'li-ēt), Ill. 38,442
 Joplin (jōp'lin), Mo. 29,902
 Jubbulpore (jūb'ūl-pōr'), India. 108,793
 Jugoslavia. See *Yugoslavia*.
 Jullundur (jūl'ūn-dūr), India. 69,318
 Juneau (jōō'nō), *Alaska. 3,058
 Kabul (kā'bōol), *Afghanistan. 150,000
 Kagoshima (kā'gō-shē'mā), Japan 103,180
 Kaifeng (kī'fūng'), China. 223,000
 Kaisarieh (kī'sā-rē'yē), Asia Min. 54,000
 Kaiserslautern (-zērs-lou'tērn), Bavaria. 55,707
 Kalamazoo (kāl'ā-mā-zōō'), Mich. 48,487
 Kanazawa (kā'nā-zā'wā), Japan 129,265
 Kandahar (kūn'dā-hār'), Afghan. 31,500
 Kandy (kān'dē), Ceylon. 32,561
 Kankakee (kān'kā-kē'), Ill. 16,753
 Kansas (kān'zās), U. S. A. 1,769,257
 Kansas City, Kansas. 101,177
 Kansas City, Mo. 324,410
 Karachi (kā-rā'chē), India. 216,883
 Karelia (-rē'lī-ā), Russia. 144,392
 Karlsruhe (kārls'rōō'), *Baden. 135,952
 Kashgar (kāsh'gār'), China. 80,000
 Katmandu (kāt'mān-dōō'), *Nepal 80,000
 Kazan (kā-zān'), Sov. Russia. 146,495
 Kearny (kā'r'nī), N. J. 26,724
 Kecskemét (kēch'kē-māt), Hung. 72,768
 Keene (kēn), N. H. 11,210
 Kenosha (kē-nō'shā), Wis. 40,472
 Kentucky (kēn-tūk'tī), U.S.A. 2,416,630
 Kenya (kē-nyā'; kēn'yā), E. Afr. 2,376,000
 Keokuk (kē'ō-kūk), Iowa. 14,423
 Kerbela (kūr'bē-lā), Mesopot. 65,000
 Kerman (kēr-mān'), Persia. 70,000
 Kewanee (kē-wā'nē), Ill. 16,026
 Key West (kē), Fla. 18,749
 Kharkov (kār'kōf), *Ukraine. 284,435
 Khartoum (-tōom'), A.-E. Sud. 39,056
 Kherson (kēr-sōn'), Ukraine. 74,703
 Khiva (kē'vā), Sov. rep. Asia. 519,438
 Khokand (kō-kānt'), Rus. in Asia 118,854
 Kiel (kēl), Prussia. 205,330
 Kiev (kē'yēf), Ukraine. 365,737
 Kimberley (kim'bēr-lī), S. Afr. 39,702
 Kingston (kingz'tūn), *Jamaica. 62,707
 Kingston, N. Y. 26,688
 Kingston, Ontario. 21,753
 Kingston upon Hull, England. 287,013
 Kingtchen (king'tē-chēn'), Ch. 100,000
 Kirghiz (kīr-gēz'), Sov. rep. As. 5,058,553
 Kirin (kīr'in), Manchuria. 100,000
 Kirkcaldy (kēr-kō'dī; -kōl'dī), Scotland. 39,591
 Kishinev (kē-shē-nyōf'), Roum. 108,483
 Kiukiang (kiyō'kyāng'), China. 70,000
 Knoxville (nōks'vīl), Tenn. 77,818
 Kobe (kō'bē), Japan. 608,644
 Kokomo (kō'kō-mō), Ind. 30,067
 Kongmoon (kōng'mōon'), China. 70,000
 Konia (kō'nē-ā), Turk. in Asia. 45,000
 Königsberg (kū'nīks-bērk), Prus. 260,895
 Korea (kō-rē'ā), E. Asia. 17,264,119
 Kovno (kōv'nō), *Lithuania. 90,300

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Krasnoyarsk (kràs'nô-yàrsk'), Russia in Asia.....	67,240	Lincoln, *Nebr.....	54,948
Kremenchug (krêm'ên-chôok'), Ukraine.....	99,000	Linden (lín'dén), Prussia.....	82,374
Kronstadt (krôn'shtát), Russia.....	23,734	Linz (lînts), Austria.....	94,072
Krugersdorp (krû'gêrs-dôrp; E. krôô'gêrz-), S. Africa.....	42,516	Lisbon (lîz'bûn), *Portugal.....	489,667
Kumanoto (kôô'mâ-mô'tô), Jap.....	70,388	Lithuania (lîth û-â-ni-â).....	2,900,000
Kure (kôô'rè), Japan.....	130,362	Little Rock, *Ark.....	65,142
Kursk (kôôrsk), Russia.....	48,825	Liverpool (lîv'êr-pôol), England.....	803,118
Kwantung (kwân'tôong'), Manch.....	607,000	Lockport (lôk'pôrt), N. Y.....	21,308
Kweiyang (kwâ'yâng'), China.....	100,000	Łódź (lôôj), Poland.....	451,813
Kyoto (kyô'tô), Japan.....	591,324	Logansport (lô'gânz-pôrt), Ind.....	21,626
Labrador (lâb'râ-dôr'), N. Amer.....	7,000	London (lôn'dân), *England.....	7,476,168
Laconia (là-kô-ni-â), N. H.....	10,897	London, Ontario.....	60,959
La Crosse (là krôs'), Wis.....	30,421	Londonderry (-dêr'i), N. Ireland.....	40,780
Lafayette (là-fâ-yêt'), Ind.....	22,486	Long Beach, Calif.....	55,593
Lagos (là'gôs), *Nigeria.....	60,000	Long Branch, N. J.....	13,521
La Grange (là grânj'), Ga.....	17,038	Lorain (lô-rân'), Ohio.....	37,295
Lahore (là-hôr'), India.....	281,781	Lorca (lôr'kâ), Spain.....	75,802
Lakewood (lâk'wôod'), Ohio.....	41,732	Los Angeles (lôs ân'gêl-ês), Calif.....	576,673
Lancaster (lân'kâs-têr), England.....	40,226	Louisiana (lôô-ê'zê-ân'â), U.S.A.....	1,798,509
Lancaster, Pa.....	53,150	Louisville (lôô'ls-vîl), Ky.....	234,891
Lanchowfu (lân'chô-fôô'), China.....	500,000	Lourenço Marques (lô-rên'sô mâr'kês), Port. E. Afr.....	13,353
Lansing (lân'sîng), *Mich.....	57,327	Louvain (lôô'vân'), Belgium.....	40,069
La Paz (là pás'), a *Bolivia.....	107,252	Lowell (lô'êl), Mass.....	112,759
Laredo (là-râ-dô), Texas.....	22,710	Lübeck (lû'bêk), Germany.....	113,071
Latvia (lât'vî-â), cen. Eur.....	1,850,622	Lucca (lôôk'kâ), Italy.....	77,780
Launceston (lân'sês-tûn; lôn'-), Tasmania.....	26,318	Lucerne (lû-sûrn'), Switz.....	44,029
Lausanne (lô'zân'), Switz.....	68,533	Lucknow (lûk'nou'), India.....	240,566
Lawrence (lô'rêns), Kansas.....	12,456	Ludwigshafen (lôôt'vîks-hâ'fên), Bavaria.....	90,721
Lawrence, Mass.....	94,272	Luxemburg (lûk'sêm-bûrg), gr. duchy, E. of Belgium.....	263,824
Leavenworth (lêv'ên-wûrth), Kans.....	16,910	Luxemburg, *Luxemburg.....	45,676
Lebanon (lêb'â-nôn), Pa.....	24,643	Lynchburg (lînch'bûrg), Va.....	30,070
Leeds (lêdz), England.....	458,320	Lynn (lîn), Mass.....	99,148
Leeuwarden (lâ-wâr-dên), Neth.....	42,624	Lyon (lî'an; F. lê'ôn'), France.....	561,592
Leghorn (lêg'hôrn), Italy.....	111,766	Maastricht (mâs'tríkt), Neth.....	41,305
Leicester (lê'stêr), England.....	234,190	Macao (mâ-kâ'ô), China.....	78,000
Leiden (lî'dên), Neth.....	61,408	McKeesport (mâ-kêz'pôrt), Pa.....	46,781
Leipzig (lîp'sîk; -tsîk), Germany.....	604,380	Mecon (mâ'kôn), Ga.....	52,995
Lemberg (lêm'bêrk), Poland.....	219,193	Madagascar (mâd'â-gâs'kâr), isl., Indian oc.....	3,613,341
Leominster (lêm'în-stêr), Mass.....	19,744	Madison (mâd'î-sûn), *Wis.....	38,378
León (lâ-ôn'), Mexico.....	64,000	Madras (mâ-drâs'), India.....	526,911
León, Nicaragua.....	47,234	Madrid (mâd'rîd'), *Spain.....	728,937
Levallois-Perret (lê-vâl'wâ'-pê'rê'), France.....	73,639	Madura (mâd'ôô-râ), India.....	138,894
Lewiston (lû's-tân), Maine.....	31,791	Magdeburg (mâg'dê-bôôrk), Prus.....	285,856
Lexington (lêk'sîng-tân), Ky.....	41,534	Mahanoy City (mâ'hâ-noi'), Pa.....	15,599
Lhasa (lâs'â), *Tibet.....	25,000	Maine (mân), U. S. A.....	768,014
Libau (lê'bou), Latvia.....	79,497	Mainz (mînts), Germany.....	107,930
Liberia (lî-bê'rî-â), W. Africa.....	1,500,000	Málaga (mâ'lâ-gâ), Spain.....	150,258
Lichtenberg (lîk'tên-bêrk), Prus.....	144,643	Malay States, Federated (mâ- lâ'), S. E. of Asia.....	1,324,890
Liège (lê-êzh'), Belgium.....	166,697	Malden (môl'dên), Mass.....	49,103
Liegnitz (lêg'nîts), Prussia.....	70,337	Malmö (mâlm'û'), Sweden.....	113,602
Lille (lêl), France.....	200,952	Malta (môl'tâ), Br. col. in Medit.....	224,680
Lima (lî'mâ), Ohio.....	41,326	Mamuret el Azîz (mâ môô-rêt'êl â'zêz'), Turk. in Asia.....	575,200
Lima (lî'mâ), *Peru.....	176,467	Man, Isle of, Irish sea.....	60,238
Limerick (lîm'êr-îk), Ir. Free St.....	38,518	Managua (mâ-nâ'gwâ), *Nic.....	60,342
Limoges (lê'môzh'), France.....	90,187	Manáos (mâ-nâ'ôs), Brazil.....	75,704
Lincoln (lîj'kân), England.....	66,020		

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd,
 ecênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

Manchester (män'chēs-tēr), Conn.	18,370	England	131,103
Manchester, England	730,551	Middletown (mīd'ī-toun), Conn.	13,638
Manchester, N. H.	78,384	Middletown, N. Y.	18,420
Mandalay (män'dā-lā), Burma	148,917	Middletown, Ohio	23,594
Manila (mä-nīl'ā), *P. I.	285,306	Milan (mīl'ān; mī-lān'), Italy	700,679
Manitoba (män'ī-tō'bā), Can.	610,118	Milwaukee (mīl-wō'kē), Wis.	457,147
Manitowoc (män'ī-tō-wōk'), Wis.	17,563	Mindanao (mīn'dā-nā'ō), P. I.	933,383
Mannheim (män'hīm), Ger.	229,576	Minneapolis (mīn'ē-āp'ō-līs), Minn.	380,582
Mansfield (mänz'fēld), Ohio	27,824	Minnesota (mīn'ē-sō'tā), U.S.A.	2,387,125
Mans, Le (lē män'), France	71,783	Minorca (mī-nōr'kā), Isl. Medit. sea	42,849
Mantua (män'tū-ā), Italy	35,683	Minsk (mēnsk), *White Russia	105,441
Maracaibo (mä'rā-kī'bō), Venez.	46,706	Mishawaka (mīsh'ā-wō'kā), Ind.	15,195
Marietta (mä'rī-ēt'ā; mār'ī-), Ohio	15,140	Mississippi (mīs'ī-sīp'ī), U.S.A.	1,790,618
Marion (mār'ī-ān), Ind.	23,747	Missoula (mī-zōō'lā), Montana	12,668
Marion, Ohio	27,891	Missouri (mī-sōō'rī; -zōō'rī), U.S.A.	3,404,055
Marquette (mār-kēt'), Mich.	12,718	Mobile (mō-bēl'), Ala.	60,777
Marrakesh (mār-rā'kēsh), a *Morocco	139,874	Modena (mō'dā-nā), Italy	80,399
Marsala (mār-sā'lā), Italy	65,451	Moji (mō'jē), Japan	72,111
Marseille (mār'sā'y') or Marseilles (mār-sāl'), France	586,341	Moline (mō-lēn'), Ill.	30,734
Marshalltown (mār'shāl-), Iowa	15,731	Mombasa (mōm-bā'sā), Kenya	32,000
Maryland (mēr'ī-lānd), U.S.A.	1,449,661	Monaco (mōn'ā-kō), S. E. of Fr.	22,956
Marylebone, St. (mār'ī-lē-bōn'; colloq. mār'ī-būn), Eng.	104,222	Monastir (mōn'ās-tēr'), Serbia	48,370
Mason City (mā's'n), Iowa	20,065	Mongolia (mōng-gō'li-ā), China	2,500,000
Massachusetts (mās'ā-chōō'sēts), U.S.A.	3,852,356	Monrovia (mōn-rō'vī-ā), *Liberia	6,000
Massillon (mās'ī-lōn), Ohio	17,428	Mons (mōns), Belgium	26,749
Matanzas (mä-tān'zās), Cuba	62,638	Montana (mōn-tān'ā), U.S.A.	548,889
Mauritius (mō-rīsh'ī-ūs), island, Indian ocean	377,083	Montclair (mōnt-kłār'), N. J.	28,810
Meadville (mēd'vil), Pa.	14,568	Montenegro (mōn'tē-nā'grō; -nē-grō), Yugoslavia	199,857
Mecca (mēk'ā), *Hejaz	70,000	Monterey (mōn'tē-rā'), Mexico	85,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (mēk'lēn-bōōrk-shvā-rēn'), Germany	657,330	Montevideo (mōn'tē-vid'ē-ō), *Uruguay, S. America	350,956
Medellín (mēd'thēl'yēn'), Colom.	79,146	Montgomery (mōnt-gūm'ēr-ī), *Alabama	43,464
Medford (mēd'fērd), Mass.	39,038	Montpelier (mōnt-pēl'yēr), *Vt.	7,856
Medina (mä-dē'nā), Hejaz	10,000	Montpellier (mōn'pē'lyā'), Fr.	81,548
Meerut (mē'rūt), India	122,609	Montreal (mōnt'rē-ōl'), Quebec	618,506
Melbourne (mēl'bōrn), *Victoria, Australia	766,506	Moradabad (mō-rād'ā-bād'), India	82,671
Melrose (mēl'rōz), Mass.	18,204	Morgantown (mōr'gān-toun), W. Va.	12,127
Memphis (mēm'fis), Tenn.	162,351	Morocco (mō-rōk'ō), N. W. Afr.	6,000,000
Mendoza (mēn-dō'sā), Argentina	59,343	Moscow (mōs'kō), *Sov. Russia, *Un. of Sov. Repubs.	1,542,874
Mérida (mä'rē-thā), Mexico	63,000	Mosul (mō'sōōl'), Mesopotamia	70,000
Meriden (mēr'ī-dēn), Conn.	29,867	Moulmein (mōl'mān'), Burma	57,582
Meridian (mē-rīd'ī-ān), Miss.	23,399	Mount Carmel (kār'māl), Pa.	17,469
Merthyr Tydfil (mūr'thēr tid'vil; Welsh tūd'vil), Wales	80,161	Mount Vernon (vūr'nān), N. Y.	42,726
Meshed (mē-shēd'), Persia	70,000	Mukden (mōōk'dēn'), *Manch.	158,000
Mesopotamia (mēs'ō-pō-tā'mī-ā), Asia; coext. with Irak	2,849,282	Mülheim an der Ruhr (mül'hīm ān dēr rōōr), Prussia	128,205
Messina (mē-sē'nā), Italy	176,621	Multan (mōōl'tān'), India	84,806
Methuen (mē-thū'en), Mass.	15,189	München-Gladbach (mūn'kēn-glāt'bāk), Prussia	64,031
Metz (mēts), France	62,311	Muncie (mūn'sī), Ind.	36,524
Mexico (mēk'sī-kō), *Mexico	500,000	Munich (mū'nik), *Bavaria	630,711
Mexico, N. America	16,800,000	Münster (mūn'stēr), Prussia	100,452
Miami (mī-ām'ī), Fla.	29,571	Murcia (mūr'shī-ā), Spain	142,480
Michigan (mīsh'ī-gān), U.S.A.	3,668,412	Muscataine (mūs'kā-tēn'), Iowa	16,068
Michigan City, Ind.	19,457	Muskegon (mūs-kē'gān), Mich.	36,570
Middlesbrough (mīd'īlz-brū),		Muskogee (mūs-kō'gē), Okla.	30,277

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch, in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Muttra (mūt'rā), India.....58,183
Mysore (mī-sōr'), India.....83,951

Nagasaki (nā'gā-sā'kē), Japan...176,534
Nagoya (nā'gō'yā), Japan.....429,997
Nagpur (nāg'pūr'), India.....145,193
Namanagan (nā'mān-gān'), Russ.

in Asia.....78,942

Namur (nā'mūr'), Belgium.....31,681

Nanchang (nān'chāng'), China 750,000

Nancy (nān'sī; F. nān'sē'), Fr.....113,226

Nanking (nān'king'), China.....393,000

Nantes (nānts; F. nānt), France.183,704

Nanticoke (nān'ti-kōk), Pa.....22,614

Naples (nā'p'lz), Italy.....769,817

Nashua (nāsh'ū-ā), N. H.....28,379

Nashville (nāsh'vīl), *Tenn.....118,342

Natal (nā-tāl'), S. Africa.....1,429,398

Nebraska (nē-brās'kā), U.S.A.1,296,372

Negapatam (nēg'ā-pā-tām'), India 54,016

Nepal (nē-pōl'), N. India.....5,600,000

Netherlands (nēth'ēr-lāndz).....6,831,231

Neuilly-sur-Seine (nū'yē'-sūr'-sān'),

France.....51,590

Neukölln (noi'kūln'), Prussia...262,127

Nevada (nē-vā'dā), U. S. A.....77,407

New Albany (ōl'bā-nī), Ind.....22,992

Newark (nū'erk), N. J.....414,524

Newark, Ohio.....26,718

New Bedford (bēd'fērd), Mass...121,217

New Britain (brīt'n), Conn.....59,316

New Brunswick (brūnz'wīk),

Canada.....387,876

New Brunswick, N. J.....32,779

Newburgh (nū'būrg), N. Y.....30,366

Newburyport (nū'bēr-i-pōrt'),

Mass.....15,618

New Castle, Pa.....44,938

Newcastle upon Tyne (nū'kās'l

ū-pōn' tīn), Eng.....274,955

Newchwang (-chwāng'), Manch.....61,000

Newfoundland (nū'fān(d)-lānd') 259,358

New Guinea (gīn'ī), Malay arch.950,000

New Hampshire (hāmp'shīr),

U.S.A.....443,083

New Haven (hā'v'n), Conn.....162,537

New Jersey (jūr'zī), U.S.A.....3,155,900

New London, Conn.....25,688

New Mexico, U.S.A.....360,350

New Orleans (ōr'lē-ānz), La.....387,219

Newport (nū'pōrt), England.....92,369

Newport, Ky.....29,317

Newport, R. I.....30,255

Newport News, Va.....35,596

New Rochelle (rō-shē'l'), N. Y.....36,213

New South Wales, Australia...2,099,763

Newton (nū'tān), Mass.....46,054

New York, N. Y.....5,620,048

New York, U. S. A.....10,385,227

New Zealand (zē'lānd),.....1,284,873

Niagara Falls (nī-āg'ā-rā), N. Y.....50,760

Nicaragua (nīk'ā-rā'gwā), Central

America.....638,119

Nice (nēs), France.....155,839

Nichteroy (nīk'tē-roī'), Brazil.....86,238

Nigeria (nī-jē'ri-ā), Br. W. Afr.18,500,000

Niigata (nē'ē-gā'tā), Japan.....92,130

Nijmegen (nī'mā'gēn), Neth.....66,833

Nikolaev (nē kō-lā'yēf), Ukraine 108,820

Nîmes (nēm), France.....82,774

Ningpo (nīng'pō'), China.....450,000

Nizhni Novgorod (nyzh'nyē nōv'-

gō-rōt), Sov. Russia.....112,300

Norfolk (nōr'fōk), Va.....115,777

Norristown (nōr'īs-toun), Pa.....32,319

North Adams (ād'āmz), Mass.....22,282

Northampton (nōr-thāmp'tān),

England.....90,923

Northampton, Mass.....21,951

North Carolina (kār'ō-lī'nā).....2,559,123

North Dakota (dā-kō'tā), U.S.A. 646,872

Northern Ireland, Un. Kingdom 1,250,531

Norwalk (nōr'wōk), Conn.....27,743

Norway (nōr'wā).....2,649,775

Norwich (nōr'wich; -ich), Conn.....29,685

Norwich (nōr'ij; -ich), England.120,653

Norwood, (nōr'wōd), Ohio.....24,966

Nottingham (nōt'ing-hām), Eng.262,658

Novara (nō-vā'rā), Italy.....55,311

Nova Scotia (nō'vā skō'shyā;-shā),

Canada.....524,579

Nuremberg (nū'rēm-būrg), Bav.352,675

Oakland (ōk'lānd), Calif.....216,261

Oak Park, Ill.....39,858

Oaxaca (wā-hā'kā), Mexico.....40,000

Oberammergau (ō'bēr-ām'ēr-gou'),

Germany.....1,620

Oberhausen (ō'bēr-hou-zēn), Prus.98,677

Odessa (ō-dēs'ā), Ukraine.....434,857

Offenbach (ōf'en-bāk), Germany.75,380

Ogden (ōg'dēn), Utah.....32,804

Ohio (ō-hī'ō), U. S. A.....5,759,394

Oil City, Pa.....21,274

Okayama (ō'kā-yā'mā), Japan...94,585

Oklahoma (ō klā-hō'mā), U. S. 2,028,283

Oklahoma City, *Okla.....91,295

Okmulgee (ōk-mūl'gē), Okla.....17,430

Oldenburg (ōl'dēn-bōork), Ger.....517,765

Oldenburg, *Oldenburg.....32,540

Oldham (ōld'ām), England.....145,001

Olean (ō-lē-ān'), N. Y.....20,506

Olympia (ō-līm'pl-ā), *Wash.....7,795

Omaha (ō'mā-hō'), Nebr.....191,601

Oman (ō-mān'), S. E. Arabia.....500,000

Omdurman (ōm'door-mān'),

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....59,429

Omsk (ōmsk), Russia in Asia.....144,525

Ontario (ōn-tā'rī-ō), Canada...2,933,662

Oporto (ō-pōr'tō), Portugal.....203,199

Oradía Mare (ō-rā'dī-ā mārē),

Roumania.....68,081

Oran (ō-rān'), Algeria.....141,156

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd,
recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, soft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

Orange (ör'énj), Conn.	16,614	Peru (pě-rōō'), S. America . . .	5,550,000
Orange, N. J.	33,268	Perugia (pā-rōō'jā), Italy . . .	71,561
Orange Free State, S. Africa . .	628,827	Peshawar (pě-shā'wār), India . .	104,452
Oregon (ör'ē-gón), U. S. A. . . .	783,389	Peterborough (pě'tēr-būr-ō), Eng.	35,533
Orel (ör-yōl'), Sov. Russia . . .	64,015	Petersburg (pě'tērz-bürg), Va. . .	31,012
Orenburg (ō'rēn-bōōrk'), *Kirghiz		Petrograd (pět'rō-grād), <i>form. St.</i>	
repub.	108,768	Petersburg, Russia . . .	705,908
Orléans (ör'lā'ān'), France . . .	69,048	Pforzheim (pfōrts'hīm), Ger. . .	73,839
Osaka (ō'zā'kā), Japan	1,252,983	Philadelphia (fil'ā-dēl'fī-ā), Pa.	1,823,779
Oshkosh (ōsh'kōsh'), Wis.	33,162	Philippine Isls. (fil'ī-pēn;-pīn)	10,314,310
Osnabrück (ōs'nā-brūk'), Prus. .	85,017	Philippopolis (fil'īp-ōp'ō-līs),	
Ossining (ōs'ī-nīng), N. Y.	10,739	Bulgaria	63,418
Ostend (ōst-ēnd'), Belgium . . .	45,973	Phillipsburg (fil'ips-bürg), N. J. .	16,923
Oswego (ōs-wē'gō), N. Y.	23,626	Phoenix (fē'nīks), *Arizona . . .	29,053
Otaru (ō'tā-rōō), Japan	108,113	Piacenza (pyā-chēnt'sā), Italy . .	42,480
Ottawa (ōt'ā-wā), *Canada . . .	107,843	Pierre (pēr), *S. Dak.	3,209
Ottumwa (ō-tūm'wā), Iowa . . .	23,003	Pietermaritzburg (pě'tēr-mār'īts-	
Oviedo (ō-vyā'thō), Spain	70,096	bürg), *Natal, S. Africa	36,023
Owensboro (ō'ēnz-būr-ō), Ky. . .	21,055	Pilsen (pil'zēn), Czechoslovakia .	88,447
Oxford (ōks'fērd), England . . .	57,052	Pine Bluff, Ark.	19,280
Padua (pād'ū-ā), Italy	108,912	Piræus (pī-rē'ūs), Greece	133,482
Paducah (pā-dū'kā), Ky.	24,735	Pisa (pě'sā;-zā), Italy	65,539
Paisley (pāz'li), Scotland	84,837	Pittsburg (pīts'bürg), Kansas . .	18,052
Palembang (pā'lēm-bāng'), Sum. .	73,726	Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343
Palermo (pā-lūr'mō), *Sicily . .	400,464	Pittsfield (-fēld), Mass.	41,763
Palestine (pāl'ēs-tīn), W. Asia . .	757,182	Pittston (-tōn), Pa.	18,497
Palma (pāl'mā), Spain	77,418	Plainfield (plān'fēld), N. J. . . .	27,700
Palmas, Las (lās pāl'mās), Canary		Plata, La (lā plā'tā), Arg.	151,901
islands.	60,338	Plattsburg (plāts'bürg), N. Y. . .	10,909
Panama (pān'ā-mā'), rep. Central		Plauen (plou'ēn), Germany . . .	104,918
America	434,208	Plymouth (plīm'ūth), Eng. . . .	209,857
Panama, *Panama	66,851	Plymouth, Mass.	13,045
Paraguay (pār'ā-gwā), S. Am. .	1,000,000	Plymouth, Pa.	16,500
Paramaribo (pār'ā-mār'ī-bō), *Du.		Pnompenh (p'nōm'pēn'y'), *Cam-	
Guiana	50,560	bodia	74,000
Paris (pār'is), *France	2,906,472	Poitiers (pwā'tyā'), France . . .	37,663
Parkersburg (pār'kērz-bürg),		Pola (pō'lā), Italy	46,027
W. Virginia.	20,050	Poland (pō'lānd), cen. Eur. . . .	27,092,025
Parma (pār'mā), Italy	56,811	Poltava (pōl-tā'vā), Ukraine . .	71,608
Pasadena (pās'ā-dē'nā), Calif. .	45,354	Ponce (pōn'sā), Porto Rico . . .	41,912
Passaic (pā-sā'ik), N. J.	63,841	Pondicherry (pōn'di-shēr'ī;-chēr'ī),	
Paterson (pāt'ēr-sūn), N. J. . . .	135,875	India	170,781
Patna (pūt'nā), India	119,976	Pontiac (pōn'tī-āk), Mich.	34,273
Pau (pō), France	35,665	Poona (pōō'nā), India	214,796
Pavia (pā-vē'ā), Italy	40,605	Port Arthur, Manchuria	18,000
Pawtucket (pō-tūk'ēt), R. I. . . .	64,248	Port Arthur, Texas	22,251
Peabody (pē'bōd-ī), Mass.	19,552	Port-au-Prince (pōr'-tō-prāns';	
Peekskill (pēks'kil), N. Y.	15,868	pōr'-ō-prīns'), *Haiti	120,000
Peking (pē'king'), *China	1,300,000	Port Chester, N. Y.	16,573
Pennsylvania (pēn'sil-vā'ni-ā),		Port Elizabeth, S. Africa	45,782
U. S. A.	8,720,017	Port Huron (pōrt hū'rōn), Mich. .	25,944
Pensacola (pēn'sā-kō'lā), Fla. . .	31,035	Portland (pōrt'lōnd), Maine . . .	69,272
Penza (pēn'zā), Sov. Russia . . .	85,070	Portland, Ore.	258,288
Peoria (pē-ō'ri-ā), Ill.	76,121	Port Louis (lōō'is), *Mauritius . .	39,300
Perm (pērm), Sov. Russia	74,104	Porto Alegre (pōr'tōō ā-lā'grē),	
Pernambuco (pēr'nām-bōō'kō),		Brazil	179,263
B. azil.	238,843	Port of Spain, *Trinidad & To-	
Perpignan (pēr'pēn'yān'), France.	53,742	bago	61,581
Persia (pūr'shā;-zhā), Asia	10,000,000	Porto Rico (pōr'tō rē'kō), W. Ind	1,299,809
Perth (pūrth), *W. Australia . .	155,129	Port Said (sā'ed'), Egypt. . . .	70,873
Perth Amboy (ām'boi), N. J. . . .	41,707	Portsmouth (pōrts'māth), Eng. .	247,343
		Portsmouth, N. H.	13,569

ūr̄n, ūp, circūs menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, iŋk; then, thin: nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Portsmouth, Ohio (pōrts'māth) . . .	33,011	Rockford (rōk'fērd), Ill.	65,651
Portsmouth, Va.	54,387	Rock Island, Ill.	35,177
Portugal (pōr'gā), W. Eur.	6,041,000	Rome, (rōm) *Italy	636,946
Posen (pō'zēn), Poland	170,157	Rome, N. Y.	26,341
Potsdam (pōts'dām), Prussia	58,397	Rosario (rō-sā'rē-ō), Argentina . .	260,000
Pottstown (pōts'toun), Pa.	17,431	Rostock (rōs'tōk), Germany	68,823
Pottsville (-vīl), Pa.	21,876	Rostov-on-Don (rōs-tōf'-ōn-dōn'),	
Poughkeepsie (pō-kīp'sī), N. Y. . . .	35,000	Sov. Russia	176,770
Prague (prāg), *Czechoslovakia . . .	676,476	Rotherham (rōth'ēr-ām), Eng. . . .	68,045
Preston (prēs'tūn), England	117,426	Rotterdam (rōt'ēr-dām'), Neth. . .	506,067
Pretoria (prē-tō'rī-ā), *U. of S. Afr. .	74,052	Roubaix (rōō bē'), France	113,265
Prince Edward I., Canada	88,536	Rouen (rōwān), France	123,712
Providence (prōv'ī-dēns), *R. I. . . .	237,595	Roumania (rōō-mā'nī-ā)	17,393,149
Prussia (prūsh'ā), N. Ger.	36,696,151	Russia (rūsh'ā), Union of Socialist	
Przemysł (pshē'mish'l), Poland	48,017	Sov. repubs.	131,545,985
Puebla (pwā'blā), Mexico	110,000	Russia, Soviet	98,226,193
Pueblo (pwēb'lō), Colo.	43,050	Russia, White	1,634,223
Quebec (kwē-bēk'), Canada	2,361,199	Rutland (rūt'lānd), Vt.	14,954
Quebec, *Quebec	95,193	Saarbrücken (zār brük'ēn), Prus. . .	105,089
Queensland (kwēnz'lānd), Aus-		Saar Region (zār), Ger.	652,818
tralia	757,634	Sacramento (sāk rā-mēn'tō), *Cal. .	65,908
Quincy (kwīn'sī), Ill.	35,978	Saginaw (sāg'ī-nō), Mich.	61,903
Quincy (-zī), Mass.	47,876	Saigon (sī-gōn'), *Cochin China . .	81,779
Quito (kē'tō), *Ecuador	70,000	St.-Denis (sān'-dē-nē'), France . .	76,358
Rabat (rā-bāt'), *Morocco	30,953	St.-Étienne (sān'-tā'tyēn'), Fr. . .	167,967
Racine (rā-sēn'), Wis.	58,593	St. Gallen (sānt gāl'ēn), Switz. . .	70,437
Raleigh (rō'lī), *N. C.	24,418	St. Helena (sānt hē-lē'nā), S. Atl. . .	3,747
Rangoon (rān-gōon'), *Burma	341,962	St. Helens (hēl'ēnz), Eng.	102,675
Ravenna (rā-vēn'ā), Italy	71,238	St. John (sānt jōn'), N. B., Can. . .	47,166
Rawalpindi (rā wūl-pin'dē), India . .	101,142	St. John's (jōnz'), *Newfoundland .	37,047
Reading (rēd'īng), England	92,274	St. Joseph (jō'zēf), Mo.	77,939
Reading, Pa.	107,784	St. Louis (lōō'ls; lōō'ī), Mo.	772,897
Regensburg (rā'gēns-bōōrk), Bav. . .	52,510	St.-Nazaire (sān'-nā'zār'), France .	41,631
Reggio di Calabria (rēd'jō dē kā-		St. Paul (sānt pōl'), *Minn.	234,698
lā'brē-ā), Italy	60,642	St. Petersburg (pē'tērz-būrg), Fla. .	14,237
Reggio nell' Emilia (nēl lā-mēl'yā),		St. Petersburg. See Petrograd.	
Italy	81,797	St.-Quentin (sān -kən'tān'), Fr. . .	37,345
Regina (rē-jī'nā), *Sask., Can. . . .	34,432	Sakai (sā'kai-ī), Japan	84,999
Réims (rēmiz; F. rāns), France	76,645	Salamanca (sāl ā-māy'kā), Spain . .	32,005
Remscheid (rēm'shīt), Prussia	72,568	Salem (sā'lēm), Mass.	42,529
Rennes (rēn), France	82,241	Salem, *Ore.	17,679
Reno (rē'nō), Nev.	12,016	Salerno (sā-lēr'nō), Italy	54,132
Réunion (rē-ūn'yūn), Isl. Ind. oc. . .	173,190	Salford (sōl'fērd), England	234,150
Revel (rēv'ēl), *Esthonia	123,534	Salina (sā-lī'nā), Kans.	15,085
Revere (rē-vēr'), Mass.	28,823	Salisbury (sōlz'bēr-l), Eng.	22,867
Reykjavik (rā'kyā-vēk'), *Iceland . .	17,678	Salonika (sā'lō-nē'kā), Greece . . .	170,195
Rhode Island (rōd), U. S. A.	604,397	Salt Lake City, *Utah	118,110
Rhodesia (rō-dē'zhī-ā), S. Afr.	1,812,049	Salvador (sāl'vā-dōr'), Cen. Am. . .	1,526,000
Rhondda (hrōn'thā), Wales	162,729	Salzburg (zālts'bōōrk), Austria . . .	36,749
Richmond (rīch'mānd), Calif.	16,843	Samara (sā-mā'rā), Sov. Russia . .	171,497
Richmond, Ind.	26,765	Samarkand (sām'ār-kānt'), Turke-	
Richmond, *Va.	171,667	stan	97,600
Riga (rē'gā), *Latvia	300,000	Samoa, American (sā-mō'ā), isls.	
Rio de Janeiro (rē'ō dā zhā-nā'rō),		Pacif. oc.	8,056
*Brazil, S. America	1,157,873	San Antonio (sān ān-tō'nī-ō), Tex. .	161,379
Riverside (rīv'ēr-sīd), Calif.	19,341	San Bernardino (būr'nār-dē'nō),	
Roanoke (rō'ā-nōk'), Va.	50,842	Calif.	18,721
Rochdale (rōch'dāl), England	90,807	San Diego (dē-ā'gō), Calif.	74,683
Rochelle, La (lā rō'shēl'), France . .	39,770	Sandusky (sān-dūs'kī), Ohio	22,897
Rochester (rōch'ēs-tēr), N. Y.	295,750	San Francisco (sān-frān-sīs'kō),	
		Calif.	506,676

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd,
 recēt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey ōrb, ōdd, ōft, cōnnect; ūse, ānita.

San Jose (hō-sā'), Calif.	39,642	Shimonoseki (shē'mō-nō-sā'kē), Japan.	72,300
San José (săn), *Costa Rica.	38,930	Shiraz (shē-rāz'), Persia.	50,000
San Juan (săn hwăn'). *P. R.	71,443	Sholapur (shō'lā-pōor'), India.	119,581
San Luis Potosí (săn lōō-es' pō'tō-sē'), Mexico.	90,000	Shreveport (shrev'pōrt), La.	43,874
San Salvador, *Salvador.	80,900	Siam (sī-ām'), S. E. Asia.	9,221,000
San Sebastián (săn sã-bās'tyăn'), Spain.	63,317	Sianfu (sē'an-fōo'), China.	1,000,000
Santa Ana (săn'tā-ăn'ā), Calif.	15,485	Siangtan (sē-ang'tăn'), China.	300,000
Santa Barbara (bãr'bã-rã), Calif.	19,441	Sicily (sīs'ī-lī), S. Italy.	4,303,788
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (săn'tã krōōth' dã tã'nã-rē'fã), *Canary isls.	52,698	Siena (syē'nã), Italy.	42,935
Santa Fê (săn'tã fã'), Argentina.	59,574	Sierra Leone (sī-ēr'ã lē-ō'nē), W. Africa.	1,541,311
Santa Fe (săn'tã fã) *N. Mex.	7,236	Simbirsk (sēm-bērsk'), Soviet.	77,248
Santa Monica (môn'ī-kã), Calif.	15,252	Russia.	84,170
Santander (săn'tãn-dãr'), Spain.	72,469	Simferopol (sēm'fē-rō'pōl-y'), Rus.	84,170
Santiago (săn'tē-ã'gō), *Chile.	507,296	Singapore (sin'gã-pōr'), *Straits Settlements & *Br. Malaya.	350,355
Santiago de Cuba (săn'tē-ã'gō dã kōō'bã), Cuba.	62,083	Sioux City (sōo), Iowa.	71,227
Santo Domingo (săn'tō dō-mĩn'gō), *Dominican Republic.	30,957	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	25,202
São Paulo (sou pou'lōo), Brazil.	579,033	Sivas (sē'vãs'), Asia Minor.	65,000
Sapporo (sãp'pō-rō), Japan.	102,580	Smichow (smē'kōf), Czech.	56,273
Saragossa (sã'rã-gōs'ã), Spain.	140,426	Smolensk (smō-lyēnsk'), Sov. Rus.	56,826
Saratoga Springs (sãr'ã-tō'gã) N. Y.	13,181	Smyna (smūr'nã), Turk. in Asia.	300,000
Saratov (sã-rã'tōf), Sov. Russia.	187,750	Sofia (sō'fē-yã), *Bulgaria.	154,431
Sasebo (sã'sē-bō), Japan.	87,077	Somerville (sũm'ēr-vĩl), Mass.	93,091
Saskatchewan (sãs-kãch'ē-wõn), Canada.	757,510	Soochow (sōo'chō'), China.	280,000
Sault Ste. Marie (sōo' sãnt mã'ri), Mich.	12,096	Sosnowiec (søs-nō'vyets), Poland.	86,698
Savannah (sã-vãn'ã), Ga.	83,252	South Africa, Union of.	6,928,580
Saxony (sãk'sũn-ĩ), Germany.	4,663,298	Southampton (south-ãmp'tãn), England.	160,997
Scarborough (skãr'bũr-ō), Eng.	46,192	South Australia.	495,336
Schenectady (skē-nēk'tã-dĩ), N. Y.	88,723	South Bend, Ind.	70,983
Schöneberg (shũ'nē-bērk), Prus.	175,092	South Carolina (kãr'ō-lĩ'nã)	1,683,724
Scotland (skõt'lãnd), Scotl.	4,882,288	South Dakota (dã-kō'tã)	636,547
Scranton (skrãn'tãn), Pa.	137,783	Southend on Sea (south'end'), England.	106,021
Scutari (skōo'tã-rē), Turk. in Asia.	100,000	Southport (south'pōrt), Eng.	76,644
Seattle (sē-ãt'ĩl), Wash.	315,312	South Shields, England.	116,667
Sedalia (sē-dã'ĩ-ã), Mo.	21,144	Spain (spãn), S. W. Europe.	21,599,086
Selma (sēl'mã), Ala.	15,589	Spalato (spã'lã-tō), Yugoslavia.	25,042
Semarang (sē-mã-rãng), Java.	158,036	Spandau (shpãn'dou), Prussia.	95,474
Sendai (sēn'dĩ'), Japan.	118,984	Spartanburg (spãr'tãn-bũrg), S. C.	22,638
Senegal (sēn'ē-gōl'), W. Afr.	1,225,523	Speyer (spĩ'ēr), Bavaria.	23,326
Seoul (sē-ōol'), *Korea.	247,467	Spezia (spēt'syã), Italy.	74,000
Serbia (sũr'bĩ-ã), Yugoslavia.	4,129,638	Spokane (spō'kãn'), Wash.	104,437
Sevastopol (sē-vãs'tō-pōl), Russ.	61,849	Springfield (spring'fēld), *Ill.	59,183
Seville (sēv'ĩl; sē-vĩl'), Spain.	205,723	Springfield, Mass.	129,614
Shamokin (shã-mō'kĩn), Pa.	21,204	Springfield, Mo.	39,631
Shaanghai (shãng'hã'ĩ), China.	953,375	Springfield, Ohio.	60,840
Shaohingfu (shou'hĩng-fōo'), China.	200,000	Srinagar (srē'nã-gũr'), India.	141,735
Sharon (shãr'õn), Pa.	21,747	Stamford (stãm'fērd), Conn.	35,096
Shawnee (shō-nē'), Okla.	15,348	Staunton (stõn'tũn), Va.	10,623
Sheboygan (shē-boĩ'gãn), Wis.	30,955	Stavanger (stã'vãng-ēr), Norway.	43,883
Sheffield (shēf'fēld), England.	490,724	Stavropol (stãv'rō-pōl-y'), Russ.	64,317
Sheklung (shēk'lōong'), China.	100,000	Stettin (shēt-tēn'), Prussia.	232,726
Shenandoah (shēn'ãn-dō'ã), Pa.	24,726	Steubenville (stũ'bēn-vĩl), Ohio.	28,508
Sherbrooke (shũr'brōok), Quebec.	23,515	Stockholm (stõk'hõlm), *Sweden.	422,022
Sherman (shũr'mãn), Texas.	15,021	Stockport (stõk'pōrt), England.	123,315
		Stockton (-tũn), Calif.	40,296
		Stockton on Tees (tēz), Eng.	64,150
		Stoke on Trent, England.	240,440
		Straits Settlements, S. Asia.	883,769

ũrn, ũp, circũs, menũ; fōod, fōot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĩn, nature, verdure; k=ch, in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Strasbourg (strás'bôor'; Eng. strás'-bûrg), France.....	166,767	Tokyo (tô'kê-ô), *Japan.....	2,173,201
Stratford on Avon (strât'fêrd, â'-vôn), England.....	9,391	Toledo (tô-lê'dô), Ohio.....	243,164
Stuttgart (sh'tôot'gärt), *Württem-berg.....	309,197	Tomsk (tômsk), Siberia.....	89,887
Subotica (sôo'bô-ti-tsâ), Yugo.....	101,857	Tonkin (tôn kin'), Asia.....	6,850,453
Sucre (sôo'krâ), a *Bolivia.....	29,686	Topeka (tô-pê'kâ), *Kansas.....	50,022
Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian (sôo-dân'), Egypt.....	5,850,000	Toronto (tô-rôn'tô), *Ontario.....	521,893
Sudan, French, col. Fr. W. Afr. 2,474,589		Torquay (tôr-kê'), England.....	39,432
Suez (sôo-êz'), Egypt.....	28,403	Torrington (tôr'ing-tân), Conn.....	20,623
Sunderland (sûn'dêr-lând), Eng. 159,100		Toulon (tôo'lôn'), France.....	106,331
Superior (sû-pê'ri-êr), Wis.	39,671	Toulouse (tôo'loo'z'), France.....	175,434
Surabaya (sôo'râ-bâ'yâ), Java.....	192,190	Tourcoing (tôor'kwân'), France.....	78,600
Surakarta (-kâr'tâ), Java.....	134,285	Tournay (tôor'nê'), Belgium.....	35,618
Surat (sôo-rât'), India.....	117,434	Tours (tôor), France.....	75,096
Swansea (swôn'sê), Wales.....	157,561	Transcaucasian Federation (trâns'-kô-kâ'shân;-kâsh'ân), As.	5,683,767
Swatow (swâ'tô'), China.....	60,000	Transvaal (trâns-vâl'), S. Afr.	2,087,636
Sweden (swê'dên), N. Eur.	5,904,489	Trapani (trâ'pâ-nê), Italy.....	71,496
Switzerland (swit'zêr-lând).....	3,880,320	Trebizond (trêb'î-zônd'), Asia M.	55,000
Sydney (sid'nî), *N. S. W.	899,099	Trenton (trên'tân), *N. J.	119,289
Syracuse (sir'â-kûs'; -kûs'), It.	65,454	Treviso (trâ-vê'zô), Italy.....	46,932
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,717	Trichinopoly (trich'î-nôp'ô-lî), India.....	120,422
Syria (sir'î-â), S.E. of Turkey.....	3,000,000	Trier (trêr), Prussia.....	53,248
Szeged (sé'gêd), Hungary.....	119,109	Trieste (trê-êst'; It. ês'tâ), Italy.....	239,627
Tabriz (tâ-brêz'), Persia.....	200,000	Trivandrum (-vûn'drôom), India.....	72,784
Tacoma (tâ-kô'mâ), Wash.	96,965	Trondhjem (trôn'yêm), Norway.....	54,520
Taganrog (tâ'gân-rôk'), Russia.....	70,330	Troy (troi), N. Y.	72,013
Taihyu (ti'kyôo'), Korea.....	40,000	Troyes (trwâ), France.....	55,215
Tainan (ti'nân'), Formosa.....	76,560	Tsaritsyn (tsâ-rê'tsin), Sov. Russia.....	80,747
Taiyüanfu (ti'yü-an'fôo'), China.....	90,000	Tsinan (tsî-nân'), China.....	377,000
Tallahassee (tâl'â-hâs'ê), *Fla.	5,637	Tsining (tsê'ning'), China.....	75,000
Tambov (tâm-bôf'), Sov. Russia.....	67,205	Tsitsihar (tsêt'sê-hâr'), Manchuria.....	80,000
Tammerfors (tâm'êr-fôrs'), Fin.	46,353	Tucson (tôo-sôn'), Ariz.	20,292
Tampa (tâm'pâ), Fla.	51,608	Tucumán (tôo'kôo-mân'), Arg.	91,216
Tangier (tân-jêr'), Morocco.....	62,000	Tula (tôo'lâ), Soviet Russia.....	129,147
Taranto (târ'ân-tô), Italy.....	69,000	Tulsa (tûl'sâ), Okla.	72,075
Tarnów (târ'nôof), Poland.....	35,725	Tunbridge Wells, Royal (tûn'brîj'), Eng.	35,568
Tashkent (tâsh'kênt') *Turkest.	201,000	Tunis (tû'nîs), N. Africa.....	2,093,939
Tasmania (tâz-mâ'nî-â), Austral.	213,877	Tunis, *Tunis.....	172,000
Taunton (tân'tûn), Mass.	37,137	Turin (tû'rîn; tû-rîn'), Italy.....	499,823
Tequicigalpa (tâ-goô'sê-gâl'pâ), *Honduras.....	38,950	Turkestan, Russian (tôor'kê-stân'), Asia.....	7,201,551
Teheran (tê'h-rân'), *Persia.....	220,000	Turkey (tûr'kî).....	15,008,122
Temisoara (têm'î-shâ'râ), Roum.	82,689	Tver (tvÿâr), Soviet Russia.....	65,415
Tennessee (tên'ê-sê') U.S.A.	2,337,885	Tynemouth (tûn'mêth;tûn'-), Eng.	63,786
Teplíc-Sanov (têp'lit-sê-shâ'nôf), Bohemia.....	47,448	Udine (ôo'dê-nâ), Italy.....	53,213
Terre Haute (têr'ê-hô'), Ind.	66,083	Ufa (ôo'fâ), Sov. Russia.....	93,056
Teruán' (tê-twân'), Afr.	31,000	Uganda (ôo-gân'dâ), Afr.	3,066,327
Texarkana (têk'sâr-kân'â), Tex. & Ark.	19,737	Ukraine (ôo'krân), Russia.....	26,001,802
Texas (têk'sâs), U. S. A.	4,663,228	Újpest (ôo'y pèsh't'), Hungary.....	55,825
Thrace (thrâs), S. E. Eur.	500,000	Úlm (oolm), Germany.....	56,020
Tientsin (ti-ên'tsên'), China.....	800,000	Union (ûn'yân), N. J.	20,651
Tiflis (tyê-flyês'), *Georgia, Asia.....	346,766	United Kingdom.....	44,167,913
Tilburg (tîl'bûrg), Neth.	61,557	United States.....	105,827,858
Tilsit (tîl'zît), Prussia.....	44,424	United States & possessions.....	117,823,165
Tiraspol (tyê-râs-pôl'y'), Ukraine.....	23,024	Uppsala (ûp'sâ-lâ), Sweden.....	29,081
Tokushima (tô'kôo-shê'mâ), Jap.	68,457	Urbana (ûr-bân'â), Ill.	10,244

âle, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, recênt, makêr; îce, îll; ôld, ôbey,

ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

Utah (ū'tō), U. S. A.	449,396	West Bromwich (brūm'ich), Eng.	73,761
Utica (ū'ti-kā), N. Y.	94,156	Western Australia.	332,213
Utrecht (ū'trēkt), Neth.	138,334	Westfield (wēst'fēld), Mass.	18,604
Valencia (vā-lēn'shī-ā), Spain.	247,281	West Hartlepool (hār't'l-), Eng.	68,689
Valenciennes (vā'lān'syēn'), Fr.	34,425	West Hoboken (hō'bō-kēn), N.J.	40,074
Valladolid (vāl'yā-thō-lēth'), Spain	75,687	West Virginia, U.S.A.	1,463,701
Vallejo (vā-lā'hō), Calif.	21,107	Wheeling (hwēl'ing), W. Va.	56,208
Valletta (vā-lēt'tā), *Malta.	22,392	White Plains, N. Y.	21,031
Valparaíso (vāl'pā-rī'sō), Chile.	182,422	Wichita (wich'i-tō), Kansas.	72,217
Vancouver (vān-kōō'vēr), B. C.	117,217	Wichita Falls, Texas.	40,079
Venezuela (vēn'ē-zwē'lā), S. A.	2,411,952	Wiesbaden (vēs'bā'dēn), Prus.	97,566
Venice (vēn'is), Italy.	165,497	Wigan (wig'ān), England.	89,447
Vera Cruz (vā'rā krōōs'), Mex.	40,000	Wilhelmshaven (vīl'hēlms-hā'fēn), Prussia.	29,111
Vermont (vēr-mōnt'), U. S. A.	352,428	Wilkes-Barre (wīlks'-bār'i), Pa.	73,833
Verona (vē-rō'nā), Italy.	94,952	Wilkinsburg (wīl'kīnz-būrg), Pa.	24,403
Versailles (vēr'sā'y'; <i>Angl.</i> vēr-sālz'), France.	64,753	Williamsport (-yāmz-pōrt), Pa.	36,198
Viborg (vē'bōr-y'), Finland.	29,753	Wilmington (wīl'mīng-tūn), Del.	110,168
Vicenza (vē-chēnt'sā), Italy.	59,695	Wilmington, N. C.	33,372
Vicksburg (vīks'būrg), Miss.	18,072	Winnipeg, (win'i-pēg), *Man.	179,087
Victoria (vīk-tō'rī-ā), Australia.	1,531,529	Winona (wī-nō'nā), Minn.	19,143
Victoria, *B. C.	38,775	Winston-Salem (win'st ūn-sā'-), N.C.	48,395
Victoria, *Hongkong col.	323,273	Winthrop (win'thrōp), Mass.	15,455
Vienna (vē-ēn'ā), *Austria.	1,841,326	Wisconsin (wīs-kōn'sin), U.S.A.	2,632,067
Vigo (vē'gō), Spain.	53,614	Wrocław (vlōts-lā'v'ēk), Poland.	40,339
Vilna (vēl'nā), Poland.	170,000	Wolverhampton (wōōl'vēr-hāmp/- tūn), England.	102,373
Vincennes (vīn-sēnz'), France.	41,527	Woonsocket (wōōn'sōk'ēt), R. I.	43,496
Vincennes (vīn-sēnz'), Ind.	17,160	Worcester (wōōs'tēr), England.	48,848
Virginia (vēr-jīn'tā), U. S. A.	2,309,187	Worcester, Mass.	179,754
Virgin Islands (U. S.)	26,051	Worms (vōrms; E. wūrmz), Ger.	44,285
Vitebsk (vē'tyēpsk), Sov. Russia.	80,203	Wuchang (wōō'chāng'), China.	400,000
Vitoria (vē-tō'rē-ā), Spain.	35,602	Wuchow (wōō'chō'), China.	75,000
Vladivostok (vlā'di-vōs-tōk'), Russia in Asia.	95,000	Wuhu (wōō'hōō'), China.	130,000
Voronezh (vō-rō'nyēsh), Russia.	92,773	Württemberg (vūr'tēm-bērck), Germany.	2,518,773
Waco (wā'kō), Texas.	38,500	Würzburg (vūrts'bōōrk), Bav.	86,571
Wakayama (wā'kā-yā'mā), Japan.	83,500	Wushih (wōō'sē'), China.	200,000
Wakefield (wāk'fēld), England.	52,892	Wynberg (win'bērg), S. Afr.	66,625
Wales (wālz), Great Brit.	2,206,712	Wyoming (wī-ō'mīng), U.S.A.	194,402
Wallasey (wōl'ā-sī), England.	90,721	Yakima (yāk'i-mā), Wash.	18,539
Walla Walla (wōl'ā wōl'ā), Wash.	15,503	Yangchow (yāng'chō'), China.	100,000
Walsall (wōl'sōl), England.	96,964	Yarkand (yār'kānd'), China.	50,000
Waltham (wōl'thām), Mass.	30,915	Yarmouth, Great (-mūth), Eng.	60,710
Wanh sien (wān'si-ēn'), China.	150,000	Yaroslavl (yā'rō-slā'v'l), Russia.	72,849
Warren (wōr'ēn), Ohio.	27,050	Yemen (yēm'ēn), Arabia.	1,000,000
Warrington (wōr'ing-tūn), Eng.	76,811	Yezd (yēzd), Persia.	45,000
Warsaw (wōr'sō), *Poland.	931,176	Yokohama (yō'kō-hā'mā), Japan.	422,942
Washington (wāsh'ing-tūn), D. C. *United States.	437,571	Yokosuka (-sōō'kā), Japan.	89,879
Washington, Pa.	21,480	Yonkers (yōn'kērz), N. Y.	100,176
Washington, U. S. A.	1,356,621	York (yōrk), England.	84,052
Waterbury (wō'tēr-bēr-i), Conn.	91,715	York, Pa.	47,512
Waterloo (wō'tēr-lōō'), Iowa.	36,230	Youngstown (yūngz'toun), Ohio.	132,358
Watertown (wō'tēr-toun), Mass.	21,457	Yugoslavia (yōō'gō-slā'vī-ā), S.E. Europe.	12,017,323
Watertown, N. Y.	31,285	Zacatecas (sā'kā-tā'kās), Mex.	33,000
Watervliet (-vlēt'), N. Y.	16,073	Zanesville (zānz'vil), Ohio.	29,569
Weihaiwei (wā'hi'wā'), China.	154,000	Zanzibar (zān'zi-bār'), E. Africa.	35,262
Weihsein (wā'si-ēn'), China.	80,000	Žizkov (zhīsh'kōf), Bohemia.	71,745
Weimar (vī'mār), Germany.	37,233	Zurich (zōō'rik), Switz.	207,161
Wellington (wēl'ing-tūn), *N.Z.	107,488	Zwickau (tsvik'ou), Germany.	69,595
Wenchow (wūn'chō'), China.	100,000		

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing. in; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

HISTORICAL AND POPULATION STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

STATES	PLACE OF SETTLEMENT AND DATE	BY WHOM SETTLED	CAPITALS
Delaware	1638 Wilmington.....	Swedes.....	Dover.....
Pennsylvania	1682 Philadelphia.....	English.....	Harrisburg.....
New Jersey	1664 Elizabeth.....	English.....	Trenton.....
Georgia	1733 Savannah.....	English.....	Atlanta.....
Connecticut	1635-36 Wethersfield.....	English.....	Hartford.....
Massachusetts	1620 Plymouth.....	English.....	Boston.....
Maryland	1634 St. Marys.....	English.....	Annapolis.....
South Carolina	1670 Ashley River.....	English.....	Columbia.....
New Hampshire	1623 Portsmouth.....	English.....	Concord.....
Virginia	1607 Jamestown.....	English.....	Richmond.....
New York	1613 New York.....	Dutch.....	Albany.....
North Carolina	1653 Albemarle Sound.....	English.....	Raleigh.....
Rhode Island	1636 Providence.....	English.....	Providence.....
Vermont	1724 Brattleboro.....	English.....	Montpelier.....
Kentucky	1775 Boonesborough.....	English.....	Frankfort.....
Tennessee	1769 Watauga River.....	English.....	Nashville.....
Ohio	1788 Marietta.....	Americans.....	Columbus.....
Louisiana	1718 New Orleans.....	French.....	Baton Rouge.....
Indiana	1727 Vincennes.....	French.....	Indianapolis.....
Mississippi	1699 Biloxi.....	French.....	Jackson.....
Illinois	1700 Kaskaskia.....	French.....	Springfield.....
Alabama	1702 Mobile Bay.....	French.....	Montgomery.....
Maine	1622 Monhegan.....	English.....	Augusta.....
Missouri	1735? St. Genevieve.....	French.....	Jefferson City.....
Arkansas	1685? Arkansas Post.....	French.....	Little Rock.....
Michigan	1668 Sault Ste. Marie.....	French.....	Lansing.....
Florida	1565 St. Augustine.....	Spaniards.....	Tallahassee.....
Texas	1685 Matagorda Bay.....	French.....	Austin.....
Iowa	1833 Dubuque.....	French.....	Des Moines.....
Wisconsin	1745 Green Bay.....	French.....	Madison.....
California	1769 San Diego.....	Spaniards.....	Sacramento.....
Minnesota	1820 Fort Snelling.....	Americans.....	St. Paul.....
Oregon	1811 Astoria.....	Americans.....	Salem.....
Kansas	1827 Fort Leavenworth.....	Americans.....	Topeka.....
West Virginia	1769 Wheeling.....	English.....	Charleston.....
Nevada	1849 Carson City.....	Mormons.....	Carson City.....
Nebraska	1810? Bellevue.....	Americans.....	Lincoln.....
Colorado	1858 Auraria.....	Americans.....	Denver.....
North Dakota	1811 Pembina.....	Americans.....	Bismarck.....
South Dakota	1817 Fort Pierre.....	Americans.....	Pierre.....
Montana	1809 Yellowstone River.....	Americans.....	Helena.....
Washington	1845 Tumwater.....	Americans.....	Olympia.....
Idaho	1842 Coeur d'Alene.....	French.....	Boise.....
Wyoming	1834 Fort Laramie.....	Americans.....	Cheyenne.....
Utah	1847 Salt Lake City.....	Mormons.....	Salt Lake City.....
Oklahoma	1889 In many places.....	Americans.....	Oklahoma City.....
New Mexico	1605? Santa Fe.....	Spaniards.....	Santa Fe.....
Arizona	1687? Near Tucson.....	Spaniards.....	Phoenix.....
Dist. of Columbia		English.....	Washington.....
Totals.....			

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS	PLACE OF SETTLEMENT AND DATE	BY WHOM SETTLED	CAPITALS
Alaska	1784 Kodiak Is.	Russians.....	Juneau.....
Hawaiian Islands	1820 Honolulu.....	Americans.....	Honolulu.....
Porto Rico	1508.....	Spaniards.....	San Juan.....
Philippine Islands	1565 Cebu.....	Spaniards.....	Manila.....

HISTORICAL AND POPULATION STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

Date of Admission	Population in 1920	Rank in 1920	Representa- tives in Congress	Increase in Population, 1910-1920	Miles of Railroad Dec. 31, 1920
Thirteen original States	223,003	47	1	20,681	335
	8,720,017	2	36	1,054,906	11,551
	3,155,900	10	12	618,733	2,352
	2,895,832	12	12	286,711	7,326
	1,380,631	29	5	265,875	1,001
	3,852,356	6	16	485,940	2,106
	1,449,661	28	6	154,315	1,436
	1,683,724	26	7	168,324	3,814
	443,083	41	2	12,511	1,252
	2,309,187	20	10	247,575	4,703
	10,385,227	1	43	1,271,215	8,390
	2,559,123	14	10	352,836	5,522
	604,397	38	3	61,787	211
1791	352,428	45	2	3,528*	1,077
1792	2,416,630	15	11	126,725	3,929
1796	2,337,885	19	10	153,096	4,078
1803	5,759,394	4	22	992,273	9,002
1812	1,798,509	22	8	142,121	5,223
1816	2,930,390	11	13	229,514	7,426
1817	1,790,618	23	8	6,496*	4,369
1818	6,485,280	3	27	846,689	12,188
1819	2,348,174	18	10	210,081	5,378
1820	768,014	35	4	25,643	2,295
1821	3,404,055	9	16	110,720	8,117
1836	1,752,204	25	7	177,755	5,052
1837	3,668,412	7	13	858,239	8,734
1845	968,470	32	4	215,851	5,212
1845	4,663,228	5	18	766,686	16,125
1846	2,404,021	16	11	179,250	9,808
1848	2,632,067	13	11	298,207	7,554
1850	3,426,861	8	11	1,049,312	8,356
1858	2,387,125	17	10	311,417	9,114
1859	783,389	34	3	110,624	3,305
1861	1,769,257	24	8	78,308	9,388
1863	1,463,701	27	6	242,582	3,996
1864	77,407	49	1	4,468*	2,160
1867	1,296,372	31	6	104,158	6,166
1876	939,629	33	4	140,605	5,519
1889	646,872	36	3	68,624	5,311
1889	636,547	37	3	52,659	4,276
1889	548,889	39	2	172,836	5,072
1889	1,356,621	30	5	214,631	5,587
1890	431,866	43	2	106,272	2,877
1890	194,402	48	1	48,437	1,931
1896	449,396	40	2	76,045	2,161
1907	2,028,283	21	8	371,128	6,572
1912	360,350	44	1	33,049	2,972
1912	334,162	46	1	129,549	2,478
1800	437,571	42	0	106,502	36
.....	105,710,620		435	13,736,505	252,843
Organized	Population in 1920	Rank in 1920	Representa- tives in Congress	Increase in Population, 1910-1920	Miles of Railroad Dec. 31, 1920
1912	54,899		1**	9,457*	541
1900	255,912		1**	64,003	243
.....	1,299,809		1**	181,797	339
.....	¶10,350,640		2**	§2,715,214	778

* Decrease.

** Territorial delegates have no vote in Congress.

¶ In 1918.

§ Increase, 1903 to 1918.

THE ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rank in 1920.	Cities.	Population in 1920.	Population in 1910.	Per cent of Increase 1910-1920.	Settled.
1	New York, N. Y.	5,620,048	4,766,883	17.9	1623
2	Chicago, Ill.	2,701,705	2,185,283	23.6	1830
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,823,779	1,549,008	17.7	1683
4	Detroit, Mich.	993,678	465,766	113.3	1701
5	Cleveland, Ohio.	796,841	560,663	42.1	1796
6	St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	687,029	12.5	1764
7	Boston, Mass.	748,060	670,585	11.6	1630
8	Baltimore, Md.	733,826	558,485	31.4	1682
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	533,905	10.2	1754
10	Los Angeles, Calif.	576,673	319,198	80.7	1780
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	506,775	423,715	19.6	1801
12	San Francisco, Calif.	506,676	416,912	21.5	1776
13	Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	373,857	22.3	1835
14	Washington, D. C.	437,571	331,069	32.2	1791
15	Newark, N. J.	414,524	347,469	19.3	1666
16	Cincinnati, Ohio.	401,247	363,591	10.4	1788
17	New Orleans, La.	387,219	339,075	14.2	1718
18	Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	301,408	26.3	1849
19	Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	248,381	30.6	1830
20	Seattle, Wash.	315,312	237,194	32.9	1852
21	Indianapolis, Ind.	314,194	233,650	34.5	1819
22	Jersey City, N. J.	298,103	267,779	11.3	1802
23	Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	218,149	35.6	1810
24	Portland, Ore.	258,288	207,214	24.6	1845
25	Denver, Colo.	256,491	213,381	20.2	1858
26	Toledo, Ohio.	243,164	168,497	44.3	1832
27	Providence, R. I.	237,595	224,326	5.9	1636
28	Columbus, Ohio.	237,031	181,511	30.6	1812
29	Louisville, Ky.	234,891	223,928	4.9	1778
30	St. Paul, Minn.	234,698	214,744	9.3	1838
31	Oakland, Calif.	216,261	150,174	44.0	1852
32	Akron, Ohio.	208,435	69,067	201.8	1825
33	Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	154,839	29.6	1845
34	Omaha, Nebr.	191,601	124,096	54.4	1854
35	Worcester, Mass.	179,754	145,986	23.1	1713
36	Birmingham, Ala.	178,806	132,685	34.8	1871
37	Syracuse, N. Y.	171,717	137,249	25.1	1787
38	Richmond, Va.	171,667	127,628	34.5	1737
39	New Haven, Conn.	162,537	133,605	21.7	1638
40	Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	131,105	23.8	1820
41	San Antonio, Texas.	161,379	96,614	67.0	1714
42	Dallas, Texas.	158,976	92,104	72.6	1843
43	Dayton, Ohio.	152,559	116,577	30.9	1796
44	Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555	102,054	40.7	1639
45	Houston, Texas.	138,276	78,800	75.5	1836
46	Hartford, Conn.	138,036	98,915	39.6	1635
47	Scranton, Pa.	137,783	129,867	6.1	1844
48	Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	112,571	22.3	1833
49	Paterson, N. J.	135,875	125,600	8.2	1792
50	Youngstown, Ohio.	132,358	79,066	67.4	1800

THE ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rank in 1920.	Cities.	Population in 1920.	Population in 1910.	Per cent of Increase 1910-1920.	Settled.
51	Springfield, Mass.....	129,614	88,926	45.8	1636
52	Des Moines, Iowa.....	126,468	86,368	46.4	1846
53	New Bedford, Mass.....	121,217	96,652	25.4	1787*
54	Fall River, Mass.....	120,485	119,295	1.0	1803
55	Trenton, N. J.....	119,289	96,815	23.2	1680
56	Nashville, Tenn.....	118,342	110,364	7.2	1779
57	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	118,110	92,777	27.3	1847*
58	Camden, N. J.....	116,309	94,538	23.0	1628
59	Norfolk, Va.....	115,777	67,452	71.6	1705
60	Albany, N. Y.....	113,344	100,253	13.1	1614
61	Lowell, Mass.....	112,759	106,294	6.1	1826*
62	Wilmington, Del.....	110,168	87,411	26.0	1732
63	Cambridge, Mass.....	109,694	104,839	4.6	1630
64	Reading, Pa.....	107,784	96,071	12.2	1748
65	Fort Worth, Texas.....	106,482	73,312	45.2	1849
66	Spokane, Wash.....	104,437	104,402	†	1873
67	Kansas City, Kans.....	101,177	82,331	22.9	1886*
68	Yonkers, N. Y.....	100,176	79,803	25.5	1788
69	Lynn, Mass.....	99,148	89,336	11.0	1629
70	Duluth, Minn.....	98,917	78,466	26.1	1869
71	Tacoma, Wash.....	96,965	83,743	15.8	1868
72	Elizabeth, N. J.....	95,783	73,409	30.5	1772
73	Lawrence, Mass.....	94,270	85,892	9.8	1822
74	Utica, N. Y.....	94,156	74,419	26.5	1758
75	Erie, Pa.....	93,372	66,525	40.4	1795
76	Somerville, Mass.....	93,091	77,236	20.5	1842*
77	Waterbury, Conn.....	91,715	73,141	25.4	1667
78	Flint, Mich.....	91,599	38,550	137.6	1820
79	Jacksonville, Fla.....	91,558	57,699	58.7	1816
80	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	91,295	64,205	42.2	1889
81	Schenectady, N. Y.....	88,723	72,826	21.8	1661
82	Canton, Ohio.....	87,091	50,217	73.4	1805
83	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	86,549	63,933	35.4	1794
84	Evansville, Ind.....	85,264	69,647	22.4	1817
85	Savannah, Ga.....	83,252	65,064	28.0	1733
86	Manchester, N. H.....	78,384	70,063	11.9	1730
87	St. Joseph, Mo.....	77,939	77,403	0.7	1826
88	Knoxville, Tenn.....	77,818	36,346	114.1	1787
89	El Paso, Texas.....	77,560	39,279	97.5	1827
90	Bayonne, N. J.....	76,754	55,545	38.2	1861*
91	Peoria, Ill.....	76,121	66,950	13.7	1819
92	Harrisburg, Pa.....	75,917	64,186	18.3	1726
93	San Diego, Calif.....	74,683	39,578	88.7	1769
94	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	73,833	67,105	10.0	1664
95	Allentown, Pa.....	73,502	51,913	41.6	1752
96	Wichita, Kans.....	72,217	52,450	37.7	1870
97	Tulsa, Okla.....	72,075	18,182	296.4	1887
98	Troy, N. Y.....	72,013	76,813	†6.2	1752
99	Sioux City, Iowa.....	71,227	47,828	48.9	1849
100	South Bend, Ind.....	70,983	53,684	32.2	1831

*Date of separation from an older city or town.

†Decrease.

‡ Less than one tenth of one per cent.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS

	President. Vice President.	Born.	Died.	Residence.	Adminis- tration.	Party.
1	George Washington <i>John Adams</i>	1732 1735	1799 1826	Virginia <i>Massachusetts</i>	1789-1797 1789-1797	Fed. <i>Fed.</i>
2	John Adams <i>Thomas Jefferson</i>	1735 1743	1826 1826	Massachusetts <i>Virginia</i>	1797-1801 1797-1801	Fed. <i>Rep.*</i>
3	Thomas Jefferson <i>1 Aaron Burr</i> <i>2 George Clinton</i>	1743 1756 1739	1826 1836 1812	Virginia <i>New York</i> <i>New York</i>	1801-1809 1801-1805 1805-1809	Rep.* <i>Rep.*</i> <i>Rep.*</i>
4	James Madison <i>1 George Clinton†</i> <i>2 Elbridge Gerry†</i>	1751 1739 1744	1836 1812 1814	Virginia <i>New York</i> <i>Massachusetts</i>	1809-1817 1809-1812 1813-1814	Rep.* <i>Rep.*</i> <i>Rep.*</i>
5	James Monroe <i>Daniel D. Tompkins</i>	1758 1774	1831 1825	Virginia <i>New York</i>	1817-1825 1817-1825	Rep.* <i>Rep.*</i>
6	John Q. Adams <i>John C. Calhoun</i>	1767 1782	1848 1850	Massachusetts <i>South Carolina</i>	1825-1829 1825-1829	Rep.* <i>Rep.*</i>
7	Andrew Jackson <i>1 John C. Calhoun</i> <i>2 Martin Van Buren</i>	1767 1782 1782	1845 1850 1862	Tennessee <i>South Carolina</i> <i>New York</i>	1829-1837 1829-1833 1833-1837	Dem. <i>Dem.</i> <i>Dem.</i>
8	Martin Van Buren <i>Richard M. Johnson</i>	1782 1780	1862 1850	New York <i>Kentucky</i>	1837-1841 1837-1841	Dem. <i>Dem.</i>
9	William H. Harrison† <i>John Tyler</i>	1773 1790	1841 1862	Ohio <i>Virginia</i>	1841 1841	Whig <i>Whig</i>
10	John Tyler	1790	1862	Virginia	1841-1845	Whig
11	James K. Polk <i>George M. Dallas</i>	1795 1792	1849 1864	Tennessee <i>Pennsylvania</i>	1845-1849 1845-1849	Dem. <i>Dem.</i>
12	Zachary Taylor† <i>Millard Fillmore</i>	1784 1800	1850 1874	Louisiana <i>New York</i>	1849-1850 1849-1850	Whig <i>Whig</i>
13	Millard Fillmore	1800	1874	New York	1850-1853	Whig
14	Franklin Pierce <i>William R. King </i>	1804 1786	1869 1853	New Hampshire <i>Alabama</i>	1853-1857 1853	Dem. <i>Dem.</i>
15	James Buchanan <i>John C. Breckinridge</i>	1791 1821	1868 1875	Pennsylvania <i>Kentucky</i>	1857-1861 1857-1861	Dem. <i>Dem.</i>
16	Abraham Lincoln§ <i>1 Hannibal Hamlin</i> <i>2 Andrew Johnson</i>	1809 1809 1808	1865 1891 1875	Illinois <i>Maine</i> <i>Tennessee</i>	1861-1865 1861-1865 1865	Rep. <i>Rep.</i> <i>Rep.†</i>
17	Andrew Johnson	1808	1875	Tennessee	1865-1869	Rep.†
18	Ulysses S. Grant <i>1 Schuyler Colfax</i> <i>2 Henry Wilson†</i>	1822 1823 1812	1885 1885 1875	Illinois <i>Indiana</i> <i>Massachusetts</i>	1869-1877 1869-1873 1873	Rep. <i>Rep.</i> <i>Rep.</i>
19	Rutherford B. Hayes <i>William A. Wheeler</i>	1822 1819	1893 1887	Ohio <i>New York</i>	1877-1881 1877-1881	Rep. <i>Rep.</i>
20	James A. Garfield§ <i>Chester A. Arthur</i>	1831 1830	1881 1886	Ohio <i>New York</i>	1881 1881	Rep. <i>Rep.</i>
21	Chester A. Arthur	1830	1886	New York	1881-1885	Rep.
22	Grover Cleveland <i>Thomas A. Hendricks†</i>	1837 1819	1908 1885	New York <i>Indiana</i>	1885-1889 1885	Dem. <i>Dem.</i>
23	Benjamin Harrison <i>Levi P. Morton</i>	1833 1824	1901 1920	Indiana <i>New York</i>	1889-1893 1889-1893	Rep. <i>Rep.</i>
24	Grover Cleveland <i>Adlai E. Stevenson</i>	1837 1835	1908 1914	New York <i>Illinois</i>	1893-1897 1893-1897	Dem. <i>Dem.</i>
25	William McKinley§ <i>1 Garrett A. Hobart†</i> <i>2 Theodore Roosevelt</i>	1843 1844 1858	1901 1899 1919	Ohio <i>New Jersey</i> <i>New York</i>	1897-1901 1897-1899 1901	Rep. <i>Rep.</i> <i>Rep.</i>
26	Theodore Roosevelt <i>Charles W. Fairbanks</i>	1858 1852	1919 1908	New York <i>Indiana</i>	1901-1909 1905-1909	Rep. <i>Rep.</i>
27	William H. Taft <i>James S. Sherman</i>	1857 1855	— 1912	Ohio <i>New York</i>	1909-1913 1909-1912	Rep. <i>Rep.</i>
28	Woodrow Wilson <i>Thomas R. Marshall</i>	1856 1854	1924 —	New Jersey <i>Indiana</i>	1913-1921 1913-1921	Dem. <i>Dem.</i>
29	Warren G. Harding† <i>Calvin Coolidge</i>	1865 1872	1923 —	Ohio <i>Massachusetts</i>	1921-1923 1921-1923	Rep. <i>Rep.</i>
30	Calvin Coolidge	1872	—	Massachusetts	1923-	Rep.

* Previous to 1828, the term "Republican" was applied to a party which arose in opposition to the Federalists, and which was the progenitor of the present Democratic party.

† Although elected by Republicans, and a strong Unionist, Johnson was primarily a Democrat.

‡ Died in office. § Assassinated in office. || Took oath of office at Havana, but never served.

PUNCTUATION, USE OF CAPITALS, ETC.

NOTE: It is related of Opie, the painter, that, when asked with what he mixed his colors, he replied, "With brains, Sir." Every writer who offers his productions to the public, if asked how he punctuates, ought to be able to reply, "With common sense."

There is great divergence of opinion among the writers on punctuation, no two authors agreeing on all of the rules. One authority says that in punctuating we must be governed by current usage. But where shall we find the standards of such usage? In a recent issue of one of the leading organs of the printing trade appeared two sentences that are precisely similar in construction, yet one contains a semicolon and the other does not. Here, at least, one might reasonably have expected to find uniformity and consistency. If we turn to the works of standard authors, we find the same indifference to generally accepted rules. Take the common word *too*. A half dozen works on punctuation inform their readers that the words *too*, *however*, *therefore*, etc., when used as conjunctions, must be placed between commas. Yet in an essay on Prosper Mérimée by Walter Pater, a stylist of acknowledged eminence, the word occurs without any comma whatever, in the following sentence: "In the mental world too a great outlook had lately been cut off."

Where there is so much disagreement in usage and authority, the only thing that remains for a conscientious writer is to punctuate, as suggested above, *with common sense*; and to this end, perhaps the best single rule is: **Insert the proper punctuation mark wherever its omission would create ambiguity, or obscure or alter the author's meaning.**

In the superscriptions of letters, in title pages, etc., punctuation at the ends of lines is often omitted altogether.

The punctuation marks are: the period, or full stop (.), the comma (,), the semicolon (;), the colon (:), the exclamation mark (!), the interrogation mark (?), the dash (—), parentheses (()), brackets ([]), quotation marks (" "), and the apostrophe ('). The examples that follow illustrate cases in which the insertion of the respective points is imperative.

THE PERIOD, OR FULL STOP (.)

A period is required at the end of any sentence that is neither interrogative nor exclamatory.

Society is a wave. The wave moves onward, but the water of which it is composed does not. The same particle does not rise from the valley to the ridge. Its unity is only phenomenal. The persons who make up a nation to-day, next year die, and their experience dies with them.

The period should be inserted after an abbreviation; also, before decimals, and, therefore, between dollars and cents expressed in figures.

The MSS. were badly scorched. David Livingstone, LL.D (b. 1813; d. 1873). Lieut. Gen. Wm. Prescott Scott. It measured 16.63 feet. The English pound sterling is worth about \$4.86.

Formerly the period was universally used with Roman numerals in such expressions as Maximilian I., George III.,

II. Sam. xxii. 3; but many publishers now omit the period, and, in the division of chapters and verses in Biblical quotations, use the comma. The same lack of uniformity exists with regard to the use of the period after the word *cent* in *per cent*, some using the period, others omitting it. Some publishing houses even omit the period after abbreviations of *Mister* and *Doctor*; as, *Mr* Wilkinson, *Dr* Jacoby.

The terms 1st, 2d, 3d, 12mo, 8vo, etc., do not require the period.

THE COMMA (,)

Of all the punctuation marks the comma is the most often misused. Some writers seem to insert it at random, without any regard to sense. In the following extract from an article by an excellent public speaker five commas

have been improperly inserted. They are inclosed in parentheses.

Still, notwithstanding(,) the truth of the above considerations, it must be acknowledged by any one acquainted with Canadian sentiment(,) that the idea of annexation finds little(,) or no favor amongst Canadians. For annexation means the obliteration(,) and extinction of all national life(,) and characteristics.

In reporting a sermon by a certain bishop the reporter wrote:

Paul said the Bishop was ready to preach to those who were at Rome.

Paul did not say anything of the kind. The reporter omitted two very important commas from the sentence, which should have read:

Paul, said the Bishop, was ready to preach to those who were at Rome.

The comma must be used both before and after a word or a phrase that interrupts the sequence of a simple sentence.

This plan, however, had not occurred to him. His true ambition, and a lofty one it must be counted, was to affect the course of events in his time by affecting the course of thought.

Use a comma between words, phrases, etc., that are in the same construction and not connected by a conjunction expressed or implied.

Joy, sorrow, care, hope, are the common heritage.

Early to bed, early to rise, make a man healthy and wealthy and wise.

Where there are two adjectives that qualify the same noun and there is no danger of ambiguity, the comma may be omitted.

A sturdy young fellow. A cold clear morning.

Use a comma before a conjunction connecting the last two words in a series of three or more.

The estate was left in equal shares to John, Robert, and William.

The comma is not used between a noun and its appositive when so closely connected as to form one idea.

My partner Johnson is in Europe.

Her daughter Agnes is at Vassar.

Use a comma to indicate ellipsis of words that are common to two or more parts of a sentence, but are expressed only in one part.

Reading maketh a full man; conference, a ready man; and writing, an exact man.

Use the comma to mark off words placed, as for clearness or emphasis, out of their natural position, if the expression would be awkward or the construction forced or ambiguous without the comma.

To the wise and upright, old age bring many joys.

Exasperated by the continual bickerings, he resigned the secretaryship.

Use the comma to set off words, phrases, and clauses that are independent, parenthetical, or appositional.

Hail, Cæsar

Practice, however, perfected his skill.

And he, their prince, shall rank among my peers.

Use a comma after the formal closing phrase of a letter.

Yours truly, Respectfully yours, Yours very sincerely, Your loving son,

Use a comma before a short quotation that is not made a separate paragraph; also, after a direct quotation that is the subject or object of a following verb.

As Prior says, "Virtue is its own reward."

"The train is coming," said his companion.

Use a comma to separate repeated words in the same construction in a clause or sentence.

I wait, wait, hoping against hope.

Use the comma to separate two sets of figures.

In the year 1862, 62 children in the village died of diphtheria.

February 1, 1897.

THE SEMICOLON (;)

The semicolon should be used to separate phrases and clauses containing commas.

The seasons come and go, and the years pass on; but love abides.

There is a continual warfare between evil and good in the world; but good is in the ascendant, and must be victorious at last.

The yield was: 1889, 660 bbls.; 1899, 886 bbls.

The semicolon should be used in Biblical references to separate passages containing chapter numbers.

Rev. xxi.1; xxii.5.

THE COLON (:)

The colon should be used after the salutatory phrase in a letter or in an address.

Dear Sir: Gentlemen: My dear Sir: My Lord Archbishop:
Ladies and Gentlemen:

The colon should generally be used to introduce a formal quotation. A comma may be used to introduce a short quotation unless the quotation is made a separate paragraph.

Literally translated, the words of the song

were these: "The poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree."

There is much truth in the proverb, "Without pains, no gains."

The colon should be used after a clause or sentence introducing a series of particulars.

The results of the mission so far are: Natives baptized, 126; regular communicants, 101; mission schools, 3; native teachers, 8; native workers other than teachers, 42; scholars, 206.

THE EXCLAMATION MARK (!)

The exclamation mark should be used after ejaculations, after commands or any other expressions of an exclamatory nature, and at the end of a sentence beginning with an interjection.

Pshaw! Go, go! How beautiful! Alas, that I should live to see this day! Oh that those lips had language!

In clauses introduced by the interjection *Oh*, *O*, the exclamation mark is not used *immediately* after the interjection, but at the end of the clause. When used in direct address, *Oh* should be separated by a comma from the name of that which is addressed.

O for the wings, for the wings of a dove!
Oh, mother! Oh, Janice!

THE INTERROGATION MARK (?)

The interrogation mark should be used at the end of a direct question.

Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth?

Is it well to wish thee happy?

The interrogation mark is not used when the expression denoting inquiry is put in any other form than that of a direct question.

I was asked if I would write a short account of it.

This mark is used, also, inclosed in parentheses, to express doubt.

He offered me a bag of real (?) alligator skin.

THE DASH (—)

The dash is used to mark a suspension of the sense, a faltering in speech, a sudden change in the construction, or an unexpected turn of the thought. It is used, also, to secure rhetorical emphasis, to connect dates, and to indicate the omission of letters.

If you will listen, I will explain—but perhaps you do not care to hear.

A self-hunting dog is—a canine—that is—a dog of peculiar traits.

I saw her—my pulse even now stops at the

remembrance—in the direct path of the runaway animal.

He sometimes counsel takes—and sometimes snuff.

I will never—never, I say—agree to this iniquitous proposal.

During the decade 1870—1880.

Secretary B—.

PARENTHESES (())

Parentheses, or marks of parenthesis, are used to set off a clause, translation, or the like, inserted in a sentence which is independent of the clause in construction and in sense.

Know, then, this truth (enough for man to know):

Virtue alone is happiness below.

We were now nearing our destination (we had been five days on the river), and our spirits rose.

Nil Desperandum (Never despair)!

BRACKETS ([])

Brackets should be used to inclose sentences, phrases, or words inserted in, or appended to, quotations.

He is just as cheerful as when you was [were] here.

The city at this time [early in the eighteenth century] had but 4,000 inhabitants.

QUOTATION MARKS (" ")

Quotation marks consist of two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end of the quoted word or words. When a quotation has within it another quotation, the latter is preceded by a single inverted comma, and followed by a single apostrophe.

"When I am dead," said one of the keenest of modern minds, one of the greatest of modern poets, "lay a sword on my coffin, for I was a soldier in the war for the liberation of humanity."

The witness said: "I distinctly heard him say, 'Don't be late'; and then I heard the door close."

Commas and periods should be placed within the closing quotation marks; semicolons and colons, without. The interrogation and exclamation points should be placed within the quotation marks when part of the quotation; otherwise, outside.

THE APOSTROPHE (')

The apostrophe is used to denote the omission of a letter or letters, most frequently in poetry and in colloquial speech.

Don't. I've. He's. Who'd. 'Tis. 'Gainst.
O'er. You'll. I'd.

Use the apostrophe before an added *s* to form the possessive of most singular nouns and for plural nouns not ending in *s*.

Dog's. James's. Men's. Children's.

Use the apostrophe without an added *s* to form the possessive of singular nouns ending in a sibilant, where the repeated sibilant would be disagreeable to the eye or ear, as in words of two or more syllables, with the last syllable unaccented.

Moses'. Princess'. Conscience'. Jeremias'.
But, Hortense's, Boniface's.

Use the apostrophe followed by *s* to make one form of the plurals of letters, figures, signs, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning.

Sometimes the apostrophe is omitted.

A's. B's.

A million is written by 1 followed by six 0's.
The why's and wherefore's of the case.

THE USE OF CAPITALS

Capitalize the first word of a sentence and the first word of a complete line of poetry.

We eat of the bread which grows in the field.
We live by the air which blows around us.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Capitalize the first word after a colon when what precedes is introductory to a complete passage or a sentence.

Finally, I wish to say this: We shall get better results from a small committee than from a large one.

As the old proverb has it: "The more haste, the less speed."

Capitalize proper nouns and derivatives from them.

George, Elizabeth, Paul; France, Spain; Bible, Talmud, Koran.

Georgian, Elizabethan, Pauline; French, Spanish; Biblical, Talmudic, Koranic.

Do *not* capitalize proper nouns or derivatives from them when there is no longer any conscious association with the proper name, as in the case of words used to describe common articles of merchandise or common operations.

Fine china (ware), cashmere (material), champagne (wine), morocco (leather), derby (a hat), boycott, macadamized, japanned, italicize.

Capitalize epithets used as parts of, or as substitutes for, proper names.

Alexander the Great. Charles the Bold.
Richard the Lion-hearted. Cœur de Lion.

Capitalize all names or appellations of God, of Jesus Christ, and of the Virgin Mary, and pronouns or pronominal adjectives referring to God or Jesus Christ when used in direct address or when emphatic.

In the Bible and in the Book of Common Prayer, such pronouns and pronominal adjectives are *not* capitalized.

God, Lord, Jehovah; the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost; the Messiah, the Redeemer, the Savior; the Supreme Being, the Almighty, the Eternal; the Virgin Mary, the Blessed Virgin, St. Mary the Virgin.

Trust in the Lord and in His tender mercy, and He will bring it to pass. O Lord! Thou that watchest o'er Thy people.

Capitalize names of the divisions, books, and versions of the Bible, titles of parables, etc.

Old Testament (abbreviated, O. T.), New Testament (N. T.); the Book of Job, the Acts of the Apostles; Authorized Version (A. V.), Revised Version (R. V.), the parable of the Sower, the Lord's Supper, the Lord's Prayer.

Capitalize the word Church when it designates a specific body of Christian believers holding the same creed and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority, or when it forms part of the name of a particular edifice; also, the names of religious denominations and monastic orders and their members.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, the Church of Rome, High Church, Low Church; Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, St. James's Church; Baptist, Congregationalist, the Plymouth Brethren; the Benedictine order, Black Friar, Carmelite.

Capitalize names of creeds and confessions of faith.

The Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, the Creed of Chalcedon; the Augsburg Confession.

Capitalize names of congresses, councils, expositions, etc.

The First Congress of Races, the Council of Nicea, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Capitalize names of holy days and festivals, the months, and the days of the week

Christmas, Easter, Passover, Feast of Tabernacles, Good Friday; Arbor Day, Labor Day, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July; January, February; Sunday, Saturday.

Capitalize the names of geological ages and strata, and the generally accepted names of historical epochs, periods, events, and documents.

The Age of Fishes, the Upper Silurian; the Middle Ages, the Revival of Learning, the Reformation, the Inquisition, the Commonwealth

(Cromwell's), the American Revolution, the Paris Commune; the Declaration of Independence.

Capitalize names of genera, but not of species, in binomial scientific names in zoölogy and botany.

The buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*), the harp seal (*Phoca grænländica*).

Capitalize New Latin technical names of classes, families, etc., in botany and zoölogy, but not adjectives and English nouns derived from them.

Hexapoda, hexapod, Gastropoda, gastropod, gastropodan.

Capitalize the names of the stars, constellations, etc.

The North Star, the Milky Way, the Dipper, Charles's Wain, the Southern Cross.

Capitalize generic terms for political divisions when used as part of the names of specific political or governmental organizations or territories.

Holy Roman Empire, United Kingdom, French Republic, Northwest Territory, Larkins Township.

Capitalize the names of eras and abbreviations of such names; also, various phrases conventionally used in giving dates, and the abbreviations of the phrases.

Christian Era, Kali Yuga; Anno Domini (A. D.), Common Era (C. E.); Anno Mundi (A. M.), Before Christ (B. C.).

Capitalize the names of political parties, names of legislatures and other governmental bodies, and of offices, civil and military titles when used specifically, and all titles of honor, nobility, and respect.

The Democratic party, the Republicans; but, a democratic prince, a republican form of government; Administration, Federal, Constitution, when referring to the United States Government; President Wilson, King George, Admiral Dewey, General Grant, the Governor; Her Majesty, His Excellency, the Duke of Cornwall, Deacon Rogers, Father William; Congress, the Senate, the House of Representatives.

Capitalize such adjectives as Presidential, Senatorial, Congressional, Parliamentary, etc., when referring to a specific President, etc.

Capitalize, when personified, the names of the seasons and of abstract ideas or objects.

Where Spring her verdant mantle cast.

Of old sat Freedom on the heights.

Capitalize names of the points of the compass, when used to designate definite geographical portions of the United States or of other countries, and names of divisions of the world

or of a country; also, nouns or adjectives derived therefrom.

The South, the West, the Orient, New England, the Old World; Southerner, Oriental, New Englander.

When used to denote direction only, terms denoting points of the compass should *not* be capitalized.

The torrent took a course due east.

Capitalize generic terms that form a part of specific geographical names, also the names of counties, avenues, streets, etc.

Pacific Ocean, Red Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Straits of Gibraltar, Missouri River, Rocky Mountains, Pike's Peak, Death Valley, Lake Superior; County Mayo, Cook County, Lexington Avenue, Court Square, Park Street; Philippine Islands, Long Island Sound.

The island of Madagascar, the river Rhine, the desert of Sahara.

Capitalize state, territory, dominion, etc., when denoting specific political divisions or entities.

The State of Ohio, the Territory of Hawaii; the Dominion Parliament.

Capitalize names of organizations and institutions, academic degrees, titles of newspapers, books, etc.

The Gas Fitters' Union, Willesden Country Club; Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.), Doctor of Laws (LL. D.); the New York Sun; Scott's *The Pirate*, Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Capitalize the salutatory phrase of a letter or an address.

When the word *dear* does not begin the phrase, it is usually spelled with a small letter.

Dear Mother: My dear Mr. Smith: My Lord Duke:

ELLIPSES

Ellipses, or omissions, of letters, words, or sentences, are indicated by the apostrophe or the dash, or by a series of periods or of asterisks (stars). The dash is used also to denote the omission of figures. To indicate the omission of one or more complete lines of poetry, a full line of periods or stars is used. An ellipsis should be regarded as a part of the citation, and, consequently, should be inclosed in the quotation marks.

Five o'clock. O'Connor. Mrs. B—n, B . . . n, or B * * * n (for Mrs. Brown).

The expense . . . of repairing the dam will be enormous. The years 1807—17.

FOOTNOTES

References from the text of a work to notes at the foot of a page are indicated

by superior figures, by superior letters, or by the following signs in the order given: the asterisk, or star (*), the obelisk, or dagger (†), the double dagger (‡), the section (§), parallels (||), and the paragraph mark (¶).

THE USE OF ITALIC LETTERS

Italicize words to which it is desired to give emphasis.

This is not *real* philanthropy, but merely the *outward* show of it.

Italicize foreign words and phrases used in an English text.

Ab origiñ; ancien régime; con amore; garçon; bona fides; in propria persona; nolens volens. As the French have it, *Chacun à son goût.*

Italicize the New Latin scientific names of plants or animals, especially when included parenthetically apart from the context.

The goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*). The quahog, *Venus mercenaria*, has a thick shell.

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR THE PRESS

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

1. **Copy should be made on single sheets of paper** of a uniform size, *one side only* being used. The paper should not be too large. Sheets about 8 x 10 inches are the most convenient. The sheets should be numbered. Interlineations should be avoided.

2. **Copy should be easily legible**, preferably typewritten, but if not, then clearly written.

3. **Copy should be revised by the proofreader** before going to the compositor. The dimensions of the page, size and style of types, whether the matter is to be leaded or set solid, the various divisions (as chapters, etc.) and subdivisions, headlines, notes, etc. should all be determined before the setting of type begins.

4. **Copy should embody the final ideas of the author.** Allowance must be made, for some changes, but, to avoid expense, the copy as sent to the compositor should be as complete and perfect as possible. Changes in matter already set are more costly than the original setting. Compositor and proof reader are bound to "follow copy" *literally*, except in the case of obvious mistakes in punctuation or spelling, which they correct, calling attention to all such changes.

5. **Abbreviations** should be used only for words usually so written. See p. 924.

6. **Verify all proper names, technical and scientific words, references, quotations, and figures.**

7. **Spelling** should be uniform. For words that have two or more accepted spellings, one form should be adopted and adhered to throughout. The spellings in this Dictionary are those most generally accepted.

8. **Capital letters** should be used uniformly. A word that may be written with either a capital or a small letter should not be written now one way and now the other. Whether a word is to be begun with a capital or a small letter is shown by the vocabulary entry in this Dictionary. For rules, see p. 958.

9. **Punctuation** should be as uniform as possible. Unfortunately there is not only difference of opinion in regard to punctuation, but it is difficult for even the same writer to be always consistent in this matter. For rules, see p. 955.

10. **Paragraphing** should be indicated on the copy, not left to the printer or proof reader.

11. **Directions to the press** should be inclosed in circles or curved lines, to avoid confusion with corrections, etc.

TECHNICAL TERMS

Body.—The main part of a type below the raised character. According to their size, as measured at right angles to the printed lines, type bodies are called *pica*, *long primer*, etc.

Boldface.—Type having a conspicuous or heavy face.

Capitals.—The largest letters of a font. They vary in size, according to the font. Abbr., *caps*.

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Displayed matter.—Matter, as headings, titles, etc., made prominent by being set in relatively large type or with varying lengths of line, etc.

Duodecimo.—A size of book, or page, got by folding each sheet into 12 leaves, commonly about 5 x 7½ inches. Called also *twelvemo*, and often written *12mo*, or *12°*. *Duodecimo*, *octavo*, *quarto*, etc. do not now indicate fixed dimensions, as

sheets of book paper vary in size from about 22 x 28 inches to 36 x 48 inches.

Electrotype.—A facsimile plate for printing, made from type, woodcuts, etc. by depositing a thin plate of copper in a mold by an electroplating process, and backing this with type metal.

Em.—The square of the body of a type of any size; that is, a square whose side is the greatest dimension of the body of the type. The *em* is the unit in calculating the amount of type in printed work, or that set by a compositor.

Folio.—A book (largest size) made of sheets each folded once (four pages to the sheet). Also, the page number.

Font.—A complete assortment of any particular size and style of type.

Form.—Set-up matter from which an impression is to be made, secured in a chase, or frame.

Half title.—The name alone of a book, placed on a separate page or at the head of the first page of text; also, any similar sectional title.

Indention.—The setting-in of a line from the margin. In *hanging indention*, the first line begins at the margin, the other lines are set in.

Justify.—To space out lines of type, so that they are not too long nor too short.

Leaders (lēd'ērz).—Dots or dashes that lead the eye, as from the end of a partly filled line to the figures in an index, etc.

Leads (lēdz).—Strips of metal of various thicknesses to separate lines of type. Matter set without leads is *solid*.

Lower case.—The printer's case containing small letters, etc. Hence, lower-case (*l. c.*) letters are the small letters.

Making-up.—Preparing set-up matter in regular order for printing.

Octavo.—A book, etc., of 8 leaves or 16 pages to a sheet. Abbr., *8vo*, or *8°*. See DUODECIMO.

Overrun.—To shift letters or words from one line into another, or a line or lines from one column or page to another.

Pi.—Type confusedly mixed or disarranged.—*pi*ed, *p. a.*

Plate.—An electrotype or stereotype of matter to be printed from.

Proof.—An impression of composed matter, taken to test its correctness.—**Office proof** is the first taken (*pulled or drawn*). It is read and corrected at the press before the *author's proof* is sent out.—**Author's proof** is taken after the corrections of the *office proof* are made. It is sent, with the MS., to the author.—**Galley proof** is taken from the type in the galley (printer's metal frame with flanges on three sides). In extended work, it is usually taken on long sheets of paper. The first *author's proof* is generally *galley proof*.—**Revised or second proof** is taken after the corrections indicated in the first *author's proof* have been made.—**Foundry proof** is taken after the corrections on the last *author's proof* have been made, and before the forms are cast.—**Plate proof** is taken after the plates have been cast. Changes in the *plates* are very expensive.—**Foul, or dirty, proof** contains more errors than ordinary.

Quad (*quadrat*).—A short blank piece of metal, lower than the type, to fill blank spaces, etc.—**Em quad.**—A quad the size of an "em."

Quarto.—A size of a book, etc., having 4 leaves or 8 pages to a sheet. Abbr., *4to* or *4°*. See DUODECIMO.

Register.—The exact correspondence in position of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite or reverse sides of the sheet.

Signature.—A figure or letter placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet in a volume, to indicate the order in the completed book. Each sheet has a different *signature*. Also, the sheet bearing such figure or letter.

Slug.—A thick piece of type metal for spacing out, etc.

Small capitals.—Letters of the same form as capitals, but about two-thirds the size. Abbr., *s. c.* or *sm. caps.*

Stereotype.—A plate made by casting type metal in a mold taken in plaster of Paris, paper pulp, etc., from some printing surface (as a page of type).

Upper case.—The upper of a compositor's two cases of type. It contains the capitals, small capitals, and certain marks.

MAKE-UP OF A BOOK

The following is the order commonly observed in the make-up of a book. 1. Half title (name alone) and blank page. 2. Full title and blank page or copy-right notice. 3. Dedication and blank page. 4. Preface or Introduction. 5. Table of Contents. 6. List of Illustrations. 7. Text. 8. Appendix. 9. Glossary. 10. Bibliography. 11. Index.

In a printed work the even pages or folios (2, 4, 6, etc.) are the left-hand ones, the odd pages are the right-hand ones.

FORMS OF ADDRESS

NOTE.—Abbreviations may be used on the envelope, but in the best usage are not employed in the letter itself

Ambassador or Minister of the United States in a Foreign Country. ADDRESS: His Excellency, The Honorable—, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary [Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary] at the Court of—[French Capital]. BEGIN: Excellency; or Sir. REFER TO AS: Your Excellency.

Ambassador or Minister from a Foreign Country. ADDRESS: His Excellency, The Honorable—, Ambassador [Minister, Envoy Extraordinary, or Chargé d'Affaires] of—; or His Excellency, His Britannic Majesty's [The German Emperor's, The French, etc.], Ambassador [Minister] and Plenipotentiary at—; or Mr.—, Minister [Chargé d'Affaires] of—. BEGIN: Excellency; Sir; or according to rank. REFER TO AS: Your Excellency.

Archbishop. [Eng.] ADDRESS: The Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of—. BEGIN: My Lord Archbishop; Your Grace. REFER TO AS: Your Grace. — [U. S.] ADDRESS: The Most Reverend the Archbishop of—; or The Most Reverend John—, D. D., Archbishop of—.[His Grace may be prefixed to either of these forms.] BEGIN: Most Reverend Sir [or Archbishop]; Most Reverend and dear Archbishop; [or Your Grace].

Archdeacon. ADDRESS: The Venerable the Archdeacon of—. BEGIN: Venerable Sir; Reverend Sir.

Army Officer. ADDRESS: The Commander in Chief, Army of the United States; or Lieutenant General—, Commanding Officer Army of the United States. [Colonel—, U. S. A.] [Mr.—, Lieutenant, U. S. A.] [*Colonel the Right Honorable, the Earl of—,] [*Lieutenant Colonel Sir—, K. C. B.] BEGIN: Sir. Use highest rank. In case of retired officers, omit U. S. A.

Assistant Secretary. ADDRESS: See HONORABLE (Assistants to Cabinet Officers).

Associate Justice. ADDRESS: Honorable—, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. BEGIN: Mr. Justice; Sir; Your Honor. REFER TO AS: Your Honor.

Attorney General. See CABINET OFFICER.

Auditor of Treasury. See HONORABLE.

Baron. ADDRESS: The Right Honorable Lord [or The Baron]—; less formally: The Lord—. BEGIN: My Lord. REFER TO AS: Your Lordship.

Baron's daughter. ADDRESS: The Honorable Mary—. BEGIN: Madam. — [Married.] ADDRESS: The Honorable Mrs.—(with husband's surname); or The Honorable Lady—(if the wife of a baronet or knight). BEGIN: Madam; or My Lady (if wife of baronet or knight). REFER TO AS: Your Ladyship (if entitled by marriage).

Baron's son. ADDRESS: The Honorable Arthur—[The Honorable Mrs.—]. BEGIN: Sir [Madam].

Baroness. ADDRESS: The Right Honorable the Baroness—; or The Right Honorable Lady—; or The Lady—. BEGIN: Madam. REFER TO AS: Your Ladyship.

Baronet. ADDRESS: Sir George—, Bart. [Lady]. BEGIN: Sir [Madam]. REFER TO AS: [Your Ladyship].

Bishop. [Eng.] ADDRESS: The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of—; or The Lord Bishop of—; or His Lordship the Right Reverend—, D. D., Bishop of—. BEGIN: My Lord Bishop; or My Lord. REFER TO AS: Your Lordship. — [U. S.] ADDRESS: The Right Reverend John—, D. D., Bishop of—; or The Right Reverend the Bishop of—. BEGIN: Right Reverend Sir [or Bishop]; Right Reverend and Dear Sir [or Bishop]. — [Meth.] ADDRESS: The Reverend—. BEGIN: Dear Sir. — [Retired.] ADDRESS: The Right Reverend Bishop—; or The Right Reverend—, D. D. BEGIN: Right Reverend Sir.

Cabinet Officer. ADDRESS: The Honorable the Secretary of—; The Honorable the Postmaster General; etc. [or The Honorable—, Secretary of State]. BEGIN: Sir.

Canon. ADDRESS: The Reverend Canon—. BEGIN: Reverend Sir.

Cardinal. ADDRESS: His Eminence James Cardinal—; or His Eminence Cardinal—. BEGIN: Your Eminence. REFER TO AS: Your Eminence.

*The professional precedes any other rank.

Chargé d'Affaires. See AMBASSADOR.

Chief Justice. ADDRESS: The Chief Justice of the United States; or The Honorable—, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. BEGIN: Mr. Chief Justice; Sir; May it please your honor. REFER TO AS: Your Honor.

Clergyman. ADDRESS: The Reverend A— B— [Rev. and Mrs. A. B—]. BEGIN: Reverend Sir; Sir.

Clerk of Senate or House. See HONORABLE.

Commissioner of Bureau. See HONORABLE.

Common Forms: [Male.] ADDRESS: Mr. A— C—; or A— C—, Esq. BEGIN: Sir. *My dear Sir; Dear Sir; My dear Mr. C—; Dear Mr. C—. ADDRESS: Pl. Messrs.— and—. [To firms: Messrs.— & Co.] BEGIN: Gentlemen; Dear Sirs. — [Female—Married.] ADDRESS: Mrs. Albert B. Clark. BEGIN: Madam; Dear Madam; *My dear Mrs. Clark. ADDRESS: Pl. Mmes.— and—. BEGIN: Mesdames. — [Female—Unmarried.] ADDRESS: Miss Clark (eldest daughter, using no initials). BEGIN: Dear Madam; *My dear Miss Clark. ADDRESS: Miss Edith Clark (younger daughter). BEGIN: Dear Madam; *My dear Miss Edith. ADDRESS: Pl. The Misses Clark. BEGIN: Mesdames.

Comptroller of Treasury. See HONORABLE.

Congressman. See HONORABLE.

Countess. See EARL.

Dean. ADDRESS: The Very Reverend the Dean of—. BEGIN: Very Reverend Sir.

Doctor of Laws, Medicine, Divinity, etc. ADDRESS: A—B—, Esq., LL.D. [M.D.; etc.]; or Dr. A—B—; The Reverend A—B—, D.D.; The Reverend Dr. B— [Dr. and Mrs. B—]. BEGIN: Dear Sir. See CLERGYMAN.

Duke or Duchess. ADDRESS: (1) His [or Her] Grace the Duke [Duchess] of—; or The Most Noble the Duke of—. (2) See PRINCE, PRINCESS. BEGIN: My Lord Duke [Madam]. REFER TO AS: Your Grace.

Duke's daughter. ADDRESS: The Right Honorable Lady or The Lady [Christian name and surname: if married use her husband's surname]. BEGIN: Madam. REFER TO AS: Your Ladyship.

Duke's eldest son (ranks as MARQUIS). ADDRESS: Use father's second title.

Duke's or Marquis's younger son. ADDRESS: The Right Honorable Lord John—; or The Lord John—. BEGIN: My Lord. REFER TO AS: Your Lordship. —, **Wife of.** ADDRESS: The Right Honorable Lady John—; or The Lady John—. BEGIN: Madam. REFER TO AS: Your Ladyship.

Earl or Countess. ADDRESS: The Right Honorable the Earl [Countess] of—. BEGIN: My Lord [Madam]. REFER TO AS: Your Lordship. [Ladyship].

Earl's daughter. ADDRESS: Like DUKE'S DAUGHTER.

Earl's eldest son. ADDRESS: Use father's second title; usually VISCOUNT.

Earl's younger son. ADDRESS: The Honorable George— [The Honorable Mrs.—]. BEGIN: Sir [Madam].

Envoy. See AMBASSADOR.

Executive Council. See HONORABLE.

Governor. [U. S.] ADDRESS: (In Mass., and by courtesy in some other states) His Excellency, The Governor of—; or The Governor of—; or Hon. John—, Governor of—. BEGIN: Sir; Dear Sir. REFER TO AS: Your Excellency. —, **British Colonial.** ADDRESS: His Excellency— (according to rank). BEGIN: according to rank. REFER TO AS: Your Excellency. —, **Lieutenant.** See LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Honorable. ADDRESS: In U. S., used with Christian name and surname of various officials, Senators, Representatives, Assistants to Cabinet Officers, Commissioners of Bureaus, Members of State Legislatures, Heads of State Departments, Judges, Mayors of Cities, thus: The Honorable—, United States Commissioner of Education [Hon. and Mrs.—]. BEGIN: Sir; Dear Sir. In U. K., given to children of peers, maids of honor (present or past), judges of High Court of Justice. In the British colonies, given to members of the executive and legislative bodies, judges, etc., during term of office.

Judge. [U. S.] See HONORABLE.

Junior. Added to a son's name to distinguish him from his father with the same name. ADDRESS: —, Jr.; or —, Jr., Ph.D.

King or Queen. ADDRESS: The King's [or Queen's] Most Excellent [or

*In British usage "my dear" generally implies greater intimacy than "dear;" in the United States, "my dear" is more formal. Address according to intimacy.

Gracious Majesty. BEGIN: Sire [Madam]; or May it please your Majesty. REFER TO AS: Your Majesty.

Knight. ADDRESS: Sir John B—[initials of his order, if any, as K. C. B.] [Lady B—]. BEGIN: Sir [Madam].

Lawyer. ADDRESS: —, Esq. See COMMON FORMS.

Legislative Council. See HONORABLE.

Lieutenant Governor. ADDRESS: The Honorable—, Lieutenant Governor of—. BEGIN: Sir; Dear Sir.

Lord Mayor of London, York, etc. ADDRESS: The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor [Lady Mayoress] of—; or The Right Honorable—, Lord Mayor of—. BEGIN: My Lord [Madam]. REFER TO AS: Your Lordship [Ladyship].

Marquis or Marchioness. ADDRESS: The Most Honorable the Marquis [Marchioness] of—. BEGIN: My Lord Marquis [My Lady Marchioness; or Madam]. REFER TO AS: Your Lordship [Ladyship].

Marquis's children. ADDRESS: Like DUKE'S CHILDREN.

Mayor. [U. S.] See HONORABLE. — [Eng.] ADDRESS: The Right Worshipful the Mayor of—. BEGIN: Sir; Dear Sir. REFER TO AS: Your Worship. See LORD MAYOR.

Member of Parliament. ADDRESS: Add M. P. to usual form.

Minister. See AMBASSADOR.

Monsignor. ADDRESS: The Right Reverend Monsignor—. BEGIN: Right Reverend Sir.

Navy Officer. ADDRESS: The Admiral of the Navy of the United States; or Admiral—, Commanding United States Navy; [Captain—, U. S. N.] [*Admiral the Right Honorable the Earl of—.] BEGIN: Sir. (In the Navy the name, title, and place are at the end of the letter.)

Pope. ADDRESS: His Holiness, the Pope; or Our Most Holy Father, Pope—. BEGIN: Most Holy Father. REFER TO AS: Your Holiness.

Postmaster General. See CABINET OFFICER.

Premier. [ENG.] No special title or address.

President. ADDRESS: The President, The White House; or His Excellency, The President of the United States, The White House. BEGIN: The President; or Sir. REFER TO AS: Your Excellency.

President of State Senate. ADDRESS: The Honorable—, President of the Senate of—. BEGIN: Sir.

Prince or Royal Duke. ADDRESS: His Royal Highness Prince—[Christian name]; or His Royal Highness the Duke of—. BEGIN: Sir; or May it please your Royal Highness. REFER TO AS: Your Royal Highness.

Princess or Royal Duchess. ADDRESS: Her Royal Highness the Princess—[Christian name]; or Her Royal Highness the Duchess of—. BEGIN: Madam. REFER TO AS: Your Royal Highness.

Privy Councillor. ADDRESS: The Right Honorable— —[name or title]. BEGIN: Sir.

Queen. See KING.

Representative. See HONORABLE.

Secretary of State, etc. See CABINET OFFICER.

Senate, Officer of. See HONORABLE.

Senate, President of. ADDRESS: The Honorable, The President of the Senate of the United States; or The Honorable—, President of the Senate. BEGIN: Sir.

Senator, Federal or State. See HONORABLE.

Speaker of the House. ADDRESS: The Honorable, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. BEGIN: Sir; or Mr. Speaker.

Supreme Court, Justice of. See ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Vice President. ADDRESS: The Vice President, United States Senate; or the Honorable, The Vice President of the United States; or The Hon.—, Vice President of the United States. BEGIN: The Vice President; or Sir.

Viscount. ADDRESS: The Right Honorable the Viscount—. BEGIN: My Lord. REFER TO AS: Your Lordship.

Viscountess. ADDRESS: The Right Honorable the Viscountess—. BEGIN: Madam; or My Lady. REFER TO AS: Your Ladyship.

Viscount's children. ADDRESS: Like BARON'S CHILDREN.

*The professional precedes any other rank.

WEBSTERIAN RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN WORDS

FINAL CONSONANTS

1. The letters f, l, and s at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff, cliff, doff, puff, all, bell, hill, toll, null, grass, press, hiss, moss, truss*. EXCEPTIONS: *Clef, if, of, pal, as, gas, yes, his, this, pus, plus, bus* (for *omnibus*), *thus, and us*. The *s* is not doubled when (as in *o's, spade's, tones, loves, has, is, was, etc.*) it is used to form the possessive case or the plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb.

2. C, h, j, k, q, v, w, and y are never doubled when final. **B, d, g, m, n, p, r, t, and z**, when final, are doubled in only a few words, the most important being *ebb, add, odd, egg, Ann, inn, Finn, Lapp, err, shirr, butt, fizz, frizz, buzz, fuzz*.

3. Monosyllables ending with the sound of k, and having *c* following the vowel, usually have *k* added after the *c*; as in *black, fleck, click, knock, and buck*. EXCEPTIONS: *Lac, sac, roc, arc*.

4. Words of more than one syllable, ending with the sound of k preceded by i or ia are now written -ic or -iac, a former final *k* having been dropped; as, *maniac, elegiac, zodiac, cubic, music, public*. EXCEPTIONS: *Derrick, bailiwick, maverick*. **Words of more than one syllable ending with the sound of k, preceded by other vowels than i or ia**, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack, barrack, hammock, hillock, wedlock*. EXCEPTIONS: *Almanac, sandarac, limbec, rebec, xebec, manioc, havoc*.

FORMATION OF DERIVATIVES

5. Words ending in c have a k inserted when adding a termination beginning with *e, i, or y*, so that the *c* shall not be pronounced like *s*: as, *colic, colicky; traffic, trafficked, trafficking, trafficker; physic, physicked, physicking; zinc, zincked, zincking, zincky*.

6. Final consonant doubled. Words accented on the last syllable (including

words of one syllable) if they end in a single consonant (except *h* or *x*) preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: as, *clan, clan'nish; plan, planned, plan'ning, plan'ner; bag, bag'gage; hot, hot'ter, hot'test; wit, wit'ty; cabal', cabal'ler; abet', abet'ted, abet'ting, abet'tor; begin', begin'ning, begin'ner; infer', inferred', infer'ring*. The consonant is doubled to preserve the short sound of the vowel. Thus, *planned, hottest, and abetted*, would naturally be pronounced *planed, hostest, and abeted*, if the consonant were not doubled. EXCEPTIONS: *Gaseous, inferable, transferable*, and derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable: as, *prefer', pref'erence, refer', ref'erence, defer', def'erence, etc.*

7. Final consonant not doubled. Words accented on any syllable except the last, words ending in more than one consonant, and words ending in a single consonant preceded by more than one vowel, do not double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: as, *daub, daubed, daub'er; need, need'y; brief, brief'er, brief'est; trav'ail, trav'ailed, trav'ailing; rev'el, rev'eled, rev'eling; trav'el, trav'eling, trav'eler; prof'it, prof'ited; act, acted, ac'tor; perform', perform'er; stand, stand'ing*. EXCEPTIONS: In *humbog* and a few other words ending in *g*, the *g* is doubled (*humbugged, humbugging*) before *e* or *i*, so that the *g* shall not be pronounced like *j*. The derivatives of *kidnap* are preferably spelled with one *p*, although the forms *kidnapper, kidnapping, kidnapped* are not uncommon. The form *woolen*, with one *l*, is usual in the United States, but *woollen*, with two *l*'s, is preferred in British usage.

8. Double consonant retained. Words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants when adding suffixes: as, *ebb, ebbing; odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, intrallment, thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install, intrall, thrall, and enroll*), in order to pre-

vent a false pronunciation if spelled with one *l*. EXCEPTIONS: *Illy*; *dully*; *fully*.

9. Silent *e* retained. Words ending with silent *e* generally retain this *e* before suffixes beginning with a consonant: as, *pale*, *paleness*; *hate*, *hateful*; *incite*, *incitement*; *chaste*, *chastely*, *chasteness*; *move*, *movement*; and the derivatives and compounds of these words. EXCEPTIONS: *Wholly*, *nursling*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *lodgment*, *judgment*, and, often, certain words (as, *due*, *duly*; *argue*, *argument*; *true*, *truly*; *awe*, *awful*) in which the final *e* of the primitive is preceded by another vowel.

10. Silent *e* omitted. Words ending with silent *e* generally drop the *e* before suffixes beginning with a vowel: as, *bride*, *bridal*; *guide*, *guidance*; *plume*, *plumage*; *use*, *usable*, *usage*; *grieve*, *grievance*; *come*, *coming*; *shape*, *shaping*; *move*, *movable*; *sale*, *salable*; *fleece*, *fleecey*; *force*, *forcible*; *true*, *truism*. EXCEPTIONS: The *e* is retained in *hoeing*, *shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe*, *shoe*, and *toe*), to guard against mispronunciation, but is generally excluded from *shoer*. It is retained in *dyeing*, *singeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing* from *dye*, *singe*, *swinge*, *tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying*, *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, *tinging* (from *die*, *sing*, *spring*, *swing*, *ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*. Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before suffixes beginning with *a* or *o*, so that the *c* or *g* shall not be pronounced with the "hard" sound: as, *peace*, *peaceable*; *notice*, *noticeable*; *manage*, *manageable*; *change*, *changeable*; *advantage*, *advantageous*; *outrage*, *outrageous*. *Mortgagor*, pronounced *mor'ga-jor'*, from *mortgage*, and *pledgor*, pronounced *plej-or'*, from *pledge*, are the forms preferred in usage. In derivatives in *-able*, as *usable*, *useable*, *salable*, *saleable*, etc., usage is divided and often inconsistent.

11. Ending *-ing* added to *ie*. Words ending in *ie* usually drop the *e* and change *i* to *y* when adding *ing*, so as to prevent two *i*'s from coming together: as, *die*, *dying*; *hie*, *hying*; *lie*, *lying*; *tie*, *tying*; *vie*, *vying*.

12. *y* preceded by a consonant. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant usually change *y* to *i* before any suffix except one beginning with *i*: as, *icy*, *iciest*; *icily*; *mercy*, *merciless*; *tidy*, *tidiness*; *modify*, *modifies*; *foggy*, *fogginess*; *earthy*, *earthiness*; *pity*, *pitiful*.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable usually retain the *y*: as, *shy*, *shyness*; *sly*, *slyest*; *dry*, *dryly*; *spry*, *spryer*,

spryest; *wry*, *wryness*. But *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*; and *drily*, *shily*, *slily*, are not uncommon. Before *-ship* and *-like*, as *secretaryship*, *suretyship*, *ladyship*, *citylike*, *countrylike*, and in derivatives formed from *baby* and *lady*, the *y* is retained. The *y* also is retained in the possessive case of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe; as, *country's*, *everybody's*.

13. *y* preceded by a vowel. Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel generally retain the *y* unchanged before all suffixes: as, *gay*, *gayety*, *gayly*; *play*, *player*, *plays*; *sway*, *swayed*; *obey*, *obeying*; *joy*, *joyful*; *enjoy*, *enjoyed*; *buy*, *buying*; *gluey*, *glueyness*. EXCEPTIONS: *Daily*, *laid*, *paid*, *said*, *saith*, *slain*, and *staid* (from *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds; *dewiness*.

14. Adding a vowel to a vowel ending. Words ending with a vowel sound generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound before a suffix beginning with a vowel: as, *huzza*, *huzzaed*; *agree*, *agreeable*, *agreeing*; *weigh*, *weighing*; *dough*, *doughy*; *echo*, *echoed*; *woo*, *wooe*; *bow*, *bowed*; *beau*, *beaush*. Sometimes *cooes*, *wooes* (from the verbs *coo*, *woo*) are found; but *coos*, *woos*, like *taboos*, *shampoos*, are preferable. *Cooed* and *wooded* are proper, like other participles in *-ed*.

PLURALS

For irregular plurals, as of *man*, *foot*, *brother*, *ox*, *deer*, and for Latin or other foreign plurals, as of *datum*, *genus*, *index*, *crisis*, consult the individual words in the Vocabulary.

15. The plural of English nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the singular ends in a sound with which *s* can unite and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *bay*, *bays*; *shah*, *shahs*; *sea*, *seas*; *tree*, *trees*; *pie*, *pies*; *Hindu*, *Hindus*; *woe*, *woes*; *canto*, *cantos*; *virtue*, *virtues*; *purlieu*, *purlieus*; *claw*, *claws*; *cab*, *cabs*; *panic*, *panics*; *bead*, *beads*; *chief*, *chiefs*; *bag*, *bags*; *path*, *paths*; *ache*, *aches*; *plague*, *plagues*; *lock*, *locks*; *bell*, *bells*; *gem*, *gems*; *fan*, *fans*; *cup*, *cups*; *ear*, *ears*; *act*, *acts*. **Singulars ending in *o*** generally add *s* only to form their plurals. Certain words (as, *echo*, *echoes*; *cargo*, *cargoes*; *embargo*, *embargoes*; *motto*, *motatoes*; *potato*, *potatoes*, etc.) end-

ing in *o* preceded by a consonant add *es* to form their plurals. Other nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. As to **nouns ending in i** usage differs, though, as a rule, their plurals are preferably written with the termination *is*.

When the singular ends in a sound (as that of *ch* in *much*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) with which *s* cannot unite in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before the *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, which then forms a separate syllable with the *s*: as, *church*, *churches*; *rush*, *rushes*; *age*, *ages*; *edge*, *edges*; *lace*, *laces*; *gas*, *gases*; *class*, *classes*; *alias*, *aliases*; *marquis*, *marquises*; *case*, *cases*; *loss*, *losses*; *box*, *boxes*; *maze*, *mazes*.

16. Singulars ending in y preceded by a consonant form their plurals by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy*, *mercies*; *lady*, *ladies*; *sky*, *skies*; *army*, *armies*; *pity*, *pities*; *Mary*, *Maries* (sometimes *Marys*). This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u* is, strictly, a consonant; as, *colloquy*, *colloquies*.

Singulars ending in y preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), form their plurals by adding *s* only: as, *day*, *days*; *key*, *keys*; *money*, *moneys*; *monkey*, *monkeys*; *attorney*, *attorneys*; *alloy*, *alloys*; *guy*, *guys*.

17. The plurals of a few nouns ending in f or fe are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The principal examples are: *life*, *lives*; *knife*, *knives*; *wife*, *wives*; *leaf*, *leaves*; *sheaf*, *sheaves*; *loaf*, *loaves*; *beef*, *beefes*; *thief*, *thieves*; *calf*, *calves*; *half*, *halves*; *elf*, *elves*; *shelf*, *shelves*; *self*, *selves*; *wolf*, *wolves*. **SECESTAFF**, **WHARF**, **SCARF**, **HOOF**, in the Vocabulary. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

18. Plural of a letter, figure, sign, etc. To express the plural of a letter, a figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l's* in *all*;" "The two

O's in *400*;" "Two **s* in *Orion*;" "He uses too many *it's*." Some, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

19. -able or -ible. See **-ABLE**, in the Vocabulary.

20. -er or -re. There is a class of words ending in *-er*, some of which are written by many authors with the termination *-re*; as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*, etc., often written *centre*, *metre*, *theatre*, etc. *Acre*, *chancre*, *lucre*, *nacre*, *massacre*, and *ogre* retain the termination *-re*, in order to preserve the "hard" sound of the *c* and *g*.

21. -ize or -ise. Certain words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, are written with either *-ize* or *-ise*: as, *criticize* or *criticise*; *civilize* or *civilise*; *naturalize* or *naturalise*; *patronize* or *patronise*. But the spelling in *-ise* for this class being now less often used, only the form in *-ize* is given in this book. Words still retaining the spelling *-ise* are: those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*), as *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*; and, also, *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *arise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *compromise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disenfranchise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *enfranchise*, *exercise*, *exorcise*, *franchise*, *merchandise*, *premise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*.

22. mold or mould. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold*, *bolt*, *coll*, *gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

23. -or or -our. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written in the United States with the termination *-or*, many of which are also written, esp. in England, with the termination *-our*; as, *candor*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *rumor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *-or* in English books.

RULES OF THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD

In the early periods of English the spelling was essentially phonetic, that is, the written form of a word indicated fairly well its pronunciation. In modern English, however, the spelling of many words is far from phonetic. This has resulted from various causes. The spoken form of language is always more changeable than the written form, and changes in pronunciation are only slowly reflected in the spelling. Moreover, since the invention of printing, English spelling has tended to become more and more conventional and fixed, while changes in pronunciation have continued. One has only to call to mind such common words as *busy*, *bosom*, *colonel*, *woman*, *bough*, *enough*, *tough*, *night*, to realize how unphonetic their spelling is with reference to their present pronunciation.

Many unorganized plans for the reformation of English spelling have been proposed in the past. Within recent years several organized attempts at a more or less thorough revision of our spelling have been made. The Simplified Spelling Board (1 Madison Ave., N. Y. City) organized in 1906, aims at the gradual simplification of English spelling by the reduction to uniformity of classes of words, and the elimination of sporadic anomalies.

The following are the rules (or recommendations), with examples, already adopted by the Simplified Spelling Board:

1. **ae, æ, or e**, not final. Ex.: *anæsthetic*, *anæsthetic*, *anæsthetic*. RULE: Choose **e**. Ex.: *Anesthetic*, *chimera*, *era*, *esthetic*, *ether*, *medieval*, *paleontology*, etc.

2. **-bt**, with **b** silent. Ex.: *Debt*, *debtor*, *doubt*, etc. RULE: Omit **b**. Ex.: *Det*, *dettor*, *dout*, *indetted*, *redout*, *redouted*, *redoutable*.

3. **Ch** pronounced **C** (chiefly in words of Greek origin). Ex.: *Chameleon*, *chaos*, *chasm*, *chloride*, *cholera*, *chord*, *chorus*, *chrome*, *archaic*, *echo*, etc. RULE: Drop **h**. Ex.: *Cameleon*, *caos*, *character*, *casm*, *clorid*, *clorin*, *colera*, *cord* (in music), *corus*, *cromatic*, *crome*, *cromo*, *cronic*, *cronicle*, *cronology*, *arcaic*, *arcangel*, *conc*, *distic*, *eco*, *epoc*, *escatology*, *hemistic*, *meccanic*, *melancoly*, *monarc*, *monocrome*, *monostic*, *saccarin*, *scolar*, *scolastic*, *scolium*, *scool*, *stomac*, *stricnin*, *syncronus*, *tecnic*, *tecnology*, *trocaic*, etc.

But retain, for the present, *ch* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, where by a conventional assumption, *c* suggests the sound of *s*. Ex.: *Chemic*, *chemist*, *chemistry*, *chirography*, *chyle*, *alchemy*, *archeology*, *architect*, *archives*, *bronchial*, *catechism*, *lichen*, (968)

monarchy, *orchestra*, *pachyderm*, *scheme*, *trochee*, etc.

4. **-ck**, pronounced **c**, after an unstressed vowel, in words of two or more syllables. Ex.: *Bannock*, *barrack*, *bullock*, *cassock*, *derrick*, *haddock*, etc. RULE: Drop **k**. Ex.: *Bannoc*, *barrac*, *bulloc*, *cammoc*, *cassoc*, *charloc*, *derric*, *haddoc*, *hammoc*, *hassoc*, *hemloc*, *hilloc*, *hummoc*, *mammoc*, *matloc*, *paddoc*, *polloc*, *puttoc*, *ruddoc*, *rulloc*, *shamroc*, *tussoc*, *wedloc*, *bailiwic*, etc. So also: *Haversac*, *napsac*, *nicnac*, *ransac* (where there is a secondary stress). *Cassocked*, *hummocked*, etc. become *cassock*, *hummock*, etc., like *mimic*, *picnic*, *traffic*, etc.

5. **-e** final, silent, after a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, stressed, or by any stressed vowel whose sound is not conventionally associated with the silent final *-e*. Ex.: *Bade*, *have*, *give*, *live*, *forgive*, *misgive*; *are*, *gone*, *were*. RULE: Drop **e**. Ex.: *Bad*, *hav*, *giv*, *liv*, *forgiv*, *misgiv*, etc.; *ar*, *gon*, *wer*.

The rule cannot be applied to the unstressed syllables *-ace*, *-ade*, *-age*, *-ate*, until it shall be determined what letter

shall be adopted to indicate the weak or 'obscure' vowels in question.

See -ICE, -ILE, -INE, -ISE, -ITE, -IVE, below.

6. **ea**, pronounced as short **e**. Ex.: *head, spread, stead*, etc. RULE: Drop **a**. Ex.: *Hed, spred, sted, tred, thret, helth, welth, dremt, ment, plesant*, etc.

7. **ea** pronounced as **ä** (**ah**), before **r**. Ex.: *Hearken, heart, hearten, hearth, hearty*. RULE: Drop **e**. Ex.: *Harken, hart, harten, harth, harty*.

The **-ear-** in *dearth, earth* is not changed.

8. **-ed** or **'d** pronounced **-d**. Ex.: *Aimed, armed, burned*, etc. RULE: Use simple **d** in all cases (reducing a double consonant, as *mm* in *dimmed* to *m, dimd*). Ex.: *Aimd, armd, burnd, deemd, dimd, feld, fild, hangd, raibd, stird, veild*, etc.

9. **-ed** or **-t**, the preceding single consonant being doubled before **-ed** (**-pped, -ssed**) and left single before **-t** (**-pt, -st**). Ex.: *Dipped (dipt), dripped, pressed, missed*, etc. RULE: Choose **-t** in all cases. Ex.: *Dipt, dript, dropt, stept, stoxt, blest, prest, mist, blushd, washt, wisht, lockt, packt*, etc.

10. **-ence** or **-ense** (Latin *-ensa*). Ex.: *Defense* (or *defence*), etc. RULE: Choose **-ense**. Ex.: *Defense, offense, pretense*. Also *license* (Latin *-entia*).

11. **-ette** or **-et**. RULE: Choose **-et**. Ex.: *Coquet, epaulet, etiquet, omelet, quartet, quintet, septet, sextet*, etc.

12. **-ew** pronounced as long **u** (or **ō** in moon) after **l** or **r**, or **ch**. Ex.: *Blew, chew, flew, slew*, etc. RULE: Change to **-u**. Ex.: *Blu, clu, flu, slu, bru, cru, dru, gru, scru, thru, chu*, etc.

Inflections: (1) **-ewed** becomes **-ued**. Ex.: *Brued, chued, scrued*. (2) **-ews** becomes **-ues**. Ex.: *Brues, chues, crues, scrues*.

13. **-ey**, unstressed, pronounced like short final **y**. Ex.: *Abbey, alley, attorney, barley, chimney, cockney, honey, money, monkey*, etc. RULE: Drop **e**. Ex.: *Abby, ally, attorney, barly, chimny, cockny, donky, gully, hackny, hony, jersy, jocky, jurny, kersy, kidny, lacky, lampry, linsy-woolsy, medly, mony, monky, motly, parly, parsy, pully, trolly, turky, vally, volly, whisky*.

14. **-ff** final, pronounced **f**. Ex.: *Bluff, buff, chaff, chuff*, etc.; *bailiff, caitiff, distaff*, etc. RULE: Drop one **f**.

Ex.: *Bluf, buf, chaf, chuf, clif, cuf, dof, duf, gaf, gruf, huf, luf, muf, ruf, snif, snuf, staf, stuf, stuf, tif, whif*, etc.; *bailif, caitif, distaf, mastif, midrif, plain-tif, pontif, sherif, tarif*, etc. Retain *off*. Cf. ¶59.

Medial **-ff-** is retained, as in *buffing, chaffing*, etc. And so in *coffing, troffing, ruffing*, etc., for *coughing, troughing, roughing*, etc. See ¶15.

15. **-gh** pronounced **f**, in **-augh, -aught, or ough**. Ex.: *Draught, laugh, laughter, chough, clough, cough, enough*, etc. RULE: Change to **-f** (changing also **au** to **a**, and **ou** to **o** or **u**). Ex.: *Draft, laf, lafter, chuf, cluf, cof, enuf, ruf, sluf, tuf, trof*, etc.; and hence *lasting, coffing, stuffing, ruffen, tuffen, ruffer, tuffer*, etc.

16. **-gh** silent. (1) In **-aught**. Ex.: *Aught, caught, daughter*, etc. (2) In **-ought** pronounced like *out*. Ex.: *Drought*. RULE: Drop **gh**. Ex.: *Aut, caut, dauter, distraut, fraut, hauty, slauter, taut*, etc.; *drout*. Cf. ¶17.

17. **-gh** silent: (1) **-ough** or **-ow** (pronounced **ou** as in *out*). RULE: Choose **-ow**. Ex.: *Plow*. (2) **-ough** or **-o** (pronounced **ō** or **ō**). RULE: Choose **-o**. Ex.: *Altho, tho, thoro, -boro* (in place names), *furlo*. (3) **-ough** or **-o** (pronounced **ō**, as in *moon*). Ex.: *Through, thro', thro*. RULE: Choose *thro*, but advance it now to *thru*.

18. **gn-** pronounced **n**. Ex.: *Gnarl, gnash, gnaf, gnaw, gneiss*, etc. RULE: Drop **g**. Ex.: *Narl, narld, narly, nash, nat, naw, neis, nome, nomic, nomon, nostic*, etc. Cf. KN-, ¶28.

19. **-gn** in **-eign** pronounced like *ein* in *vein, skein, seine, feint*. Ex.: *Deign, feign, reign*. RULE: Drop **g**. Ex.: *Dein, fein, rein*. Foreign and sovereign, with **-eign** unstressed, have been simplified to *foren* and *soveren*.

20. **h** silent. See **ph, rh, -rrh-**.

21. **-ice** unstressed, pronounced **-is**. RULE: Spell **-is**. Ex.: *Artifis, coppis, cornis, crevis, edifis, justis, notis, servis*, etc.

22. **-ile** unstressed, pronounced **-il**. Ex.: *Agile, futile, servile*. RULE: Omit **e**. Ex.: *Agil, futil, servil*, etc. Retain **-ile** when the **i** is not pronounced short.

23. **-ine** unstressed, pronounced **-in**. Ex.: *Determine, doctrine, engine*, etc. RULE: Omit **e**. Ex.: *Determin, doctrin, engin, examin, genuin, imagin, pristin*,

etc. Retain **-ine** when the **i** is not pronounced short.

24. **-ise** unstressed, pronounced **-is**. Ex.: *Anise, mortise*, etc. RULE: Omit **e**. Ex.: *Anis, mortis, practis, premis, promis, treatis*.

25. **-ise** or **-ize** (from Greek), suffix of verbs. RULE: Choose **-ize**. Ex.: *Civilize, criticize, exorcize, legalize, organize*, etc.

26. **-ite** unstressed, pronounced **-it**. Ex.: *Apposite, definite*, etc. RULE: Omit **e**. Ex.: *Apposit, definit, infinit, opposit, preterit, requisit*, etc. Retain **-ite** when the **i** is not pronounced short.

27. **-ive** unstressed, pronounced **-iv**. Ex.: *Active, adjective*, etc. RULE: Omit **e**. Ex.: *Activ, adjectiv, detectiv, executiv, motiv, nativ, progressiv*, etc.

28. **kn-** pronounced **n**. Ex.: *Knack, knag, knap, knapsack, knave, knead, knee*, etc. RULE: Drop **k**. Ex.: *Nack, nag, nap, napsack, nave, nead, nee, neel, neeling, nel, nelt, nicnac, nife, nit, nitting, nob, nock, nocker, nocking, nop, noll, not, notting, nuckle, nurl, nurld*, etc.

Keep **k** in *kno* (*know*) and *knowledge* (*knowledge*). See ¶43. See **gn-** and **wr-**.

29. **-il** or **-l** (**-ill** or **-il**). RULE: Choose **-l**. Ex.: *Distil, fulfil, instil*; like *until, compel, impel*, etc.

30. **-il-** or **-l-** (**-ill-** or **-il-**, **-ull-** or **-ul-**) before **-ful** or **-ness**. RULE: Choose **-l**. Ex.: *Skilful, wilful, dulness, fulness*.

31. **-il** final, after a short stressed vowel. Ex.: *Bell, bill, doll, full, pull, null*, etc. RULE: Drop one **i**. Ex.: *Shal, bel, cel, del, dwel, el, fel, hel, sel, shel, smel, spel, swel, tel, wel, bil, chil, dil, dril, fl, fril, gil, gril, hil, kil, mil, pil, quil, ril, shril, sil, skil, spil, squil, stil, swil, thil, thril, til, wil, dol, bul, ful, pul, cul, dul, gul, hul, mul, nul, skul*, etc. Also, of course, forms like *distil, fulfil, instil*, and derivatives like *skilful, wilful, dulness, fulness*, etc. See ¶59.

When the preceding vowel is long, retain the common spelling. Ex.: *All, ball, call, fall, small, tall*, etc.; *boll, droll, poll, roll, toll*, etc. The double **-l** does not, of course, in itself indicate a long vowel.

32. **-mb** with **b** silent. Ex.: *Crumb, dumb, lamb*, etc. RULE: Omit **b**. Ex.: *Crum, dum, lam, lim, num, thum*.

33. **-mn** with **n** silent. Ex.: *Autumn, column*, etc. RULE: Omit **n**. Ex.: *Autum, colum, solem*.

34. **-nced**, after a stressed vowel, pronounced like **-nst**. Ex.: *Advanced, chanced, danced*, etc. RULE: Change to **-nst**. Ex.: *Advanst, chanst, danst, glanst, lanst, pranst, transt, enhanst, commenst, fenst, convinst, evinst, minst, winst, bounst, flounst, pounst, trounst, announst, denounst, enounst, pronounst, renounst*, etc. Cf. ¶35.

35. **-nced**, after an unstressed vowel, pronounced like **-nst**. Ex.: *Balanced, circumstanced, distanced*, etc. RULE: Change to **-nst**. Ex.: *Balanst, circumstanst, distanst, evidenst, experienst, influenst, instanst*, etc.

36. **oe**, **æ**, or **e**, not final. Ex.: *oesophagus, æsophagus, esophagus*. RULE: Choose **e**. Ex.: *Ecumenical, esophagus, phenix, subpena*, etc.

37. **-oe** pronounced **o**. Ex.: *Doe, floe, foe, hoe*, etc. RULE: Drop **e**. Ex.: *Do, flo, fo, ho, ro, slo, to, wo*, etc.

Inflections: Retain **-oed**, **-oes**. Ex.: *Hoed, hoes, toes, woes*, etc.

38. **-ou-** pronounced like **u** in *but*. Ex.: *Country, couple, cousin, double, foust; chough, clough, rough, tough*. RULE: Drop **o**. Ex.: *Cuntry, just, tuch, yung, yunker; chuf, cluf, ruf, tuf*. See ¶15. But *couple, cousin, double, trouble* are left unchanged.

39. **-ou-** before **r**, pronounced like **u** in *burn*. Ex.: *Adjourn, courage, courteous, courtesy, encourage, flourish, journal*, etc. RULE: Drop **o**. Ex.: *Adjurn, curteus, curtesy, jurnal, jurny, sojurn, tournament, turny*. But *courage, flourish, nourish*, are left unchanged.

40. **-ough**. See ¶15. **-ought**. See ¶16.

41. **-our** or **-or**. RULE: Choose **-or**. Ex.: *Ardor, candor, clamor, color, favor, flavor, honor, humor, labor, rumor, tumor, valor, vigor*, etc.; also, *arbor, harbor, neighbor*, etc.

42. **-ous** unstressed, pronounced like **-us** unstressed. Ex.: *Bilious, callous, devious, famous, glorious*, etc. RULE: Change to **-us**. Ex.: *Acrimonius, amfibius, anomalus, auriferus, bilius, bituminus, callus, commodius, coniferus, credulus, cutaneous, devius, enormus, evius, famus, felonius, frivolus, frugivorus, glorius, graminivorus, grievus, harmonius*.

herbivorus, hideus, illustrius, imperius, industrius, infamius, invidius, jellus, joyus, luminus, malaris, multifarius, mischievus, odorus, parsimonius, plenteus, porus, ravenus, rebellus, resinus, ridiculus, rigor, serius, spontaneus, tedi, vapor, varius, vigor, villanus, voluminus, etc. Also many words in *-ceous* and *-cious*, and *-uous*, which now take the forms *-ceus*, *-cius*, *-uus*. Ex.: *Cretaceus, farinaceus, rosaceus, etc.*; *audacious, fallacious, graciosus, etc.*; *arduous, impetuous, sinuous, strenuous, etc.*

43. **-ow**, stressed or unstressed, pronounced like **o**. Ex.: *Blow, bow, crow, flow, glow, grow, etc.*; *below, bestow, etc.*; *bellow, billow, fellow, furrow, etc.* RULE: Change to **-o**. Ex.: *Blo, bo, cro, flo, glo, gro, kno, lo, mo, ro, sho, slo, sno, so, sto, stro, thro, to, etc.*; *belo, besto, etc.*; *bello, billo, fello, furro, hallo, hollo, mello, pillo, sallo, willo, etc.*

Infections: (1) **-owed** becomes **-oed**. Ex.: *Croed, floed, gloed, moed, roed, soed, belloed, folloed, furroed, etc.* (2) **-ows** becomes **-oes**. Ex.: *Bloes, croes, floes, gloes, groes, moes, roes, soes, toes, belloes, felloes, halloes, etc.* (3) **-own** remains.

44. **ph** pronounced **f**. Ex.: *Phantasm, phantom, philosophy, etc.* (a multitude of words). RULE: Change to **f**. Ex.: *Fantasm, fantasmagoria, fantasy, fantom, farmacy, fenix, fesant, filology, philosophy, flem, flox, fosforus, fotograf, fotosfere, frase, fraseology, frenology, fysic, fysics, fysician, fysiology, etc.*; *alfabet, diafram, pamflet, autograf, paragraf, telegraf, bibliografy, biografy, fonetic, telephone; aferesis, atmosfere, blasfeme, cenotaf, chirografy, diafanus, dolfin, elefant, emfasis, emfatic, esofagus, geografy, grafic, hemisfere, hieroglyf, homofone, homograf, hyfen, mefitic, metamorfosis, morfia, morfology, nymf, orfan, parafrase, periphery, porfyr, profet, profetic, sarcofagus, sfere, sferic, sfinx, sofist, sophisticate, strofe, tyfoid, tyfus, etc.*; also (*ph* not of Greek origin), *lymf, lymfatic, triumf, trofy, etc.*; *calif, cifter, gofer, etc.*

45. **-rced** pronounced like **-rst**. Ex.: *Amerced, forced, pierced, etc.* RULE: Change to **-rst**. Ex.: *Amerst, forst, enforst, pierst, etc.* See **-NCED**.

46. **-re** or **-er**. RULE: Choose **-er**. Ex.: *Accouter, center, fiber, meter, miter, niter, saltmeter, sceptor, sepulcher, somber, specter, theater, etc.*

47. **rh-** pronounced like **r** (**h** silent). Ex.: *Rhapsody, rhetoric, rheum, rheumatism, rhinoceros, etc.* RULE: Drop **h**.

Ex.: *Rapsody, retoric, reum, reumatism, rinoceros, rizome, rododendrom, romboid, rombus, rubarb, rime, rythm, etc.*

48. **-rr** or **-r**. RULE: Choose **r**. Ex.: *Bur, pur*; like *cur, fur, etc.*

49. **-rrh-** medial, pronounced like **r** (**h** silent). Ex.: *Catarrhal, diarrhea, hemorrhage, etc.* RULE: Change to **-rr** after a stressed vowel, to **-r** after an unstressed vowel. Ex.: *Catarral, diarea, hemorage, etc.*

50. **s** or **z** (in the root). RULE: Choose **z**. Ex.: *Apprize, assize, comprize, enterprize, raze, surprize, teazel.*

51. **s** medial, silent. Ex.: *Aisle, isle, islet, island.* RULE: Drop **s**. Ex.: *Aile, ile, ilet, iland.*

52. **-some** pronounced like **-sum**. Ex.: *Adventuresome, blithesome, buxom, handsome, winsome, etc.* RULE: Change to **-sum**. Ex.: *Adventuresum, blithesum, burdensum, buxum (bucsum), cumber-sum, darksum, dolesum, frolicsum, fulsum, gamesum, gladsum, handsum, irksum, lightsum, loathsum, lonesum, longsum, meddlesum, mettlesum, noisum, quarrelsum, tiresum, toilsun, toothsum, troublesum, wearisum, winsum, etc.*

53. **-ss** final in monosyllables, pronounced like **s**. Ex.: *Bass, class, bless, press, etc.* RULE: Drop one **s**. Ex.: *Bas, bras, clas, cras, glas, gras, las, mas, pas, bles, ches, cres, dres, les, mes, pres, stres, tres, blis, his, kis, mis, bos, cros, dros, flos, gros, los, mos, tos, bus, fus, mus, pus, trus, etc.*

The rule applies to final **-ss** in monosyllables, but not in words of two or more syllables ending in **-ss** after **-e**, especially those having the suffix **-ess**, **-less**, or **-ness**, where the single **-s**, after **-e**, would, amid conventional spellings, look doubtful—as if it were a plural ending (thus: *Actres, needles, greatnes, etc.*; *congres, ogres, etc.*). When the vowel before **-s** is not **e**, there is no ambiguity—*atlas, bias, genus, opus, etc.* Hence *canvass, compass, cutlass, harass, trespass, windlass, become canvas, compas, cutlas, haras, trespass, windlas.*

54. **-ue** silent after **-g**. RULE: Omit **-ue**. Ex.: *Catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog, colleg, leag, harang, tung.*

55. **-ue** final, after **l** or **r**, pronounced like long **u** (or **oo** in *moon*). Ex.: *Blue, clue, flue, glue, etc.*; *rue, true, etc.*; *accrue, construe, imbrue.* RULE: Change to **-u**.

Ex.: *Blu, clu, flu, glu, etc.*; *ru, tru, etc.*; *accru, constru, imbru*. Inflections unchanged: *Blued, blues, glued, etc.* See ¶12.

This rule does not apply to **-ue** pronounced as a diphthong (**u** in **use**), as in *cue, due, etc.*

56. **-ve** after **l** or **r**. Ex.: *Delve, shelve, twelve, etc.* RULE: Omit **-e**. Ex.: *Delv, shelv, twelv, selvs, carv, curv, nerv, serv, deserv, reserv, starv, etc.*

57. **wr-**, with **w** silent. Ex.: *Wrack, wraith, wrangle, wrap, wrath, etc.* RULE: Drop **w**. Ex.: *Rack,raith, rangle, rap, rath, reak, reath, reathe, reck, ren, rench, rest, restle, retch, retched, riggle, right, ring, rinkle, rist, rite, riter, rithe, riting, ritten, rong, roth, rought, rung, etc.* But

wr- may be kept where one wishes to avoid an apparent conflict with similar words, as in *write, wright, wring, etc.*

58. **-zz** final. Ex.: *Buzz, fizz, frizz, sizz, whizz.* RULE: Drop one **z**. Ex.: *Buz, fiz, friz, siz, whiz.* See ¶59.

59. Double consonant, final, namely, **-bb, -dd, -ff, -gg, -ll, -nn, -rr, -ss, -tt, -zz**. Ex.: *Ebb, add, odd, cuff, egg, ell, bunn, err, burr, etc.* RULE: Use a single consonant. Ex.: *Eb, ad, od, cuf, eg, el, er, bur, whir, bas, bos, pres, net, set, buz, etc.*

This is a general rule. See the fuller lists, under **-ff, -ll, -ss, -zz**. The double consonant remains, when medial, before a pronounced vowel in inflections, as *ebbing, adding, egging, erring, netting, etc.*

It was deemed expedient by the Board in some cases to restrict the rule to a limited number of the words in the class. But, they add, "Any one who chooses to extend the rule at once to all the words of a given class is of course free to do so."

"For some small classes and for isolated amendments, no rule is given. But . . . certain undoubted simplifications which do not fall under the general rules, but which have been approved by the Board . . . , may be used without hesitation. Such are: *Anser, friend, mortgage, yoman*, for *answer, friend, mortgage, yeoman*."

GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND THEIR VALUES

The intrinsic values of gold coins are given, the fixed price for fine gold being \$20.67 per troy ounce. Silver coins, unless guaranteed by gold, are rated at their intrinsic value at the arbitrary price of 60 cents a troy ounce for fine silver.

Name of Coin.	Country.	Denominations Coined.		Equivalent Value in other Native Coins.	Value in U. S. Money.
		Gold.	Silver.		
alfonso	Spain	1	—	25 pesetas	\$4.824
anna	India	—	4; 2	4 pice	0.02
argentine	Argentina	1; $\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 pesos	4.824
ban	Roumania	—	50	.01 leu	0.002
bolivar	Venezuela	100; 20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1	20 centavos	0.193
boliviano	Bolivia	—	1; $\frac{1}{2}$; etc.	100 centavos	0.391
cash	China	—	—	—	0.0059
cent	Canada	—	50; 25; 10; 5	.01 dollar	0.01
cent	Netherlands	—	25; 10; 5	.01 gulden	0.004
cent	Newfoundland	—	50; 20; 10; 5	.01 dollar	0.01
cent	United States	—	50; 25; 10	.01 dollar	0.01
centavo	Argentina	—	50; 20; 10	.01 peso	0.01
centavo	Bolivia	—	50; 20; 10; 5	.01 boliviano	0.004
centavo	Chile	—	50; 20; 10	.01 peso	0.003
centavo	Colombia	—	50; 20; 10; 5	.01 peso	0.01
centavo	Mexico	—	50; 20; 10	.01 peso	0.005
centavo	Portugal	—	50; 20; 10	.01 escudo	0.01
centesimo	Italy	—	50; 20	.01 lira	0.002
centesimo	Uruguay	—	50; 20; 10	.01 peso	0.01
centime	{ France	—	50; 20	.01 franc	0.002
	{ Belgium				
	{ Switzerland				
centimo	Costa Rica	—	50; 25; 10; 5	.01 colon	0.0055
centimo	Spain	—	50; 20	.01 peseta	0.002
colon	Costa Rica	—	—	100 centimos	0.465
condor	Chile	1; $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 pesos	7.30
condor	Colombia	1	—	20 pesos	9.647
coroa	Portugal	1; $\frac{1}{2}$; 1-5; 1-10	—	10 milreis	10.81
crown	Great Brit.	—	1; $\frac{1}{2}$	5 shillings	1.217
dime	United States	—	1	10 cents	0.10
dinar	Servia	20; 10	5; 2; 1; $\frac{1}{2}$	100 paras	0.193
doblon	Chile	1	—	10 pesos	3.65
dollar	Canada	—	$\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{4}$; etc.	100 cents	1.00
dollar	Mexico. <i>See</i> PESO.	—	—	—	—
dollar	Newfoundland	2	—	100 cents	1.014
dollar	United States	20; 10; 5; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1; $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{4}$	100 cents	1.00
drachma	Greece	100; 50; 20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1	100 lepta	0.193
ducat	Austria-H.	1; 4	—	—	2.285
eagle	United States	2; 1; $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{4}$	—	10 dollars	10.00
escudo	Portugal	10, 5; 2; 1	—	100 centavos	1.08
escudo	Chile	1	—	5 pesos	1.825
florin	Austria	8; 4	1; 2	100 kreutzers	0.482
florin	Great Brit.	—	2; 1	2 shillings	0.487
florin	Netherlands.	—	—	—	—
	<i>See</i> GULDEN.	—	—	—	—
franc*	{ Belgium	100; 50; 20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1	100 centimes	0.193
	{ France				
	{ Switzerland				
gourde	Hayti	10; 5; 2; 1	1	100 centimes	0.965
guilder	Netherlands.	—	—	—	—
	<i>See</i> GULDEN.	—	—	—	—
guinea	Great Brit.	—	—	21 shillings	5.11

Name of Coin.	Country.	Denominations Coined.		Equivalent Value in other Native Coins.	Value in U. S. Money.
		Gold.	Silver.		
gulden	Netherlands	10; 5	2½; 1; ½	100 cents	\$0.402
imperial	Russia	1; ½	—	15 rubles	7.718
kopec	Russia	—	20; 15; 10	.01 rubie	0.005
kran	Persia	—	—	½ toman	0.079
kreutzer	Austria	—	20; 10	.01 florin	0.005
krona	Sweden	20; 10; 5	2; 1	100 öre	0.268
krone	Austria-H.	20; 10	2	100 heller	0.203
krone	Denmark; Norway	20; 10	2; 1; ½	100 öre	0.268
krone	Germany	2; 1	—	10 marks	2.382
lepton	Greece	—	50; 20	.01 drachma	0.002
leu	Roumania	20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1	100 bani	0.193
lev	Bulgaria	20	5; 2; 1; ½	100 stotinki	0.193
libra	Peru	1; ½	—	10 soles	4.8665
lira	Italy	100; 50; 20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1	100 centesimi	0.193
lira	Turkey	1; ½; ½	—	100 piasters	4.396
mark	Finland	20; 10	2; 1	100 penni	0.193
mark	Germany	20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1	100 pfennigs	0.238
milreis	Brazil	20; 10; 5	2; 1; ½	1000 reis	0.546
milreis	Portugal	10; 5; 2; 1	1	1000 reis	1.08
öre	Denmark	—	50; 40; 25; 10	.01 krone	0.003
öre	Norway	—	50; 40; 25; 10	.01 krone	0.003
öre	Sweden	—	50; 40; 25; 10	.01 krona	0.003
para	Servia	—	50	.01 dinar	0.002
para	Turkey	—	20	½ piaster	0.001
penni	Finland	—	50; 25	.01 mark	0.002
penny	Great Brit.	—	6; 4; 3	4 farthings	0.02
peseta	Spain	100; 50; 25; 20; 10; 5	5; 2; 1	100 centimos	0.193
peso	Argentina	20; 10; 5	1	100 centavos	0.965
peso	Chile	20; 10; 5	1	100 centavos	0.365
peso	Colombia	20; 10; 5; 2	1	100 centavos	1.00
peso	Guatemala	20; 10; 5; 2; 1	1	100 centimos	0.434
peso	Honduras	20; 10; 5; 2; 1	1	100 centimos	0.434
peso	Mexico	10; 5	1	100 centavos	0.498
peso	Nicaragua	20; 10; 5; 2; 1	1	100 centimos	0.434
peso	Salvador	20; 10; 5; 2; 1	1	100 centimos	0.434
peso	Uruguay	1	1; ½; 1-5-1-10	100 centesimos	1.034
pfennig	Germany	—	50; 20	.01 mark	0.0025
piaster	Egypt	50	20; 10; 5; 2; 1	.01 pound	0.049
piaster	Turkey	—	20; 10; 5; 2; 1	.01 lira	0.044
pound	Egypt	1; ½	—	100 piasters	4.943
pound	Great Brit.	5; 2; 1; ½	—	20 shillings	4.8665
rei	Portugal	—	500; 200; 100; 50	.001 milreis	0.001
rix-dollar	Netherlands	—	1	2½ florins	1.005
ruble	Russia	15; 10; 7½; 5	1; ½; ½	100 kopecks	0.515
rupee	India	—	1; ½; ½; ½	16 annas	0.324
sen	Japan	—	50; 20; 10	.01 yen	0.005
shilling	Great Brit.	—	5; 2½; 1	12 pence	0.243
sol	Peru	—	1	100 centavos	0.487
sovereign	Great Britain.	—	—	—	—
See POUND					
stotinka	Bulgaria	—	—	.01 lev	0.002
sucre	Ecuador	10	1	100 centavos	0.487
tael (haikwan)	China	—	—	—	0.729
thaler	Germany	—	1	3 marks	0.714
toman	Persia	—	—	10 krans	0.79
yen	Japan	20; 10; 5	—	100 sen	0.498

*The Latin Monetary Union (Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland) has nominally a double standard with the ratio of gold to silver fixed at 1 to 15½, but virtually it has the single gold standard because of the limiting of the silver coinage in 1873. All of these countries have coins of the same weight and fineness, but the "franc" and "centime" are called respectively "lira" and "centesimo" in Italy and "drachma" and "lepton" in Greece. This monetary system has also been adopted in whole or in part by Bulgaria, Finland, Roumania, Servia, Spain, Venezuela, etc.

COMMON WEIGHTS, MEASURES, ETC.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

27.34 grains.....	= 1 dram, <i>dr.</i>	100 lbs. (U.S.).....	= 1 hundredweight, <i>cwt.</i>
16 dr. = 437.5 gr.....	= 1 ounce, <i>oz.</i>	112 lbs. (Gt. Br.).....	= 1 hundredweight, <i>cwt.</i>
16 oz. = 7000 gr.....	= 1 pound, <i>lb.</i>	20 cwt.....	= 1 ton.
14 lbs.....	= 1 stone.	2000 lbs. (U.S.).....	= 1 short ton.
25 lbs. (U.S.).....	= 1 quarter, <i>qr.</i>	2240 lbs.....	= 1 long ton.
28 lbs. (Gt. Br.).....	= 1 quarter, <i>qr.</i>	175 lbs. troy.....	= 144 lbs. av.

TROY WEIGHT

3½ grains.....	= 1 carat.	20 dwt. = 480 gr.....	= 1 ounce, <i>oz.</i>
24 grains, <i>gr.</i>	= 1 pennyweight, <i>dwt.</i>	12 oz. = 5760 gr.....	= 1 pound, <i>lb.</i>

Gold, silver, and jewels are weighed by this weight.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

20 grains.....	= 1 scruple, <i>℥.</i>	8 ℥ = 480 gr.....	= 1 ounce, <i>℥.</i>
3 ℥.....	= 1 dram, <i>℥.</i>	12 ℥ = 5760 gr.....	= 1 pound, <i>lb.</i>

LONG MEASURE

72 points.....	= 1 inch, <i>in.</i>	16½ feet }.....	= 1 rod, perch, or pole.
72.46 points (type).....	= 1 inch.	5½ yards }.....	= 1 chain.
3 barleycorns.....	= 1 inch.	4 rods = 66 feet.....	= 1 chain
12 lines.....	= 1 inch.	100 links.....	= 1 chain.
3 or 4 inches.....	= 1 palm.	10 chains.....	= 1 furlong, <i>fur.</i>
4 inches.....	= 1 hand.	8 fur.....	= 1 mile, <i>m.</i>
9 inches.....	= 1 span.	1760 yds.....	= 1 mile.
12 inches.....	= 1 foot, <i>ft.</i>	5280 ft.....	= 1 mile.
18 inches.....	= 1 cubit.	6080.27 ft.....	= 1 geog. or naut. mile.
3 ft. = 36 in.....	= 1 yard, <i>yd.</i>	3 miles.....	= 1 league, <i>lea.</i>
6 feet.....	= 1 fathom.	60 geog. m.....	= 1 degree.

CLOTH MEASURE

2½ in.....	= 1 nail, <i>na.</i>	4 qr. = 36 inches.....	= 1 yard, <i>yd.</i>
4 na. = 9 inches.....	= 1 quarter, <i>qr.</i>	5 qr. = 45 inches.....	= 1 ell (English)

SQUARE MEASURE

144 sq. inches.....	= 1 square foot.	40 sq. rods.....	= 1 rood.
9 sq. feet.....	= 1 sq. yard.	4 rods or 160 sq. rods }.....	= 1 acre (43,560 sq. ft.).
30½ sq. yards or }.....	= 1 square rod, perch, or pole.	or 10 sq. chains.	
272½ sq. ft. }		640 acres.....	= 1 sq. mile.
16 sq. rods.....	= 1 sq. chain.		

CUBIC MEASURE

1728 cu. in.....	= 1 cu. ft.	16 cu. ft.....	= 1 cord foot.
27 cu. ft.....	= 1 cu. yd.	8 cord ft. or 128 cu. ft.....	= 1 cord.
40 cu. ft. of round or 50 cu. ft. of hewn timber }	= 1 load.		

LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills.....	= 1 pint, <i>pt.</i>	63 gallons.....	= 1 hogshead, <i>hhd.</i>
2 pints.....	= 1 quart, <i>qt.</i>	84 gallons.....	= 1 puncheon.
4 quarts.....	= 1 gallon, <i>gal.</i>	126 gallons.....	= 1 pipe.
42 gallons.....	= 1 tierce.	252 gallons.....	= 1 tun.

The barrel is usually taken to be 31½ gallons; in some States, 32 gallons. The gallon (*U. S.*) contains 231 cubic inches; but the *imperial gallon*, 277.274 cubic inches.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE

60 minims (or drops), <i>m.</i>	= 1 fluid dram, <i>f. W.</i>
8 fluid drams.....	= 1 fluid ounce, <i>f. W.</i>
16 fluid ounces.....	= 1 pint (<i>octarius</i>), <i>O.</i>
8 pints.....	= 1 gallon (<i>congius</i>), <i>C.</i>

DRY MEASURE

2 pints.....	= 1 quart, <i>qt.</i>	4 bushels (in England).....	= 1 coom.
8 quarts.....	= 1 peck, <i>pk.</i>	2 cooms (in England).....	= 1 quarter.
4 pecks.....	= 1 bushel, <i>bu.</i>	5 quarters (in England).....	= 1 wey.
36 bushels.....	= 1 chaldron, <i>ch.</i>		

1 U. S. (or Winchester) bushel.....	=2150.42 cubic inches.
1 imperial bushel.....	=2218.192 cubic inches.
	=1.0315157 U. S. bu.
	=8 imperial bushels.
1 English quarter.....	=8½ U. S. bu. (nearly).
	=17745.54 cubic inches.
	=10.2694 cubic feet.

The following are legal values of the bushel, in pounds, established by the United States Government: corn, 56; oats, 32; peas, 60; potatoes, 60; rye, 56; wheat, 60. Various State governments have established standards varying somewhat from these.

TONNAGE OF SHIPS

The *register ton*, or unit of internal capacity, is 100 cu. ft. (2.8317 cu. m.).

The *displacement ton*, approximately equal to the volume of a long ton of sea water, is 35 cu. ft. (.9911 cu. m.).

The *shipping ton*, or unit of volume for freight, is often reckoned at 40 cu. ft. (1.1327 cu. m.) for merchandise and 42 cu. ft. (1.1893 cu. m.) for timber.

TIME

60 seconds.....	=1 minute.	2 weeks.....	=1 fortnight.
60 minutes.....	=1 hour.	4 weeks.....	=1 month.
24 hours.....	=1 day.	12 calendar months.....	=1 year.
7 days.....	=1 week.		

The length of the *astronomical year* is about 365½ days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. As the *common year* is 365 days, it becomes necessary once in every four years to add a day to the year, making the *leap year* of 366 days.

Every year whose number is divisible by 4 without a remainder is a leap year, excepting the full centuries, which to be leap years must be divisible by 400 without a remainder; 1900, therefore, was not a leap year.

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December contain 31 days.

April, June, September, and November contain 30 days. February contains 28 days, except in leap years, when it contains 29 days.

ANGULAR MEASURE

60 seconds or 60''.....	=1 minute.	30 degrees.....	=1 sign, s.
60 minutes or 60'.....	=1 degree, °	12 signs, or 360 degrees.....	=1 great circle.

NUMBERS

12 units.....	=1 dozen.	12 gross.....	=1 great gross.
12 dozen.....	=1 gross.	20 units.....	=1 score.

PAPER

24 sheets.....	=1 quire.	20 quires.....	=1 ream.
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THE METRIC SYSTEM

The equivalents of the metric system here given are in accordance with those established as legal in the United States by Act of Congress.

WEIGHTS

1 milligram.....	=0k.000001.....	=0.0154 gr.
10 milligrams.....	=1 centigram.....	=0k.00001.....
10 centigrams.....	=1 decigram.....	=0k.0001.....
10 decigrams.....	=1 gram.....	=0k.001.....
10 grams.....	=1 decagram.....	=0k.01.....
		=154.32 gr.
		=0.3527 oz. av.
10 decagrams.....	=1 hectogram.....	=0k.1.....
10 hectograms.....	=1 kilogram.....	=1k.....
10 kilograms.....	=1 myriagram.....	=10k.....
10 myriagrams.....	=1 quintal.....	=100k.....
		=220.46 lbs. av.
		=1.968 cwt. of 112 lbs.
		=2204.6 lbs. av.
10 quintals.....	=1 millier or tonneau.....	=1000k.....
		=0.9842 long ton of 2240 lbs.
		=1.102 short tons of 2000 lbs.

METRIC SYSTEM (continued)

64.8 milligrams.....	= 1 grain.
453.59 grams.....	= 1 pound av.
1016.04 kilograms.....	= 1 long ton, or 2240 lbs. av.
907.18 kilograms.....	= 1 short ton, or 2000 lbs. av.

The *kilogram* is designed to be the exact weight in a vacuum of a cubic decimeter of distilled water at the temperature of 4° of the centigrade thermometer (39.2° Fahrenheit).

MEASURES OF LENGTH

	1 millimeter.....	=0m.001.....	= .0394 inch.
10 millimeters.....	=1 centimeter.....	=0m.01.....	= .3937 inch.
10 centimeters.....	=1 decimeter.....	=0m.1.....	=3.937 inches.
10 decimeters.....	=1 meter.....	=1m.....	=39.37 inches.
			=3.28 feet.
10 meters.....	=1 decameter.....	=10m.....	=32.81 feet.
10 decameters.....	=1 hectometer.....	=100m.....	=328.08 feet.
			=3280.8 feet.
10 hectometers.....	=1 kilometer.....	=1000m.....	=1093.6 yards.
			=49.7 chains.
			=.62137 mile.
10 kilometers.....	=1 myriameter.....	=10000m.....	=6.2137 miles.
25.4 millimeters.....			=1 inch.
3.048 decimeters.....			=1 foot.
9.144 decimeters.....			=1 yard.
1.6093 kilometers.....			=1 mile
			(80 chains).

The *meter* is designed to be the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the Earth's meridian.

MEASURES OF SURFACE

Ordinary Measures.—The squares of the measures of length.

LAND MEASURES

100 centares.....	= 1 are = 100 square meters	{ = 1076.4 square feet.
100 ares.....	= 1 hectare.....	{ = 119.6 square yards.
		= 2.471 acres.

MEASURES OF VOLUME

Ordinary Measures.—The cube of the measures of length.

1 cubic meter.....	{ = 35.316 cubic feet.
	{ = 1.308 cubic yards.

MEASURES FOR WOOD

1 centistere.....	= 0.01 stere.....	= .353 cubic feet.
1 decistere.....	= 0.1 stere.....	= 3.53 cubic feet.
1 stere.....	= 1 cubic meter.....	{ = 35.316 cubic feet.
		{ = .2759 cord.
1 decastere.....	= 10 steres.....	= 13.08 cubic yards.

DRY AND LIQUID MEASURE

1 milliliter.....	= 0.001.....	= 0.27 fluid dram.
10 milliliters = 1 centiliter.....	= 0.01.....	= 0.338 fluid oz.
10 centiliters = 1 deciliter.....	= 0.1.....	= 0.10567 quart, liq. meas.
		= 0.845 gill.
10 deciliters = 1 liter.....	= 1.....	= 1 cubic decimeter.
		= 1.0567 quarts, liq. meas.
10 liters = 1 decaliter.....	= 10 ^l	= 0.908 quart, dry meas.
		= 2.6417 gallons.
10 decaliters = 1 hectoliter.....	= 100 ^l	= 9.08 quarts, dry meas.
		= 2 bushels, 3.35 pecks.
10 hectoliters = 1 kiloliter.....	= 1000 ^l	= 26.417 gallons.
		= 1 cubic meter.
		= 264.17 gallons.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

WITH AMERICAN AND METRIC EQUIVALENTS

Weight or Measure	Country or Locality	United States Unit		Metric Equivalent	
acre	U. S. & G. B.	43,560	sq. ft.	40,462.9	are
ady	Malabar	10.46	in.	0.266	m.
ardeb	Egypt	5,619	bus.	198	l.
are	Metric	0.0247	acre		
arroba	Argentina	25.32	lbs.	11.44	kg.
arroba	Brazil, Portugal	32.38	lbs.	14.61	kg.
arroba	Mexico	25.36	lbs.	11.51	kg.
arsheen	Russia	28.	in.	0.711	m.
baril	Mexico, Argentina	20.08	gal.	76.01	l.
barleycorn	G. B.	0.333	in.	0.008	m.
barrel (beer)	U. S.	31.5	gal.	119.237	l.
barrel (beer)	G. B.	43.2	gal.	163.57	l.
bu	Japan	0.12	in.	.003	m.
bushel (Winchester)	U. S.			35.236	l.
bushel (Imperial)	G. B.	1,0315	bus.	36.346	l.
butt	G. B.	129.6	gal.	490.7	l.
caban	Philippine Islands	19.8	gal.	75.	l.
sandy	Bombay	560.	lbs.	254.	kg.
carat	U. S.	3.17	gr.	0.2055	g.
carga	Mexico	300.	lbs.	136.4	kg.
catty	China	1.33	lbs.	604.8	g.
centare	Metric	1550	sq. in.	0.01	are
centigram	Metric	0.154	gr.	0.01	g.
centiliter	Metric	0.01057	qt.	0.01	l.
centimeter	Metric	0.3937	in.	0.01	m.
centner	Germany	110.23	lbs.	50.	kg.
centner (double)	Metric	220.46	lbs.	100.	kg.
chetverik	Russia	2.98	pk.	26.2	l.
chetvert	Russia	5.95	bu.	209.8	l.
covid	India	18.	in.	0.4572	m.
covid	China	14.1	in.	0.3581	m.
cuadra	Argentina	4.17	acre	168.7	are
cuartilla	Spain	1.06	gal.	4.03	l.
cuartilla	Spain	1.57	pk.	13.87	l.
cubit	England	18.	in.	0.4572	m.
decagram	Metric	154.32	gr.	10.	g.
decaliter	Metric	2,641	gal.	10.	l.
decameter	Metric	32.81	ft.	10.	m.
decigram	Metric	1.5432	gr.	0.1	g.
deciliter	Metric	0.1057	qt.	0.1	l.
decimeter	Metric	3.937	in.	0.1	m.
dedo	Spain	0.7	in.	0.0177	m.
dessiatine	Russia	2.7	acre	109.25	are
dirhem	Egypt	48.15	gr.	3.12	g.
dram	U. S. & G. B.	60.	gr.	3.888	g.
		7,6295	gal.	28.88	l.
		18,1464	gal.	68.69	l.
ell	England	45.	in.	1.143	m.
fanega	Argentina	3.89	bus.	137.	l.
fanega	Spain	1.58	bus.	55.50	l.
fanegada	Spain	1.59	acre	64.3	are
fathom	G. B.	6.	ft.	1.829	m.
feddan	Egypt	1,038	acre	42.01	are
firkin	G. B.	10.8	gal.	40.89	l.
foot	U. S. & G. B.	12.	in.	0.3048	m.
frasco	Mexico	2.5	qt.	2.367	l.
furlong	G. B.	0.125	mi.	0.2011	km
gallon (Winchester)	U. S.			3.7853	l.
gallon (imperial)	G. B.	1,2006	gal.	4.5436	l.
garce	Madras	144.	bus.	5.08	kl.

Weight or Measure	Country or Locality	United States Unit		Metric Equivalent	
geira	Portugal	1.43	acre	57.8	are
gill (Winchester)	U. S.	0.125	qt.	0.118	l.
gill	G. B.	0.15	qt.	0.142	l.
grain	U. S. & G. B.			0.0648	g.
gram	Metric	15.432	gr.		
guz	Bengal	36.	in.	0.9144	m.
hand	G. B.	4.	in.	0.1016	m.
hath	B. India	18.	in.	0.4572	m.
hectare	Metric	2.471	acre	100.	are
hectogram	Metric	3.527	oz.	100.	g.
hectoliter	Metric	26.417	gal.	100.	l.
hectometer	Metric	328.09	ft.	100.	m.
hogshhead	G. B.	63.	gal.	238.5	l.
hundred weight	U. S.	100.	lbs.	45.34	kg.
hundred weight	G. B.	112.	lbs.	50.80	kg.
inch	U. S. & G. B.			0.0254	m.
joch	Austria	1.422	acre	57.55	are
kanne	Germany	1.0567	qt.	1.	l.
kette	Germany	32.82	ft.	10.	m.
kilogram	Metric	2.2046	lbs.	1000.	g.
kiloliter	Metric	264.17	gal.	1000.	l.
kilometer	Metric	3280.8	ft.	1000.	m.
klafter	Austria	6.21	ft.	1.90	m.
koku	Japan	47.6	gal.	180.39	l.
league	G. B.	3.	mi.	4.8279	km.
libra	Spain	1.0143	lbs.	460.9	g.
line	G. B.	0.0833	in.	0.0021	m.
link	U. S. & G. B.	8.	in.	0.2032	m.
liter	Metric	1.0567	qt.		
maund	India	82.286	lbs.	37.327	kg.
meter	Metric	39.37	in.		
metze	Austria	1.74	bus.	61.5	l.
mile	England	5280.	ft.	1.6093	km.
milha	Portugal	1.28	mi.	2.058	km.
millier	Metric	2204.6	lbs.	1000.	kg.
milligram	Metric	0.0154	gr.	0.001	g.
milliliter	Metric	0.001	qt.	0.001	l.
millimeter	Metric	0.0394	in.	0.001	m.
momme	Japan	58.	gr.	3.76	g.
morgen	South Africa	2.17	acre	85.66	a ^c
myriagram	Metric	22.046	lbs.	10.	kg
nail	G. B.	2.25	in.	0.0571	m
oitava	Portugal	1.54	qt.	1.69	l.
oitava	Portugal	55.34	gr.	3.586	g.
oka	Egypt	2.75	lbs.	1.25	kg
onça	Portugal	1.012	oz.	28.69	g
onza	Spain	1.016	oz.	28.81	g.
ounce (avoirdupois)	U. S. & G. B.			28.3502	g.
ounce (troy)	U. S. & G. B.	1.097	oz.	31.1035	g.
peck (Winchester)	U. S.			8.809	l.
peck (imperial)	G. B.	1.0315	pk.	9.0865	l.
pennyweight	U. S. & G. B.	24.	gr.	1.555	g.
perch	G. B.	16.5	ft.	5.029	m.
pfund	Germany	1.1023	lbs.	500.	g.
pie	Spain	11.128	in.	0.2826	m.
pint (Winchester)	U. S.	0.5	qt.	0.4732	l.
pint (imperial)	G. B.	0.6	qt.	0.5679	l.
pipe	G. B.	126.	gal.	476.9	l.
pole	G. B.	16.5	ft.	5.029	m.
pood	Russia	36.113	lbs.	16.38	kg.
pound (avoirdupois)	U. S. & G. B.			453.603	g.
pound (troy)	U. S. & G. B.	0.8229	lb.	373.267	g.
puncheon	U. S.	84.	gal.	317.965	l.
quart (Winchester)	U. S.			0.9464	l.

Weight or Measure	Country or Locality	United States Unit		Metric Equivalent
quart (imperial)	G. B.	1.2	qt.	1.1359 l.
quarter	U. S.	25.	lbs.	11.34 kg.
quarter	G. B.	8.24	bus.	290.5 l.
quarter	G. B.	28.	lbs.	12.7 kg.
quintal	Metric	220.46	lbs.	100. kg.
quintal	Portugal, Brazil	129.46	lbs.	58.752 kg.
rod	G. B.	16.5	ft.	5.029 m.
rood	G. B.	0.25	acre	10.1157 are
rotl	Egypt	0.9905	lb.	0.449 kg.
sagene	Russia	7.	ft.	2.134 m.
scheffel	Germany	1.42	bus.	50. l.
scruple	U. S. & G. B.	20.	gr.	1.296 g.
se	Japan	118.615	sq. yds.	99.174 sq. m.
seer	Ceylon	1.2	qt.	1.1363 l.
seidel	Austria	0.375	qt.	0.354 l.
ser	India	2.057	lbs.	0.933 kg.
shaku	Japan	0.994	ft.	0.303 m.
span	G. B.	9.	in.	0.2286 m.
stone	G. B.	14.	lbs.	6.35 kg.
stübchen	Hamburg	0.96	gal.	3.623 l.
tael	China	1.333	oz.	37.80 g.
tierce	G. B.	42.	gal.	159. l.
to	Japan	0.51	bu.	18.039 l.
tola	B. India	180.	gr.	11.664 g.
ton (long)	U. S. & G. B.	2240.	lbs.	1016.06 kg.
ton (short)	U. S. & G. B.	2000.	lbs.	907.20 kg.
tonelada	Portugal	1748.	lbs.	793. kg.
tonelada	Spain	2204.6	lbs.	1000. kg.
tonneau	France	2204.6	lbs.	1000. kg.
tun	U. S. & G. B.	252.	gal.	953.8 l.
vara	Portugal	43.	in.	1.09 m.
vara	Spain	33.38	in.	0.8479 m.
vedro	Russia	3.25	gal.	12.30 l.
verchok	Russia	1.75	in.	0.0444 m.
verst	Russia	0.6629	mi.	1.067 km.
viertel	Denmark	2.04	gal.	7.73 l.
yard	U. S. & G. B.	3.	ft.	0.9144 m.
zoll	Prussia	1.03	in.	0.0261 m.
zolotnik	Russia	65.83	gr.	4.266 g.

ANTIDOTES TO COMMON POISONS

CALL physician at once. Give the antidote in good quantity. *Except in case of corrosive acids or alkalis*, cause vomiting by tickling throat or by an emetic. Good **emetics** are: mustard (2 to 4 teaspoonfuls in cup of warm water); salt (2 or more teaspoonfuls in cup of water); tepid water freely; zinc sulphate (20 to 30 grains in a little water). **Demulcents**: olive oil, gelatin, glycerin, honey, starch, white of egg.

Acids, Corrosive (as, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, sulphuric or oil of vitriol, etc., when strong). Magnesia, white of egg, soap; demulcents; stimulants.

Alcohol. Heat extremities; cool head; artificial respiration.

Alkalis (as ammonia, lye, lime, etc.). Dilute acids, such as lemon juice or vinegar; milk; oil; stimulants.

Antimony compounds. Tannin; demulcents.

Arsenic compounds (e. g., Paris green). Ferric hydroxide with magnesia (drug store); demulcents; stimulants.

Carbolic acid (phenol) and **creosote**. Epsom salts; demulcents; stimulants.

Do not give fats or oils.

Copper compounds. Artificial heat; milk; white of egg; stimulants. **Do not give fats or oils.**

Corrosive sublimate. Artificial heat; white of egg; stimulants. **Do not give salt.**

Cyanides. Same as for PRUSSIC ACID.

Food (as spoiled fish, poisonous mushrooms, etc.). Emetics; castor oil; stimulants; artificial heat.

Gas, Ether, Chloroform. Fresh air; artificial respiration; stimulants.

Lead compounds. Same as for CARBOLIC ACID.

Opium (morphine, laudanum). Emetics; stimulants; coffee; artificial respiration; keep patient awake.

Oxalic acid. Lime, magnesia; demulcents; stimulants.

Phosphorus (matches). Emetics; Epsom salts. **Do not give fats or oils.**

Prussic acid, or Hydrocyanic acid. Ferrous sulphate; artificial respiration; stimulants.

Rat poison usually contains ARSENIC OR PHOSPHOROUS.

Strychnine, Nicotine, etc. Tannin, charcoal, white of egg.

Tin compounds. Tannin, white of egg, soap, mucilage, milk.

Unknown poisons. Chalk and water, eggs beaten with milk, whisky.

STANDARD TIME

In 1883, the railroads of the United States and Canada adopted the present system of standard time. It comprises five standards: Intercolonial (color, as in maps, brown); Eastern (red); Central (blue); Mountain (green); and Pacific (yellow). These are, respectively, the mean local times of the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west of Greenwich, and differ by intervals of one hour. Changes from one standard to another are made at prominent stations, as at Detroit, Toledo, Columbus, and Atlanta, Georgia, from eastern to central time and vice versa. Intercolonial time is used by Halifax and a few adjacent cities, but the railroads extend the eastern standard to that region, leaving only four kinds of railroad time.

RELATIVE TIME OF CITIES

When it is noon at Washington, D. C., it is, by solar time, 12.12 P. M. at New York; 12.24 P. M. at Boston; 12.54 P. M. at Halifax; 4.31 P. M. at Lisbon; 5.08 P. M. at London; 5.17 P. M. at Paris; 5.58 P. M. at Rome; 6.02 P. M. at Berlin; 7.13 P. M. at Cairo; 10.00 P. M. at Bombay; 11.01 P. M. at Calcutta; 12.41 A. M. at Canton; 12.46 A. M. at Hongkong; 1.12 A. M. at Manila; 2.26 A. M. at Yokohama; 2.48 A. M. at Melbourne; 6.37 A. M. at Honolulu; 8.58 A. M. at San Francisco; 9.40 A. M. at Salt Lake City; 10.08 A. M. at Denver; 10.44 A. M. at Omaha; 11.07 A. M. at St. Louis; 11.17 A. M. at Chicago; 11.30 A. M. at Cincinnati; 11.38 A. M. at Havana; 11.41 A. M. at Cleveland; 11.50 A. M. at Panama; 11.52 A. M. at Buffalo.

NOTE.—Whenever any day set apart as a legal holiday falls on a Sunday the day next succeeding shall be a holiday.

📅 In S. C., Thursday of Fair week is also a legal holiday. 📅 In Wyo., "Publicity Day" (first observed Oct. 14, 1911), for the purpose of making known the resources of the State, is determined by proclamation. ¹In Kansas, for purposes of negotiable instrument act only. ²In certain cities and towns. ³School holiday only. ⁴School holiday only in N. Mex. **ARBOR DAY.**—In Wyo., where it is a legal holiday, and in Cal., Ill., Me., Md., Mass., a day is appointed by proclamation. ⁵Confederate Memorial, or Decoration, Day. ⁶In all penal and reformatory institutions. ⁷Chicago, Springfield, and East St. Louis only. ⁸Not statutory in some States.

POSTAL RATES AND REGULATIONS

DOMESTIC POSTAGE

Including *Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, the Canal Zone.*

 See Notes at foot of page.

First-class Matter. 1. First-class proper: Written matter, sealed or unsealed,¹² and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection,³ 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Must be prepaid, except letters from U. S. soldiers, sailors, or marines. Weight limit same as for parcel post. 2. *Postal cards*, 1 cent each. 3. *Drop letters*, where there is no free delivery, 1 cent an ounce or fraction thereof.

Second-class Matter. Newspapers and other periodicals, for the general public, 1 cent for 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Weight limit, 4 pounds. Postage must be *fully prepaid*. For publishers and news agents special zone rates apply.

Third-class Matter. Printed matter not included in second class, wrapped to permit inspection.¹²⁴ Includes circulars, music, engravings, etc., 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Postage must be *fully prepaid*. Weight limit 4 pounds. For books, see PARCEL POST.

Fourth-class Matter (merchandise). All mailable matter not included in above classes,¹⁴ wrapped to permit inspection.³ Includes merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, roots, plants, books, etc. See PARCEL POST.

Unmailable. Poisons, explosives, inflammables, live animals (except bees), substances that are ill-smelling or liable to injure postal employees, immoral matter, and all matter not complying with above regulations as to weight, prepayment, etc., or insufficiently addressed.

Immediate delivery (within certain hours and distances) is secured for any piece of mail matter at any office by attaching a special 10-cent stamp or ten cents' worth of ordinary stamps, with the words "Special Delivery" written on the envelope, in addition to regular postage.

Registration of any letter or package costs 10 cents in addition to regular postage. For insurance, see PARCEL POST.

Forwarding. First-class matter is forwarded and returned without extra charge; on that of other classes postage must be paid for each journey.

Withdrawing Mail. Matter once mailed can be withdrawn if sender can prove identity.

Mixed Classes. Matter of different classes in the same package goes at the highest rate chargeable for any portion.

Permissible Additions to Original Matter. The words "personal" or "to be called for," and other directions as to delivery, and requests for forwarding or return upon prepayment of new postage, are permissible as part of the address on second-, third-, or fourth-class matter.

Books of Postage Stamps. One and two cent postage stamps bound in book form are on sale at post offices at a rate of 1 cent per book over the postage value.

International Reply-Coupons are sold at 6 cents each, for use in sending abroad for return postage. Reply-coupons issued by other countries are redeemable at United States post offices in postage stamps for 5 cents each.

Postal Money Orders. Money can be sent without danger of loss at low rates to all parts of the United States and its possessions as well as to foreign countries by means of Postal Money Orders.

¹²Writing, such as the name and address of sender, simple dedication in a book, etc., is allowed on third- and fourth-class matter.

²MS. accompanied by printed proof may be sent third-class, but ordinary typewritten matter, and also that printed on a mimeograph, hectograph, etc. (unless 20 or more copies are sent), belong to first-class.

³Certain proprietary articles, as pills, tobacco, etc., are allowed to go sealed at fourth-class rates.

⁴Photographs and seeds, bulbs, roots, etc., may be sent at third-class rates.

FOREIGN POSTAGE

Letters for the **Bahamas, Canada, Cuba, Barbadoes, British Guiana, British Honduras, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Leeward Islands, Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Panama, Trinidad** (including Tobago), and **Windward Isls.** (including Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent), same as domestic (2 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce).

1. Sealed packages evidently not letters are unmailable.

2. For Canada and Mexico, commercial papers and trade samples take Postal Union rates (see below).

3. Merchandise not classed as samples may be sent to Mexico by parcel post.

4. Seeds and plants for Canada must pay 1 cent an ounce.

Other Countries. Postal Union rates hold, with unimportant exceptions, and even in these cases the mail will be transmitted and any additional charge collected.

Postal Union Rates.

1. Letters, 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof; 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

2. **Post cards**, 2 cents each.

3. **Printed matter** (including periodicals), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

4. **Commercial or business papers**, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of 5 cents.

5. **Samples of merchandise**, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, with a minimum of 2 cents.

Unmailable. Same as domestic, and also, to certain countries, such articles as coins, jewelry, tobacco, etc., about which the local postmaster should be consulted. Articles liable to duty will generally be transmitted and charges collected at destination.

Registration costs 10 cents additional, as for domestic mail.

Prepayment. Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, or the City of Shanghai, China) will be forwarded even if no postage is paid. All other matter must be prepaid at least partially.

POSTAGE RATES FOR ALL CLASSES OF MATTER

Domestic first-class , including Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama, also letters for England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Newfoundland, and letters for Germany by steamers sailing for Germany direct.....	first ounce 2 cents	each additional ounce 2 cents
Letters for other foreign countries. See also DOMESTIC FIRST-CLASS.....	first ounce 5 cents	each additional ounce 3 cents
Domestic fourth-class. See PARCEL POST..		
Domestic third-class and foreign printed matter.....	first 2 ounces 1 cent	each additional 2 ounces 1 cent
Foreign merchandise samples , including Canada and Mexico, not Cuba.....	first 4 ounces 2 cents Weight limit	each additional 2 ounces 1 cent 12 ounces
Foreign commercial papers , including Canada and Mexico, not Cuba.....	first 10 ounces 5 cents	each additional 2 ounces 1 cent
Domestic second-class , for general public.	first 4 ounces 1 cent	each additional 4 ounces 1 cent
Publishers' (second-class) , not shown above.....		Zone rates

PARCEL POST

Domestic Parcel Post. Comprises all fourth-class matter. Parcels must not exceed 70 pounds in weight for delivery within the 1st, 2d, or 3rd zones, or 50 pounds for delivery within any of the other zones; they must not be of greater size than 84 inches in combined length and girth. See **SMALL PARCELS**, below. Postage must be *fully prepaid*.

Units of Area. For Parcel Post purposes the United States is divided into units of area 30 (geographical) minutes on a side. These units are thus nearly rectangular, measuring about 34½ miles north and south, and from 23 to 30 miles (depending upon the latitude) east and west.

Zones. Each of these *units of area* has corresponding to it 7 or 8 *zones*. The first zone is composed of the unit of area in question and the 8 surrounding and contiguous units. The second zone includes all units of area outside the first zone and lying wholly or partly within a radius of approximately 150 miles from the center of the given unit of area. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh zones are similarly determined, the radii being respectively 300, 600, 1000, 1400, and 1800 miles. The eighth zone includes units of area outside the seventh zone.

Small Parcels. Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less are available at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance. Books weighing 8 ounces or less are available at the rate of 1 cent for 2 ounces.

Zone Rates. Parcels over 4 ounces in weight and not for local delivery are charged according to the zone (in relation to the mailing point) in which the place of delivery lies. The schedule of rates is as follows:

Weight	Local delivery	1st and 2d zones	3d zone	4th zone	5th zone	6th zone	7th zone	8th zone
1 pound	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2 pounds	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds	.06	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds	.07	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds	.07	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds	.08	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds	.08	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds	.09	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds	.09	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds	.10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
15 pounds	.12	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
20 pounds	.15	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
30 pounds	.20	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
40 pounds	.25	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
50 pounds	.30*	.54†	1.04‡	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00

Insurance. Parcels must bear the name and address of the sender, and may be insured against loss in amounts equivalent to their actual value (not to exceed \$100.) on payment of a fee of from 3 cents to 25 cents in stamps, to be affixed.

C. O. D. The sender of a mailable parcel on which the postage is fully prepaid may have the price of the article and the charges thereon collected from the addressee on payment of a fee of 10 cents if the amount to be collected does not exceed \$50, or 25 cents if not over \$100. Such parcels are insured against loss, without additional charge, not to exceed \$50 and \$100. C. O. D. parcels will be accepted for mailing only at a money-order office and when addressed to a money-order office.

International Parcel Post. In operation with most foreign countries. The limits of weight vary; inquire of postmaster. Parcels must not exceed 3½ feet in length, or 6 feet in combined length and girth (few exceptions). The rate of postage is 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Postage must be fully prepaid

*55 lbs., \$0.32; 60 lbs., \$0.35; 65 lbs., \$0.37; 70 lbs., \$0.40.

†55 lbs., \$0.59; 60 lbs., \$0.64; 65 lbs., \$0.69; 70 lbs., \$0.74.

‡55 lbs., \$1.14; 60 lbs., \$1.24; 65 lbs., \$1.34; 70 lbs., \$1.44.

BRIEF BUSINESS LAW

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Promissory notes, checks, drafts, etc. The maker of a note that is lost or stolen or accidentally destroyed is not released from payment if the amount and consideration can be proved.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

Demand notes are payable on presentation, without grace, and bear interest only after a demand has been made, unless otherwise expressed in the note. An indorser on a demand note is held only for a limited time, differing in different States.

A joint note is one signed by two or more persons who are each liable for the whole amount.

No grace is allowed in the majority of States on time notes (i. e., promissory notes payable at a fixed or determined future time) after the time for payment expires. If a note is not paid when due, the indorser, if any, must be legally notified to be held.

A note, check, or the like, to be negotiable must be made payable either to bearer or to the order of some person named. When payable to order it must, in order to be transferred, or negotiated, be properly indorsed by the person to whose order it is made payable. If the indorser wishes to avoid responsibility he can indorse "without recourse."

An indorsee has a right of action against all (except indorsers without recourse) whose names were on the check, note, or the like when he received it.

An indorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served (as by mailing of the notice) with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its nonpayment. If the letter containing the protest for nonpayment be put into the post-office properly sealed and stamped, any miscarriage does not affect the rights or liabilities of the party to whom notice is to be given.

Notice of protest of a check, draft, etc., may generally be sent either to the place of business or residence of the party notified.

Checks or drafts, or promissory notes should be presented, without unreasonable delay, during business hours, but in this country in the case of drafts or notes not payable at a bank the time extends through the day and evening.

Notes falling due on Sunday, or on a legal holiday, must be paid the day following, as a rule.

A note made on a Sunday is void; also one postdated. A note may be dated back at pleasure.

Altering a note in any manner, by the holder, makes it void.

In general, a note or other contract made by a minor is voidable.

A receipt for money is not legally conclusive that the money has been paid.

An agreement without consideration is void.

A consideration that is immoral or otherwise against public policy is void.

"Value received" is usually written in a note, and should be, but it is not generally necessary. If not written, it may be presumed by the law or may be shown by proof.

The maker of an "accommodation" bill or note (one for which he received no consideration), having lent his name or credit, is not bound to the person accommodated, but is bound to all other parties precisely as if there had been a consideration.

Contracts. In general, contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A contract made with a lunatic or drunken person is void.

Fraud vitiates any contract based upon it.

A contract conveying a freehold estate in land must generally be under seal.

Partnerships. The acts of one partner bind the rest within the scope of the partnership.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of a special partnership. The word "limited," in connection with a partnership firm name, indicates that a limitation of liability is fixed for some, but not all, of the members. In case of a "limited" incorporated company the liability of all members is limited.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their **agents** within the scope of their agency.

An **infant** (or **minor**) is liable for his torts, generally.

POINTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Congress shall assemble at least once in every year.

A State has no jurisdiction outside of its own boundaries.

By the Constitution every citizen is guaranteed a speedy trial by jury.

The powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State.

Congress cannot pass an ex post facto law, i. e., a law to punish a person for an act committed by him before the passing of the law.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, and found in another State, must, on due demand of the executive, be delivered to the State having jurisdiction.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments.

Treaties with foreign powers are made by the President and ratified by the Senate.

The Vice President, who ex officio presides over the Senate, has no vote in that body except in case of a tie ballot.

If the President holds a bill longer than ten days while Congress is in session it becomes a law without his signature.

An act of Congress cannot become a law over the President's veto except on a two-thirds majority of each house.

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.

An officer of the United States Government is not permitted to accept any title of nobility or order of honor, except with the permission of Congress.

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States require a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress, and must be ratified by the legislatures of, or by conventions in, at least three-fourths of the States.

The President of the United States must be 35 years of age; a Senator, 30; a Representative, 25; the President must have been a resident of the United States fourteen years; a Senator, 9; a Representative, 7.

A naturalized citizen is not eligible to the office of President of the United States. A male child born in a foreign land to American parents is equally eligible to be President with one born on American soil.

The United States shall guarantee to every State a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

Congress shall make no laws abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Congress has power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

Introductory. Every *deliberative assembly*, whether occasional or under permanent organization, gathers to agree upon some course of action. The purposes of such an assembly can be effected only by ascertaining the "sense", or will, of the meeting. To do this, it is necessary that the assembly be properly constituted and that it conduct its proceedings according to certain rules and forms which are the result of experience and practice. Such rules and forms were first reduced to the system now existing by the British Parliament, and although their practice has been freely modified to fit other conditions, they are still called *parliamentary rules*.

A brief sketch like the present will not be looked to for detailed rules governing regular assemblies, such as conventions and legislatures, which, besides the general, have also their own special rules; but, for occasional and ordinary meetings, large or small, the order of procedure here given will suffice. In the meetings of permanent bodies, officers having been chosen, and a constitution and by-laws adopted, at preliminary meetings, a regular procedure of business is followed according to the rules of the body, such procedure being announced in its proper order at each meeting by the president.

Organization. In the case of permanent bodies, each decides upon its own members; members of a public meeting are those who respond to its call. The first necessity being organization, a meeting must be opened by being requested to "Come to order,"* by some one of those who have issued the call, or one recognized as identified with the occasion. He then nominates, or asks the meeting to nominate, a candidate or candidates for presiding officer, and puts to vote the names in order of their naming, unless the first one is chosen. The presiding officer is usually called the *Chairman*, or, in permanent bodies, the *President*. The title *Moderator* is also sometimes used, as in religious assemblies, etc.

Being chosen, the presiding officer takes the chair, with brief thanks for the honor, and guides a similar election of a *Secretary* (or *Clerk*), and of a *Treasurer*, if needed. He then calls on the Secretary or some one familiar with the matter to read the call or state the object of the meeting, and asks, "In view of this, what is your pleasure?" This usually results in the offering and seconding of a resolution or motion expressive of action desired by one or more, and the matter is open for discussion. (For further procedure see **BUSINESS**, below.)

Presiding Officer. It is the duty of the presiding officer to call the meeting to order (if not already done); to direct and conduct the meeting; if it is an adjourned or a successive meeting, first to have the Secretary read the minutes (records) of the previous meeting for approval (or amendment and approval); to keep order; to receive, present, and keep clearly in mind and in view of the meeting every motion and each amendment, not allowing debate to wander from the question; as soon as a motion is made and seconded to announce distinctly the question, and when a vote is taken to announce the result and also what question, if any, is then pending; to decide points of order; to accept and put to vote appeals from his own decisions; while he has the right, not often to exercise it, of joining in debate, asking some member meanwhile to take the chair; to assist any member who ignorantly makes an improper motion, by politely suggesting the proper one; to act at all times with quiet, courteous, but firm decision. He must sign any issued expression of the assembly's action, and conduct himself throughout as the chief agent in learning and formulating the will of the meeting. While in the chair he may not join in debate, except to give information, decide points of order,

*The words given here and subsequently within quotation marks are such as are proper and common, but they are not the only forms permissible.

etc. He may vote when voting is by ballot, but the only other vote allowed him is in case of a tie vote, when he may by a "casting vote" give his judgment and decide the question. When a member rises to speak, he should first say, "Mr. Chairman" (or President, etc.), and the Chairman should then recognize him (by name, if possible) in reply,—“Mr. A.” The speech of any member should be addressed to the Chair, and not directly to the assembly, and a member should not be interrupted by the presiding officer, so long as he is in order. The Chair (Chairman, or presiding officer) should always be spoken of in the third person, whether by himself or by any other person; as, “The Chair has decided,” etc., never “I (or you) have decided,” etc.; nor should one say, “Mr. Chairman, I move you that,” etc., but simply, “Mr. Chairman, I move that,” etc. Any motion which concerns the presiding officer personally must be put to vote by the Secretary.

Secretary (or Clerk). It is the *Secretary's* duty to keep a temporary record of the meeting for current information; to read aloud whatever the assembly or the presiding officer requests; to reduce to writing and read aloud any motion or amendment so demanded; if committees are appointed, to notify the presiding officer of their members, and to supply them with whatever documents the meeting has committed to their consideration; to make final records, or “minutes” (see MISCELLANEOUS, below) of every action or vote taken by the meeting, and either before final adjournment or at a succeeding meeting read them aloud for approval or amendment; and to keep safely all papers that have been a part of the proceedings. The Secretary may join in discussion or vote, but not to the detriment of his duties as Secretary. In the absence of the presiding officer (no vice president being present), it becomes the Secretary's duty to call the meeting to order at the appointed time, and to preside until the election of a Chairman (or other presiding officer) *pro tem* (temporary Chairman, etc.), which should be done at once. If the regular Secretary is absent, another is appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Treasurer. A *Treasurer* (if needed) commonly acts simply as banker, holding the funds received by him, and paying them out on the order of the society (or other body) signed by the Secretary, taking care always to get a receipt for each payment, and keeping a careful record of all receipts and expenditures. He must make such reports as are required, an annual report, at least, being required in the case of permanent societies. (For form of report, see MISCELLANEOUS, below.)

Business. In general, any proposition for action, even a resolution, must be in the form of a *motion*: as, “I move the following Resolution.” Every motion (except as noted below) must be seconded by another member, before it can be laid before the meeting. Then the presiding officer says: “It is moved and seconded that,” (stating the motion clearly), and adding: “Are there any remarks?” or, “The question is on the adoption of the resolution; what is your pleasure?” etc. Thereupon “the question,” as it has now become, is open for debate, amendment, and vote. Certain motions do not have to be seconded, namely: A call for the orders of the day; a question of order (not an appeal), or an objection to the consideration of a question; and many matters of mere routine are not seconded, or even put in the form of a motion. The experienced presiding officer can often expedite business, when purely routine, by not waiting for a motion or even taking a vote. For example, when the minutes of a meeting are read, he may say: “If there are no objections (or amendments) the minutes will stand as read,”—adding, after a slight pause, “They so stand.” He can, however, proceed thus only so long as there is no objection. See MOTIONS, DISCUSSION, below.

Motions. Every motion, and every amendment, except the very simplest, should be written. Amendments to a motion that is before the meeting may be by striking out words, or inserting words, or both; every amendment is debatable if the original motion is; and an amendment to an amendment is allowable,—but no further amendments. These connected motions must of course be acted on in reverse order, since each one changes the form of the one preceding. An amendment may be accepted by the mover of the motion, with consent of the meeting, but not without. If no objection is offered, consent may be assumed. A mover of a motion may withdraw it entirely. When the mover modifies his motion, the seconder may then withdraw his second, if he choose. See DISCUSSION, below.

There are some motions, not directly concerned with the merits of a question but with indirect ways of checking or defeating it, which are privileged to intervene in its discussion. In naming them, these letterings will signify: a, amendable;

d, debatable; **na**, not amendable; **nd**, not debatable. In their order of rank, they are: 1. *Shall this question be considered?* **nd, na**:—a motion which must be put, if at all, before debate, but which is rarely known in public meetings, since they are usually called to consider the very question at issue. 2. *To lay on the table*, **nd, na**; a way of putting the question aside until called up by a majority vote. 3. *To commit to a committee*, **d, a**; sometimes advisable when a meeting feels the need of more careful inquiry before action. 4. *To postpone to a specified time*, **d, a**. 5. *To postpone indefinitely*, **d, na**; which is practical defeat. 6. *To demand the previous question* ($\frac{1}{3}$ vote—see VOTING, below), **nd, na**; an awkward expression, meaning to stop debate and call for a vote. It is serviceable when discussion has gone far enough or too far; but in public meetings is rarely heard in form, being practically put and voted by calls of "Question! Question!" when the debaters, seeing the feeling of many, subside, and the Chair puts the question—be it an amendment to an amendment, an amendment, or an original motion. 7. *To amend*, **d, a**; the motion most often offered, but which may be shut off by any of the foregoing.

There are also some motions privileged before any of these, such as concern the assembly rather than any question. These may intervene at any time: 1. *To adjourn*, **nd, na**; 2. *To fix the time to which adjournment shall be*, **d, a** (not debatable if made when another question is before the assembly); 3. *To take a recess*, **d, a**; 4. *Questions of privilege* ((a) as to the meeting, (b) as to the mover) take priority over all others (except as to adjournment) until acted upon. As such a question may interrupt a member's speech, it is the Chairman's duty, after its statement, to decide (subject to appeal) whether the matter is one of privilege, or not.

Reconsideration. A motion to reconsider a vote taken can be made only by one who voted with the majority in the matter; its motive should be, either correction of error or willingness to further consider by reason of new light. But it is not allowable after action has been taken under the vote in question, as by commitment to a committee, or when involving an affirmative vote to adjourn, to lay on the table, or any such radical action. It is debatable when the question to be reconsidered was so.

Rescinding. When it is too late for *reconsideration*, a motion may be made to *rescind* a former action, **d, a**; a motion that stands as a new proposition, even though it open up afresh the original matter.

Discussion. When a motion is debatable any member may arise, address the Chair, and on being recognized address the meeting through the Chair. If several arise at once it is the duty of the presiding officer to recognize one, and to maintain order. If any member violate the rules of courtesy, or if any undue procedure is in progress, any one may address the Chair: "Mr. Chairman (or President, etc.), I arise to a point of order"; and it is the duty of the presiding officer to interrupt the proceedings, hear and decide upon the point of order, and, if his decision is appealed from, put it to vote to the meeting (See VOTING, below). Ordinarily, no member should speak more than twice, unless called upon, or to give some detail of information, and in the absence of rules the length of speeches is likely to be regulated by the temper of the audience.

Any **Decision of the Chair** may be **appealed from** by a member, who says: "I appeal from the decision, etc." If such an appeal is seconded, the presiding officer again states his decision (with reasons, if he desires), saying that it has been appealed from, and then puts the question thus: "Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained" (or the like).

Voting. The presiding officer should be certain that a question is understood by the assembly before it is "put." After stating the question on a motion that can be debated or amended, he asks: "Are there any remarks?"—"Are there any further remarks?" If no one then rises, he once more states the question and "puts" it by saying: "All in favor of this motion will say *aye*; those opposed will say *no*"; or, "Those in favor of the motion will raise the right hand;—those opposed will manifest it by the same sign," etc. If the result be doubtful, any member may demand or the Chair may call for a *rising* vote; or, in a regular organization the roll may be called by the Secretary, and the individual *Ayes* and *Noes* (or *Yeas* and *Nays*) be thus ascertained. In either case, the presiding officer decides (unless tellers have been appointed) and announces, "The motion is carried," or "lost."

All questions are decided, affirmatively or negatively, by a majority vote, except the following,—of which, however, only the last three are likely to arise in any ordinary public meeting: To amend or suspend the rules; to make a special order; to take up a question out of its proper order; to object to the consideration of a question; to extend the limits of debate; to close or limit debate; the previous question. All of these require a two-thirds vote for adoption, since they impose limitation upon the meeting itself, which a mere majority should not be able to do.

Miscellaneous. 1. *Call for a Meeting.* The undersigned invite all persons interested in the formation of a Public Library Association in the village of Jackson to meet at Steele's Hall on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd, at 7.30 p. m.

H. M. Jones

J. D. Smith

R. Howard Clarke

2. *Committee to draft Resolutions.* To appoint a committee to draft resolutions or the like, a member having addressed the Chair and been recognized, says: "I move that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of this meeting on the question of—." This motion is put to vote in the usual way, and if carried, the Chair asks: "Of how many shall the committee consist?" If more than one number is suggested, a vote on this question is taken. The presiding officer then asks: "How shall the committee be appointed?" The committee may be appointed (named) by the Chair, or may be nominated by the Chair or the members of the assembly, and the assembly vote on their appointment, the presiding officer putting the question: "As many as are in favor of these gentlemen constituting the committee will say *aye*." When the committee is appointed it should retire (unless the report is to be presented at a subsequent meeting) and agree upon a report, which should be written out. Upon its return the chairman (first one named on committee) as soon as he gets the floor, says: "The committee appointed to draft resolutions is prepared to report," whereupon the presiding officer says: "The report of the committee will now be heard." The report is then read by the chairman of the committee and handed to the presiding officer, when the committee is dissolved without any action of the assembly. A member (sometimes the chairman of the committee) then moves the "acceptance" of the report, "that the resolutions be accepted," or the like. Such a question can be debated, and the resolutions modified if desired.

3. *Minutes (Records).* The Secretary (Clerk) keeps a record of the proceedings of the meeting, which in the case of an occasional or mass meeting consists of little more than notes of each resolution or motion adopted (with as much of the debate as possible, if for publication). In permanent bodies, boards of managers, trustees, etc., the minutes of each meeting consist of a record of what was done, rather than of what was said, and they should be preserved by being copied in a record book. The minutes should contain the following essentials, briefly stated: (a) The kind of meeting (i. e., "regular," "special," "adjourned," etc.); (b) Name of the assembly; date and place of meeting; (c) The fact of the presence of the regular Chairman and Secretary, or in their absence, the names of their substitutes. (d) The fact that the minutes of the previous meeting were approved; (e) The business transacted at the meeting; (f) Adjournment. When the minutes were not read at the last meeting, such fact is noted thus: "The reading of the minutes was dispensed with." Under no circumstances is it allowable for the Secretary to insert comments of his own in the record. At the end of an occasional or mass meeting and before an adjournment *sine die* (without naming a day for the next meeting), it is customary to read the minutes of the meeting for approval. When the meetings are regular and not separated by too great a time, the minutes of one meeting are read at the next, and after correction (if any) should be adopted. If after such action, any error be detected later, the minutes should be again corrected regardless of the time elapsed, by a simple vote "to amend the minutes." The minutes and official documents are in the custody of the Secretary, but they are open to the inspection of every member.

4. *Treasurer's Report.* The undersigned, Treasurer of the ——— Society begs leave to submit the following annual report: (Give statement of receipts and expenditures, and balance on hand). Such a report should be audited by a committee of one or more, who examine the books and vouchers (receipts) stating that they have done so, that they find them correct, and that the amount on hand is so much, whereupon the Treasurer is freed from all responsibility to that date.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island.

STEP. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,
WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,

JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CÆSAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,
THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,
THOS. STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL
of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH. JEFFERSON,
BENJA. HARRISON,
THOS. NELSON, jr.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, Junr.,
THOMAS LYNCH, Junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEO. WALTON.

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

FREQUENTLY FOUND IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

INCLUDING THE MOTTOES OF THE STATES AND LEADING NATIONS

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

NOTE.—The abbreviations used here are: L. Latin; F. French; G. German, Gr. Greek; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish.

à bas (à bǎ'). [F.] Down with;—in disapprobation.
ab-e-unt stu'di-a in mo'res (mō'rēz). [L.] Studies change into habits.

ab in-i'ti-o (in-īsh'ī-ō). [L.] From the beginning.

à bon marché (à bôn' mār'shā'). [F.] At a good bargain; cheap.

ab o-ri'gi-ne (ō-rīj'i-nē). [L.] From the origin (beginning).

ab o'vo us'que ad ma'la [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.

à bras ouverts (à brá/- zōō'vār'). [F.] With open arms.

ab'sit in-vi'di-a (in-vīd'-ī-ā). [L.] Let there be no ill will.

ab u'no di'sce om'nes (dis'ē ōm'nēz). [L.] From one learn all.

ab ur'be con'di-ta. [L.] From the founding of the city (Rome, founded ab. 753 B. C.).

a-bu'sus non tol'lit u'-sum. [L.] Abuse does not take away use (i. e., is not an argument against proper use).

a ca'pi-te ad cal'cem (káp'i-tē). [L.] From head to heel.

à cheval (à shē-vál'). [F.] On horseback; astride.

à corps perdu (à kōr pēr'dū'). [L.] Lit., with lost body; headlong; impetuously.

à coup sūr (à kōō' sūr'). [F.] With sure stroke; surely.

ad a'stra per a'spe-ra (ās'trá, ās'pē-rá). [L.] To the stars through difficulties; — motto of Kansas.

ad cap-tan'dum vul'-gus. [L.] To catch the crowd.

ad cru-me'nam. [L.] To the purse.

ad ex-tre'mum. [L.] To the extreme; at last.

ad fi'nem. [L.] At the end.

ad in-fi-ni'tum. [L.] To infinity.

ad in'te-rim. [L.] In the meantime.

ad ka-len'das Græ'cas. [L.] At the Greek calends; i. e., never—the Greeks had no calends.

ad li'bi-tum (līb'i-tǎm). [L.] At pleasure.

ad nau'se-am (nō'shē-ām). [L.] To [the point of] disgust.

ad pa'tres (pā'trēz). [L.] [Gathered] to his fathers; dead.

ad quem (kwēm). [L.] At

[or to] which;—opposed to a quo.

ad u-trum'que pa-ra'-tus (ū-trūm'kwē). [L.] Prepared for either event.

ad va-lo'rem (vá-lō'rēm). [L.] According to value.

ægre-scit'que me-den'-do (ē'grē-sit'kwē). [L.] And he [or it] grows worse with the treatment.

æ'gri som'ni-a [L.] A sick man's dreams.

æ'quam ser-va're men'-tem. [L.] To preserve an unruffled mind.

æ'quo a'ni-mo (ān'ī-mō). [L.] With equanimity.

æ-ta'tis su'æ. [L.] Of his [or her] age.

affaire d'amour (ā'fâr' dā'mōōr'). [F.] A love affair.

affaire d'honneur (dō'-nūr'). [F.] An affair of honor; a duel.

affaire du cœur (dū kūr'). [F.] An affair of the heart.

à fond (à fōn'). [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly.

a for'ti-o-ri (ā fōr'shī-ō'-rī; fōr'-). [L.] With the greater force;—said of an argument.

a-gen'da (ā-jěn'dā). [L.] Things to be done.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā, ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēnt, makē; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.
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a'ge quod a'gis. [L.] Do what you are doing; attend to the business at hand.

à la belle étoile (à là bēl'-ā'twāl'). [F.] Lit., with the beautiful star; in the open air at night.

a la bonne heure (à là bō'-nūr'). [F.] Lit., at the good hour; very well; excellent.

à la carte (à là kār't'). [F.] According to the card, or bill of fare on which each dish is separately priced.

à la française (à là frān'-sāz'). [F.] After the French mode [or fashion].

à la mode (à là mōd'). [F.] In fashion; according to the fashion [or prevailing model].

à l'anglaise (à lān'glāz'). [F.] In the English fashion.

a'li-a ten-tan-da vi'a est. [L.] Another way must be tried.

a'li-quan-do bo'nus dor'mi-tat Ho-me'rus (āl'i-kwōn'dō). [L.] Even good Homer sometimes nods (that is, the greatest are sometimes caught napping).

a'lis vo'lat pro'pri-is. [L.] She flies with her own wings;—motto of Oregon.

allegro (āl-lā'grō). [It.] Brisk; lively.

al'ter e'go. [L.] A second self; a bosom friend.

al'ter i'dem. [L.] A self-same other one; a second self.

al'ter ip'se a-mi'cus. [L.] A friend [is] a second self.

Alt wird man wohl, wer aber klug? (ält vērt mǎn vōl, vē'r ä'bēr klōōk). [G.] We all grow old, but who [grows] wise?

amende honorable (ā-mānd' ō'nō'rā'bl'). [F.] Honorable apology [or reparation].

a men'sa et tho'ro. [L.] From table and bed; from bed and board.

a-mi'cus cu'ri-æ. [L.] A friend of the court.

a-mi'cus us'que ad a'-ras (ūs'kwē). [L.] A friend as far as to the altars (that is, except in what is contrary to one's religion).

ami de cour (ā'mē' dē kōōr'). [F.] A friend of [or in] the court; a hollow friend.

a'mor pa'tri-æ. [L.] Love of [one's] country.

amour propre (ā'mōōr' prō'pr'). [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.

ancien régime (ān'syān' rā'zhēm'). [F.] The ancient order of things (esp. in France before the Revolution).

andante (ān-dān'tā). [It.] Lit., going; in music, moving moderately slow, but distinct and flowing.

an'guis in her'ba. [L.] A snake in the grass.

a'ni-mal bi'pes im-plu-me (ān'i-māl bi'pēz). [L.] A two-legged animal without feathers (that is, a man).

a'ni-mis o'pi-bus'que pa-ra'ti (ān'i-mīs ōp'i-būs'kwē). [L.] Prepared in minds and resources;—one of the mottoes of South Carolina.

an'no æ-ta'tis su'æ. [L.] In the year of his [or her] age.

an'no ur'bis con'di-tæ. [L.] In the year of the founded city (Rome, founded about 753 B. C.);—used in Roman chronology.

an'nu-it œop'tis. [L.] He [God] has smiled on [our] undertakings.

an'nus mi-ra'bi-lis (mī-rāb'i-līs). [L.] Wonderful year.

an'te bel'lum. [L.] Before the war (esp., U. S., the Civil War).

an'te me-ri'di-em (mē-rīd'i-ēm). [L.] Before noon. Abbr., A. M.

a'pa-ge Sa'ta-nas! (āp'-ä-jē sāt'-ā-nās). [L.] Get

thee hence, Satan!

ap'pa-ra'tus cri'ti-cus (krit'i-kūs). [L.] Reference books, texts, etc., for use in literary work.

appoggiatura (āp-pōd'-jā-tōō'rā). [It.] In music, an accessory tone embellishing a melody.

après moi, le déluge! (ā'prē mwā' lē dā'lūzh'). [F.] After me, the deluge!—a remark attributed to Louis XV.

à propos de bottes (à prō'pō' dē bōt'). [F.] Ap-ropos of boots; without any reason.

a'qua et ig'ni in'ter-dic'tus. [L.] Forbidden [to be furnished with] water and fire; banished.

a quo (ā kwō). [L.] From which;—opposed to *ad quem*.

ar'bi-ter e-le-gan'ti-æ (ār'bi-tēr ēl ē-gān'shī-ē). [L.] Judge of elegance.

Also, **ar'bi-ter e-le-gan'ti-a'rum.**

ar-ca'na cœ-le'sti-a (sē-lēs'ti-ā). [L.] Heavenly secrets; celestial mysteries.

ar-gu-men'tum ad ho'mi-nem (hōm'i-nēm). [L.] An argument to the man (i.e., to his interests, passions, etc.).

ar-rec'tis au'ri-bus. [L.] With ears pricked up.

arrière-pensée (ā'ryār' pān'sā'). [F.] A thought or meaning kept back [or dissembled]; mental reservation.

ars est ce-la're ar'tem. [L.] It is [true] art to conceal art.

ars lon'ga, vi'ta bre'vis (ārz). [L.] Art is long, life is short.

ars po-e'ti-ca (pō-ēt'i-kā). [L.] Art of poetry.

a'stra ca'stra, nu'men lu'men (ās'trā kās'trā). [L.] The stars my camp, the Deity my light.

au bout de son latin (ō bōō' dē sōn lā'tān'). [F.] At the end of his Latin; at his wits' end.

āl. senāte, cāre, ām, recēt, makēr: īce, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft. cōnnect; ūse, ūnite,

au contraire (ô kôn'-trâ''). [F.] On the contrary.
auc'tor pre'ti-o'sa fa-cit (prê'shî-ô'sâ'). [L.] The giver makes [the gifts] precious.
au-den'tes for-tu'na ju'vat (ô-dên'têz). [L.] Fortune favors the bold [or the brave].
au fait (ô' fê'). [F.] Expert; skillful; well instructed.
aufgehoben ist nicht aufgehoben (ouf'gê-shô'bên ist nîxt ouf'gê-hô'bên). [G.] Put off is not given up.
au fond (ô' fôn'). [F.] At bottom; fundamentally.
auf wiedersehen (ouf'vê'dêr-zâ'ên)! [G.] Till we meet again!—a form of farewell.
au grand sérieux (ô' grân' sêr'yû'). [F.] In all seriousness.
au pied de la lettre (ô' pyê' dê là lêt'r'). [F.] To the foot of the letter; literally.
au'ra po'pu-la'ris (pôp'-tû-lâ'ris). [L.] Popular breeze; popular favor or will.
au're-a me'di-o'eri-tas (mê'di-ôk'ri-tâs). [L.] The golden mean.
au reste (ô' rêst'). [F.] For the rest; besides.
au revoir (ô' rê-vwâr'). [F.] Till we meet again.
au'ri-bus te'ne-o lu'-pum [L.] I have a wolf by the ears.
au'ri sa'cra fa'mes (fâ'-mêz). [L.] Accursed craving for gold.
au-spi'ci-um me'li-o'-ris æ'vi (ô-spîsh'î-ûm). [L.] An omen of a better age.
autant de têtes, autant d'avis (ô'tân' dê tât', ô'tân' dà'vê'). [F.] As many opinions as heads (men).
aut Cæ'sar, aut nul'lus (nî'hil). [L.] Either a Cæsar, or nobody (nothing).

autres temps, autres mœurs (ô'tr' tân', ô'tr' mûrs'). [F.] Other times, other manners.
aut vin'ce-re aut mo'ri. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
a vin'cu-lo ma'tri-mo'-ni-i (mât'ri-mô'ni-î). [L.] From the bond of matrimony.
avise la fin (â'vêz' là fân'). [F.] Consider the end.
à votre santé (â vôt'r'-sân'tâ'). [F.] To your health.
bas bleu (bâ' blû'). [F.] A "bluestocking"; literary woman.
battre la campagne (bâ'tr' là kân'pân'y'). [F.] To beat [or scour] the country; to give vague reasons.
Baukunst — eine erstarrte Musik (bou'-kôonst'—î'nê êr-shtâr'tê mōo-zêk'). [G.] Architecture—frozen music.
be-a'tæ me-mo'ri-æ. [L.] Of blessed memory.
beaux yeux (bô'-zyû'). [F.] Beautiful eyes.
bel'la, hor'ri-da bel'la. [L.] Wars, horrid wars.
ben trovato (bên trô-vâ'-tô). [It.] Well found [or invented].
bêtise (bâ'têz'). [F.] Stupidity; an act of folly; a trifle.
bien entendu (byân'-nân'tân'dü'). [F.] Well understood; of course.
bienséance (byân'sâ'-âns'). [F.] Becomingness; propriety.
bienvenue (byân'vê-nû'). [F.] Welcome.
bis dat qui ci'to dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly.
bon gré, mal gré (bôn'-grâ', mâl'grâ'). [F.] [With] good grace [or] bad grace; willing or unwilling.
bo'nis a'vi-bus (âv'î-bûs). [L.] With good birds (auspices).
bon'jour' (bôn'zhôor').

[F.] Good day; good morning.
bonne foi (bôn' fwâ'). [F.] Good faith.
bon soir (bôn'swâr'). [F.] Good evening.
bouleversement (bôöl'-vêr'sê-mân'). [F.] Complete overthrow; convulsion; disorder.
bru'tum ful'men. [L.] A thunderbolt striking blindly; an ineffectual display of force.
ca'dit quæ'sti-o (kwê's'-chî-ô). [L.] The question [in issue] falls (ceases to be).
cæ'li-tus mi'hi vi'res (sêl'î-tûs mî'hî vî'rêz). [L.] My strength [is] from heaven.
can'di-da Pax'. [L.] White-robed Peace.
ca'put mor'tu-um (môr'-tû-ûm). [L.] Lit., dead head (i.e., a skull); worthless remains.
ca'ret in-i'ti-o et fi'ne (în-ish'î-ô). [L.] It lacks beginning and end.
car'pe di'em. [L.] Make use of the day; seize the opportunity.
ca'sus bel'li. [L.] An event of war (i.e., a cause, or an alleged justification, of war).
catalogue raisonné (kâ'-tâ'log' rê'zô'nâ'). [F.] A catalogue of books classed according to their subjects.
cau'sa si'ne qua non. [L.] An indispensable cause [or condition].
ca've ca'nem. [L.] Beware the dog.
ce'dant ar'ma to'gæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown (that is, military to civil power).
c'est-à-dire (sê'tâ'dêr'). [F.] That is to say; namely.
c'est autre chose (sê'-tô'tr'shōz'). [F.] That is another [or a different] thing.
c'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute (sê plû'-

kûn krēm', sê-tûn' fôt'. [F.] It is more than a crime, it is a blunder.
c'est selon (sê' s'-lôn'). [F.] That depends.
ce/te-ra de'sunt (sêt'ê-râ). [L.] The rest are wanting.
ce/te-ris pa'ri-bus (sêt'ê-ris pâr'i-bûs). [L.] Other things being equal.
chacun à son goût (shâ'-kûn'-nâ' sôn' gôô'). [F.] Every one to his taste.
château en Espagne (shâ' tō' ân'-nês' pân' y'). [F.] A castle in Spain (in the air,—Spain being the land of romance).
cher ami (shâr'-â'mē'). [F.] Dear friend (masculine).
cherchez la femme (shê'r'shâ' là fâm'). [F.] Look for the woman.
chère amie (shâr'-â'mē'). [F.] Dear friend (feminine).
che sarà, sarà (kâ sâ-râ', sâ-râ'). [It.] What will be, will be.
cheval de bataille (shê-vâl' dê bâ'tâ'y'). [F.] A war horse; favorite subject; hobby.
chevalier d'industrie (shê-vâl'yâ' dân'dûs'-trê'). [F.] A swindler; sharper.
Christo et Ec-cle-si-æ (kris'tō). [L.] For Christ and the Church.
chronique scandaleuse (krō'nêk' skân'dâ'lûz'). [F.] A chronicle of scandal.
ci-git (sê'zhê'). [F.] Here lies; hic jacet.
cir/ca, or cir/ci-ter. [L.] About.
ci/to ma-tu-rum, ci/to pu'tri-dum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
classes aisées (klâs'-zâ'-zâ'). [F.] The classes in easy circumstances.
comme il faut (kô'-mêl'fô'; kô'mê'fô'). [F.] As it should be; proper; in good form.
com-mu'ni con-sen'su. [L.] By common consent.

compte rendu (kônt' rân'dû'). [F.] An account given; a report; account rendered.
con amore (kôn ä-mō'-râ). [It.] With love; earnestly; heartily.
con dolore (kôn dô-lô'râ). [It.] With grief.
con'tra bo'nos mo'res (bô'nôs mô'rêz). [L.] Against good morals [or manners].
co'ram po'pu-lo (pôp'û-lô). [L.] Publicly; in public.
cor'pus de-lic'ti. [L.] The body of the crime; the substantial and fundamental fact or facts of a crime.
cor'ri-gen'da. [L.] Things [faults or errors] to be corrected.
couleur de rose (kôô'lûr' dê rôz'). [F.] Color of rose; rose-colored; roseate.
coup de grâce (kôô' dê grâs'). [F.] Lit., a stroke of mercy; a decisive finishing stroke.
coup de main (mân'). [F.] A sudden or unexpected movement or attack.
coup de maître (mâ'tr'). [F.] A master stroke.
coup d'essai (dâ'sê'). [F.] A first attempt.
coup d'état (dâ'tâ'). [F.] A stroke of state [or policy]; a sudden exercise of power whereby the existing government is subverted.
coup de théâtre (dê tã'â'-tr'). [F.] A sudden and sensational turn or action in, or as in, a play.
coup d'œil (dû'y'). [F.] A glance of the eye; a comprehensive view.
coûte que coûte (kôôt' kê kôôt'). [F.] Let it cost what it may.
craignez honte (krê'-nyâ'ônt'). [F.] Fear disgrace.
cre'du-la res a'mor est (krêd'û-lâ rêz). [L.] A credulous thing is love.

cre'sci-te et mul'ti-plica'mi-ni (krês'î-tê êt mûl'ti-pli-kâm'i-ni). [L.] Increase and multiply;—motto of Maryland.
cre'scit e-un'do (krês'it). [L.] It grows by going [or as it goes];—motto of New Mexico.
crux cri-ti-co-rum (krit'î-kô'rûm). [L.] The puzzle of critics.
cu-cul'us non fa'cit mo'na-chum (môn'â-kûm). [L.] The cowl does not make the monk.
cui bo'no? (kî). [L.] Lit., to whom [is it] for a benefit? who benefits by it?
cum gra'no sa'lis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cur-ren'te ca'la-mo (kâl'â-mô). [L.] With a running [or facile] pen.
cus'tos mo'rum. [L.] The guardian of morals [or manners].

da capo (dâ kâ'pô). [It.] From the beginning.
d'accord (dâ'kôr'). [F.] In accord; in tune; agreed.
da'ta et ac-cep'ta. [L.] Things given and received; expenditures and receipts.
da'ta fa'ta se-cu'tus. [L.] Following announced destinies.
de bonne grâce (dê bôn' grâs'). [F.] With good grace; willingly.
de di'e in di'em. [L.] From day to day.
de fac'to. [L.] Actually; in fact.
de pus'ti-bus non est dis-pu-tan'dum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
De'i gra'ti-a (grâ'shî-â). [L.] By the grace of God.
de ju're. [L.] By right; by lawful title.
de-len'da est Car-tha-go. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
de mal en pis (dê mà'-lân'pê'). [F.] From bad to worse.
de mor'tu-si nil ni'si

âle, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recént, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ûse, ûnite,

bo'num. [L.] Of the dead [say] nothing but good.
ie ni'hi-lo ni'hil. [L.] From nothing nothing [can come].
de no'vo. [L.] Anew; afresh.
De'o du'ce. [L.] With God as leader.
De'o fa-ven'te. [L.] With God's favor.
De'o gra'ti-as (grā'shī-ās). [L.] Thanks to God.
De'o vo-len'te. [L.] God willing; by God's will.
de pro-fun'dis. [L.] Out of the depths.
de pro'pri-o mo'tu. [L.] Of one's [or it's] own motion; spontaneously.
de rigueur (dē rē'gūr'). [F.] Obligatory; strictly required.
dernier ressort (dēr'nyā' rē-sōr'). [F.] A last resort.
de-si'pe-re in lo'co (dē-sīp'ē-rē). [L.] To indulge in trifling at the proper time.
de trop (dē trō'). [F.] Too much [or too many]; superfluous; in the way.
de'us ex ma'chi-na (māk'ī-nā). [L.] A god from a machine;—alluding to the practice in classical tragedies of bringing on a god to solve superhuman difficulties.
De'us vult. [L.] God wills [it];—the rallying cry of the First Crusade.
di'es i'ræ. [L.] Day of wrath.
Dieu avec nous (dyū' ā-vēk' nōō'). [F.] God with us.
Dieu et mon droit (ā môn drwā'). [F.] God and my right;—motto in British royal arms.
dig'nus vin'di-ce no'dus. [L.] A knot [or difficulty] worthy of [such] a liberator.
di'ri-go (dir'ī-gō). [L.] I direct;—motto of Maine.
dis a'li-ter vi'sum (āl'ī-tēr). [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise.

dis-jec'ta mem'bra. [L.] Scattered parts.
di'tat De'us. [L.] God enriches;—motto of Arizona.
di'vi-de et im'pe-ra (dīv'ī-dē). [L.] Divide and rule.
do-cen'do dis'ci-mus. [L.] We learn by teaching.
dolce far niente (dōl'-chā fār nyēn'tā). [It.] Sweet doing nothing; delightful idleness.
Do'mi-ne, di'ri-ge nos (dōm'ī-nē, dir'ī-jē nōs). [L.] Lord, direct us;—motto of the City of London.
Do'mi-nus vo-bis'eum (dōm'ī-nūs). [L.] The Lord [be] with you.
dorer la pilule (dō'rā' là pē'lūl'). [F.] To gild the pill.
droit des gens (drwā' dā zhān'). [F.] International law.
dul'ce et de-co'rum est pro pa'tri-a mo'ri. [L.] It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country.
dum spi'ro, spe'ro. [L.] While I breathe, I hope;—one of the mottos of South Carolina.
dum vi'vi-mus, vi-va'mus (vīv'ī-mūs). [L.] While we live, let us live.
eau de vie (ō'dē vē'). [F.] Lit., water of life; brandy.
ec'ce sig'num (ēk'sē). [L.] Behold the sign; look at the proof.
e con-tra'ri-o. [L.] On the contrary.
e-di'ti-o prin'ceps (ē-dīsh'ī-ō). [L.] The first edition.
Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott (īn fēs'tē bōrk ist ōn'sēr gōt'). [G.] A Mighty Fortress is our God;—hymn by Luther.
en attendant (ān'-nā-tān'dān'). [F.] While waiting; in the meantime.
en déshabillé (ān' dā'-zā'bē'yā'). [F.] In undress.

en famille (ān' fāmē'y'). [F.] In (or with) [one's] family.
enfant gâté (ān'fān' gā-tā'). [F.] A spoiled child.
enfants perdus (ān'fān' pēr'dū'). [F.] Lit., lost children; soldiers sent to a dangerous post; a forlorn hope.
enfant terrible (ān'fān' tēr'rē'bl'). [F.] Lit., terrible child; a loquacious child who by its remarks puts its elders into awkward situations.
enfant trouvé (trōō'vā'). [F.] A foundling.
en grande tenue (grānd' tē-nū'). [F.] In full dress.
en masse (ān' mās'). [F.] In mass; in a body.
en rapport (rā'pōr'). [F.] In accord; in sympathy.
en règle (rē'gl'). [F.] According to rule; in due form.
en revanche (rē-vānsh'). [F.] In return [or compensation].
en route (rōōt'). [F.] On the way.
en'se pe'tit pla'ci-dam sub li'ber-ta'te qui-e'tem (plās'ī-dām, lib'ēr-tā'tē). [L.] With the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty;—motto of Massachusetts.
en suite (ān'swēt'). [F.] In a succession, series, or set.
entente cordiale (ān'-tānt'kōr'dyāl'). [F.] Cordial understanding (esp. between two governments).
entre nous (ān'tr' nōō'). [F.] Between ourselves.
e plu'ri-bus u'num. [L.] One out of many;—motto of the United States.
er'go (ūr'gō). [L.] Therefore; hence.
es'se quam vi-de'ri. [L.] To be, rather than to seem;—motto of North Carolina.
est mo'dus in re'bus. [L.] There is a limit [or due measure] in [all] things.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, īnk; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

es'to per-pe'tu-a (pēr-pēt'ū-ā). [L.] May she be perpetual; — motto of Idaho.

et id ge'nus om'ne. [L.] And everything of the kind.

et tu, Bru'te! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!—implying betrayal by a friend.

Ewig-Weibliche (ä'vīk-vīp'lik-ē). [G.] [The] eternal feminine.

ex a'ni'mo (än'i-mō). [L.] From the heart; sincerely.

ex-cep'ti-o pro'bat re'gu-lam de re'bus non ex-cep'tis (rēg'ū-lām). [L.] An exception establishes the rule as to things not excepted.

ex con-ces'so. [L.] From what has been conceded.

ex-em'pli gra'ti-a (grā'shī-ā). [L.] For the sake of example.

ex'e-unt om'nes (öm'nēz). [L.] All go out [or retire].

ex'i-tus ac'ta pro'bat. [L.] The outcome justifies the deeds.

ex li'bris. [L.] From the books [of];—an inscription used on book labels.

ex me'ro mo'tu. [L.] Out of mere impulse; of his [her, or its] own accord.

ex ni'hi-lo ni'hil fit. [L.] From nothing nothing is made.

ex pe'de Her'cu-lem. [L.] From the foot [we may judge of] Hercules; from a part we may divine the whole.

ex-pe'ri-men'tum cru'cis (ēks-pēr'i-mēn'tūm). [L.] A crucial experiment [or test].

ex-per'to cre'di-te (krēd'i-tē). [L.] Believe one who knows by experience.

ex pro'pri-o mo'tu. [L.] Of his [or its] own accord.

ex un'gue le-o'nem. [L.] From the claw [we may infer] the lion.

ex vi ter'mi-ni. [Late L.] By force of the term.

fa'ber est quis'que su'æ for-tu'næ. [L.] Every one is the architect of his own fortune.

fa'ci-le est in-ven'tis ad'de-re (fäs'i-lē). [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.

fa'ci-le prin'ceps (prin'sēps). [L.] Easily chief [or first].

fa'ci-lis de-scen'sus A-ver'no, or A-ver'ni (fäs'i-lis). [L.] The descent to Avernus is easy.

façon de parler (fâ'sôn' dē pār'lā'). [F.] Way of speaking.

faire bonne mine (fâr'bôn' mēn'). [F.] To treat or receive kindly or graciously.

faire suivre (swē'vr'). [F.] To be forwarded.

fait accompli (fê-tâ'kôn'plē'). [F.] An accomplished fact.

fas est et ab hos'te do'ce-ri (dôs'ê-ri). [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.

Fa'ta ob'stant. [L.] The Fates oppose.

fatti maschii, parole femine (fât'tē mäs'skē-ē pār-rō'lā fēm'ē-nā). [It.] Deeds [are] males, words females; — motto of Maryland.

femme de chambre (fâm dē shân'br'). [F.] A lady's maid; chambermaid.

fe'ræ na-tu'ræ. [L.] Of a wild nature.

fer'vet o'pus. [L.] The work boils.

fe-sti'na len'te. [L.] Make haste slowly.

fête champêtre (fât'shân'pâ'tr'). [F.] A rural festival; an open-air entertainment.

fi'at jus-ti'ti-a, ru'at cæl'um (jūs'tish'i-ā). [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.

fi'at lux. [L.] Let there be light.

fi'de-i de-fen'sor. [L.] Defender of the faith;—

a title of the sovereigns of England.

fi'de, sed cui vi'de (kī). [L.] Trust, but take care whom.

fi'des Pu'ni-ca (fī'dēz). [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

fi'dus A-cha'tes (ä-kä'tēz). [L.] Faithful Acha'tes; hence, a trusty friend.

fi'li-us nul-li-us (fī'lī-ūs). [L.] No one's son; a bastard.

fi'nem re'spi-ce (rēs'pī-sē). [L.] Consider the end.

fi'nis co-ro'nat o'pus. [L.] The end crowns the work.

fla-gran'te bel'lo. [L.] Lit., while the war is blazing; during actual hostilities.

fla-gran'te de-lic'to. [L.] Lit., while the crime is blazing; in the very act.

for'tes for-tu'na ju'vat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.

for'ti-ter in re', sua'vi-ter in mo'do (swäv'i-tēr). [L.] Strongly in deed, gently in manner.

franco (frän'kō). [It.] Franked; postage free.

fran'gas, non flec'tes (flek'tēz). [L.] You may break, you shall not bend.

fron'ti nul'la fi'des (fī'dēz). [L.] [There is] no reliance on appearance.

fru'ges con-su-me-re na'ti (frōō'jēz). [L.] Born to consume the fruits of the earth.

fu'git ho'ra. [L.] The hour flies.

fu'it I'i-li-um (ī'lī-üm). [L.] Troy has been (that is, exists no longer).

func'tus of-fi-ci-o (ō-fish'i-ō). [L.] Having performed his office; hence, out of office.

fu'ror ar'ma mi-ni'strat (mī-nīs'trāt). [L.] Rage supplies arms.

fu'ror po-e'ti-cus (pō-ēt'i-kūs). [L.] Poetic frenzy.

fu'ror scri-ben'di. [L.] A rage for writing.

garde-feu (gärd'fû'). [F.] A fire screen [or fender].

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; ëve, ëvent, ënd, recënt, makër; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite,

gardez la foi (gàr'dā là fwā'). [F.] Keep the faith.
gauche (gòsh). [F.] Left-handed; hence, clumsy.
ge'ni-us lo'ci. [L.] The genius of the place.
gens' ir'ri-ta'bi-le va-tum (jěnz' ir'í-tăb'í-lē). [L.] The irritable race of poets.

Gesundheit (gě-zōont'-hit). [G.] (To your) health.
gibier de potence (zhé'-byā' dē pō'tăns'). [F.] A gallows bird (person who deserves hanging).

glaube dem Leben (glou'bē dēm lă'bén). [G.] Believe in life.

gl'o-ri-a vir-tu'tis um'bra. [L.] Glory [is] the shadow of virtue.

gnothi seauton (gnō'thí sē-ou-tōn'). [Gr. γνωθι σεαυτόν.] Know thyself.

Gott mit uns (gōt mít jōns). [G.] God with us.

grâce à Dieu (gră'-să dyū'). [F.] Thanks to God.

gra'du di-ver'so, u'na vi'a. [L.] With different pace, [but] on the same road.

gra'vis i'ra re'gum est sem'per. [L.] The wrath of kings is always heavy.

grex ve-na'li-um. [L.] A venal company [or crowd].

grosse Seelen dulden still (grō'sē ză'lén dōöl'-dén shtil'). [G.] Great souls suffer in silence.

grosse tête, peu de sens (grōs tăt', pū' dē sâns'). [F.] Big head, little wit.

hæc o'lim me'mi-nis'se ju-va'bit (mēm'í-nis'ē). [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter.

haud lon'gis in'ter-val'lis. [L.] At intervals by no means long.

haud pas'si-bus æ'quis. [L.] Not with equal steps.

haut goût (ō' gōō'; hō'-). [F.] High flavor; a slight taint.

hel'lu-o li-bro'rum. [L.]

A devourer of books; a bookworm.

hic et u-bi'que. [L.] Here and everywhere.

hic ja'cet. [L.] Here lies; —used in epitaphs.

hinc il'læ la'cri-mæ (lăk'ri-mē). [L.] Hence these tears.

hoc a'ge. [L.] Do this; apply yourself to what you are doing.

hoc o'pus, hic la'bor est [L.] This [is] work, this is labor.

ho'mi-nis est er-ra're (hōm'í-nis). [L.] To err is human.

homme d'affaires (ôm'dă'fâr). [F.] A man who transacts business for another; agent.

honi soit qui mal y pense (ō'nē swă kē māl ē pāns'). [F.] Shamed be he who thinks evil of it; —the motto of the Order of the Garter.

honneur et patrie (ô-nŭr'ă pâ'trē') [F.] Honor and fatherland; —motto of the Legion of Honor, France.

ho'ræ sub'si-ci'væ. [L.] Leisure hours.

hor-ri'bi-le dic'tu (hō-rib'í-lē). [L.] Horrible to relate.

hors de combat (hôr dē kôn'bă'; ôr). [F.] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.

hors d'œuvre (hôr dû'vr'; ôr). [F.] A side dish; a relish.

hor'tus sic'cus. [L.] Lit., a dry garden; a herbarium.

hôtel de ville (ô'tēl' dē vël'). [F.] Town hall.

hu'mi-num est er-ra're. [L.] To err is human.

ich dien (ík dēn'). [G.] I serve; —motto of Prince of Wales.

id est. [L.] That is.

id ge'nus om'ne. [L.] All of that sort.

ig-no'tum per ig-no'ti-us. [L.] The unknown through the more unknown.

i gran dolori sono muti (ē grăn dô-lō-rē sô'nō mōō'tē). [It.] Great griefs are mute.

I'li-as ma-lo'rum (il'í-ăs). [L.] An Iliad (or series) of woes.

il n'a pas inventé la poudre (ēl nă pâ-zăn-văn'tă' là pōō'dr'). [F.] He did not invent gunpowder; i.e., he is not a genius.

il n'y a plus de Pyrénées (ēl nyă plŭ dē pē'ră'nă'). [F.] There are no longer any Pyrenees; —attributed to Louis XIV.

il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte (kē lē prēm-yă' pâ kē kōōt'). [F.] It is only the first step that costs.

il penseroso (ēl pěn'sē-rō'sō). [Old It.] The pensive (or melancholy) [man].

il sent le fagot (ēl săn lē fă'gō'). [F.] He smells of the fagot; he is suspected of heresy.

im-me'di-ca'bi-le vul'nus (î-mēd'í-kăb'í-lē). [L.] An incurable wound.

im-pe'ri-um in im-pe'ri-o. [L.] A sovereignty within a sovereignty.

in æ-ter-num. [L.] Forever.

in ar-ti-cu-lo mor'tis (ăr-tík'ū-lō). [L.] At the point of death.

in cœ'lo qui'es (kwí'ēz). [L.] [There is] rest in heaven.

in'dex ex-pur'ga-to-ri-us. [L.] A list of prohibited books.

in es'se. [L.] In actual existence.

in-est' cle-men'ti-a for'ti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.

in ex-ten'so. [L.] At full length.

in ex-tre'mis. [L.] In the last extremity; at the point of death.

in for'ma pau'pe-ris. [L.] In the form of a pauper; as a poor man.

in fo'ro con'sci-en'ti-æ

(kǒn'shī-ēn'shī-ē). [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.

in'fra dig'ni-ta'tem. [L.] Beneath one's dignity.

in'gens te'lum ne-ces-si-tas. [L.] Necessity [is] a powerful weapon.

in hoc sig'no vin'ces (vin'séz). [L.] In [or by] this sign [the Cross] thou shalt conquer;—motto of Constantine I.

in lo'co. [L.] In the [proper or natural] place.

in lo'co pa-ren'tis. [L.] In the place of a parent.

in me'di-as res (rêz). [L.] Into the midst of things.

in me-mo'ri-am. [L.] In memory.

in per-pe'tu-um (pêr-pêt'û-ûm). [L.] Forever.

in pos'se. [Late L.] Potentially; in possibility [or capacity.]

in pro'pri-a per-so'na. [L.] In one's own person [or character].

in pu'ris na-tu-ral'i-bus (nât'û-râl'i-bûs). [L.] Stark naked.

in re. [L.] In the matter of; concerning.

in re'rum na-tu'ra. [L.] In the nature of things.

in sæ'cu-la sæ'cu-lo'-rum (sêk'û-lâ sêk'û-lô'-rûm). [L.] For ages of ages; forever and ever.

in-sculp'sit. [L.] He [or she] engraved it.

in si'tu. [L.] In its natural [or original] position.

in sta'tu quo'. [L.] In the state in which [it is or was].

in'te-gros hau-ri're fon'tes (in'tê-grôs, fôn'têz). [L.] To drink from pure fountains.

in'ter a'li-a. [L.] Among other things.

in'ter a'li-os (â'lli-ôs). [L.] Among other persons.

in ter-ro'rem. [L.] As a warning.

in'ter se. [L.] Among themselves.

in to'ti-dem ver'bis (tôt'i-dêm). [L.] In so many words.

in to'to. [L.] In the whole; entirely; in general.

in'tra mu'ros (mû'rôs). [L.] Within the walls [esp. city walls].

in u-trum'que pa-ra'tus. [L.] Prepared for either [event].

in va'cu-o (vâk'û-ô). [L.] In a vacuum.

in vi'no ve'ri-tas (vêr'i-tâs). [L.] Truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of wine.

in-vi'ta Mi-ner'va. [L.] Minerva being unwilling;—used in reference to lack of artistic or literary inspiration.

ip'so fac'to. [L.] By the fact [or act] itself.

ip'so ju're. [L.] By the law itself.

jac'ta est a'le-a. [L.] The die is cast.

ja'nu-is clau'sis (jân'û-is). [L.] With closed doors.

je maintiendrai (zhê mân'tyân'drâ'). [F.] I will maintain;—motto of Netherlands.

je ne sais quoi (nê sâ kwâ'). [F.] I know not what; an inexpressible something.

jeu de mots (zhû' dê mô'). [F.] A play on words; a pun.

jeu d'esprit (dês'prê'). [F.] A witticism.

Jo-an'nes est no'men e'jus (jô-ân'êz). [L.] His name is John;—motto of Porto Rico.

jo'ci cau'sa. [L.] For the sake of the joke.

journal intime (zhôôr-nâl'ân'têm'). [F.] Private diary.

ju'bi-la'te De'o. [L.] Rejoice in the Lord.

ju-di'ci-um De'i (jôo-dish'i-ûm). [L.] Judgment of God.

ju're di-vi'no. [L.] By divine right [or law].

jus ci-vi'le. [L.] Civil law.

jus et nor'ma lo-quen-di. [L.] The law and rule of speech.

jus gen'ti-um. [L.] The

law of nations; international law.

juste-milieu (zhüst'mê-lyû'). [F.] The just [or golden] mean.

jus-ti'ci-a om'ni-bus (jüs-tish'i-â). [L.] Justice to [or for] all;—motto of District of Columbia.

j'y suis, j'y reste (zhê swê', zhê rêst'). [F.] Here I am, here I stay.

la belle dame sans merci (là bêl dâm'sân mêr'sê'). [F.] The beautiful lady without mercy.

la bo-ra-re est o-ra-re (lâb'ô-râ-rê). [L.] To work is to pray.

la'bor ip'se vo-lup'tas. [L.] Labor itself [is] a pleasure.

la'bor om'ni-a vin'cit. [L.] Labor conquers all things;—motto of Oklahoma.

la'cri-mæ re'rum (lâk'-rî-mê). [L.] The tears of things.

læ'sa ma-jes'tas. [L.] Lese majesty.

laissez faire (lê'sâ' fâr'). [F.] Lit., let (people) do, or make (what they please); hence, noninterference.

l'al-le'gro (lâl-lâ'grô). [It.] The cheerful (or merry) [one].

lap'sus ca'la-mi (kâl'â-mi). [L.] A slip of the pen.

lap'sus lin'guæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.

largo (lârg'gô). [It.] Slow, or slowly.

la'tet an'guis in her'ba. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.

lau-da'tor tem'po-ris æ'ti. [L.] A praiser of times past.

laus De'o. [L.] Praise to God.

le bon temps viendra (lê bôn tân vyân'drâ'). [F.] The good time will come.

leb' wohl (lâp vôi'). [G.] Farewell.

lec'tor be-ne'vo-le (bê-

âle, senâte, câre, âm, account, ärm, âsk, sofâ; ēve, èvent, ènd, recânt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; üse, ûnite,

něv'ô-lē. [L.] Kind reader.

legato (lā-gā'tō) [It.] Lit., tied; hence, in music, smoothly joined.

le grand Monarque (lē grān mō'nārk'). [F.] The Great Monarch (that is, Louis XIV.).

le pas (lē pā'). [F.] Lit., the step; precedence; preëminence.

le roi est mort, vive le roi! (lē rwā' ē mōr', vēv' lē rwā'). [F.] The king is dead, [long] live the king!

le roi le veut (lē vū'). [F.] The king wills it.

le style, c'est l'homme (lē stīl' sē lōm'). [F.] The style is the man.

l'état, c'est moi (lē'tā', sē mwā'). [F.] The state, it is I;—a saying formerly attributed to Louis XIV.

l'étoile du nord (lē'twāl' dū nōr'). [F.] The star of the north;—motto of Minnesota.

le tout ensemble (lē tōō'-tān/sān'bl'). [F.] The whole [taken or considered] together.

lettre de cachet (lēt'r' dē kā'shē'). [F.] A sealed letter, esp. one from the sovereign.

lettre de change (dē shānz'). [F.] A bill of exchange.

lettre de créance (krā'-āns'). [F.] A letter of credit.

lex lo'ci. [L.] The law of the place.

li-cen'ti-a va'tum. [L.] License of poets; poetic license.

Liederkranz (lē'dēr-krānts). [G.] Lit., wreath of songs; German choral club for men.

li'mae la'bor et mo'ra. [L.] The labor and delay of the file; the laborious polishing of a literary composition.

lit'e-ra'tim (līt'ē-rā'tīm). [L.] Letter for letter.

lit'te-ra scrip'ta ma'net [L.] The written letter remains.

lo'co ci-ta'to. [L.] In the place cited.

lo'cum te'nens. [L.] A substitute [or deputy].

lo'cus clas'si-cus. [L.] A classical [or standard] passage [of importance to the understanding of a word or subject].

lo'cus si-gil'i. [L.] The place of the seal.

lon'go in'ter-val'lo. [L.] By [or with] a long interval.

lo'qui-tur (lōk'wī-tūr). [L.] He [or she] speaks.

los niños y los locos dicen las verdades (lōs nē'nyōs ē lōs lō'kōs dē'thān lās vēr-dā'thās). [Sp.] Children and fools speak the truth.

lu'cus a non lu-cen'do. [L.] Lit., a grove from not being light;—a playful derivation of *lucus* grove from *lucere* to shine. Hence, anything inconsequent or illogical.

lu'men na'tu-ra'le (nāt'-ū-rā'lē). [L.] Natural insight [or wisdom].

l'un'ion fait la force (lū'-nyōn' fē' lā fōrs'). [F.] Union makes strength;—motto of Belgium.

lu'sus na-tu'ræ. [L.] A freak of nature.

ma chère (mā' shār'). [F.] My dear (fem.). Cf. **MON CHER**.

ma foi (mā fwā')! [F.] My faith! indeed!

mag'na ci-vi-tas, mag'-na so-li-tu'do (siv'ī-tās, sōl'ī-tū'dō). [L.] A great city [is] a great solitude.

mag'næ spes al'te-ra Ro'mæ (spēs). [L.] Another hope of great Rome.

mag'na est ve'ri-tas, et præ'va-le-bit (vē'rī-tās, prēv'ā-lē'bit). [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.

mag'num o'pus. [L.] A great work;—esp. of a literary work.

mains froides, cœur chaud (mān frwād', kūr' shō'). [F.] Cold hands, warm heart.

maison de santé (mā'-zōn' dē sān'tā'). [F.] Private hospital, asylum, or sanatorium.

maître d'hôtel (mā'tr' dō'tēl'). [F.] House steward; butler; hotel landlord.

ma'la fi'de. [L.] In bad faith.

mal de mer (māl' dē mār'). [F.] Seasickness.

mal du pays (māl dū pā'ē'). [F.] Homesickness.

mal entendu (māl' ān-tān'dū'). [F.] Ill-conceived; a misunderstanding.

ma'lis a'vi-bus (āv'ī-būs). [L.] With unlucky birds; with bad auspices.

ma'lus pu'dor. [L.] False modesty.

mañana (mā-nyā'nā). [Sp.] To-morrow.

ma'ni-a a po'tu. [L.] Mania from drinking; delirium tremens.

ma're clau'sum. [L.] Closed sea; a sea within the separate jurisdiction of one state.

mariage de convenance (mā'ryāzh' dē kōn'v'nāns'). [F.] Marriage of convenience.

mauvaise honte (mō'vāz' ōnt'). [F.] Bashfulness; shamefacedness.

mauvais goût (mō'vē' gōō'). [F.] Bad taste.

me'di-o tu-tis'si-mus i'bis. [L.] In the middle course you will go most safely.

me'di-um te'nu-e're be-a'ti (tēn'ū-ē'rē). [L.] The happy have kept the middle course.

mehr Licht! (mār līkt). [G.] More light!

me ju'di-ce. [L.] I being judge; in my judgment.

me-men'to mo'ri. [L.] Lit., remember to die, that is, that you must die; an object serving as a reminder of death.

me-mo'ri-a in æ-ter'na. [L.] In everlasting remembrance.

memoriter (mē-mōr'ī-

têr, [L.] By, or from, memory.

mens a'gi-tat mo'lem (ăj'î-tăt). [L.] Mind moves the mass.

mens sa'na in cor'po-re sa'no, [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.

mens si'bi con'sci-a rec'ti (sib'î). [L.] A mind conscious to itself of rectitude; a good conscience.

me'rum sal, [L.] Pure salt; genuine good sense or wit.

me'um et tu'um (mē'ūm ēt tū'ūm). [L.] Mine and thine.

mi-ra'bi-le dic'tu (mî-răb'î-lē). [L.] Wonderful to relate.

mi-ra'bi-le vi'su, [L.] Wonderful to see.

mi-ra'bi-li-a (mîr'ă-bîl'î-ă). [L.] Wonders; miracles.

mise en scène (mē'-zăn săn'). [F.] Stage setting.

mî'tis sa'pi-en'ti-a, [L.] Ripe wisdom.

mo'dus o'pe-ran'di (ôp'ê-răn'dî). [L.] Manner of operating.

mo'dus vi-ven'di (vî-vên'dî). [L.] Mode of living; a temporary arrangement of affairs.

mo'le ru'it su'a, [L.] It falls down of its own greatness.

mon cher (môn shâr'). [F.] My dear (masc.). Cf. MA CHÈRE.

monde (mônd) [F.] World; world of fashion; society.

mon-ta'ni sem'per li-be-ri (lîb'ê-rî). [L.] Mountaineers [are] always freemen;—motto of West Virginia.

mo-nu-men'tum æ-re pe-ren'ni-us (môn'û-mên'tûm). [L.] A monument more lasting than brass [or bronze].

mo-ri-tu'ri te sa-lu-ta-mus (môr'î-tû'rî tē sāl'û-tă'mûs). [L.] We [who are] about to die salute thee;—cry of Roman gladiators to emperor.

mot de l'énigme (mô'

dē lă'nēg'm'). [F.] Word of the enigma; key to the mystery.

moyen âge (mwă'yăn'-năzh'). [F.] Middle Ages.

mul'tum in par'vo, [L.] Much in little.

mu-ta'tis mu-tan'dis, [L.] Necessary changes being made.

mu-ta'to no'mi-ne (nôm'î-nē) [L.] The name being changed.

na-tu'ra ab-hor'ret a va'cu-o (văk'û-ô). [L.] Nature abhors a vacuum.

na-tu'ra non fa'ci't sal'tum, [L.] Nature makes no leap.

nec quæ're-re nec sper'-ne-re ho-no'rem. [L.]

Neither to seek nor to spurn honors.

nec sci're fas est om'-ni-a, [L.] Nor is it permitted to know all things.

nec te'me-re, nec ti'mi-de (tēm'ê-rē, tîm'î-dē).

[L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.

ne'mi-ne con'tra-di-cen'te (nēm'î-nē). [L.]

No one contradicting; unanimously.

ne'mo me im-pu'ne la-cēs'sit, [L.] No one attacks me with impunity;

—motto of Scotland, and of Order of Thistle.

ne'mo re-pen'te fu'it tur-pis'si-mus, [L.] No

one was [ever] suddenly very base.

ne pu'e-ro gla'di-um, [L.]

[In]trust not a sword to a boy.

n'est-ce pas? (nēs-pă'). [F.] Is n't that so?

nil ad mi-ra'ri, [L.] To be excited by nothing; to wonder at nothing.

nil des'pe-ran'dum, [L.] Nothing must be de-

spaired of.

nil ni'si cru'ce, [L.] Naught but by the cross.

nil si'ne nu'mi-ne, [L.] Nothing without the di-

vine will;—motto of Col-

orado.

n'importe (năn'pôrt'). [F.] It's no matter.

ni'si Do'mi-nus, fru'-stra (dôm'î-nûs, frûs'-tră). [L.] Except the

Lord, in vain;—motto of Edinburgh. Ps. cxxvii.

ni'tor in ad-ver'sum, [L.] I press forward to the

opposite side [or against opposition].

noblesse oblige (nô'blēs'ô'blēzh'). [F.] Nobility

obliges; rank imposes obligation.

no'lens vo'lens, [L.] Unwilling [or] willing.

no'li me tan'ge-re (nô'li mē tăn'jê-rē). [L.] Touch

me not.

no'l'le pro'se-qui (prôs'ê-kwî). [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.

nom de guerre (nôn dē găr'). [F.] Lit., war name; a pseudonym.

nom de plume (plüm'). [F.;—an Eng. formation.]

A pen name.

no'men at'que o'men, [L.] A name and also an

omen.

non An'gli, sed an'ge-li, [L.] Not Angles, but

angels.

non com'pos men'tis, [L.] Not of sound mind.

non con'stat, [L.] It does not appear; it does not

follow.

non est in-ven'tus, [L.] He has not been found.

non est vi've-re, sed va-le're, vi'ta (vîv'ê-rē).

[L.] Life is not living, but being well.

non li'quet, [L.] It is not clear.

non mi ricordo (nôn mē rê-kôr'dô). [It.] I do not

remember.

non no'bis so'lum, [L.] Not merely for ourselves.

non ob-stan'te, [L.] Notwithstanding.

non om'nis mo'ri-ar, [L.] I shall not wholly die.

non pos'su-mus, [L.] We cannot.

non sans droict (nôn' sănz'droit'). [Old F.] Not without right;—motto on

ăle, senâte, câre, âm, áccount, ârm, âsk, sofă; êve, êvent, ênd, recânt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cónnect; ûse, ûnite,

Shakespeare's coat of arms.
non si'bi, sed pa'tri-æ (sib'î). [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
no'sce te ip'sum (nôs'ê). [L.] Know thyself.
no'sci-tur a so'ci-is (nôs'î-tûr a sô'shi-is). [L.] He is known by his companions.
no'ta be'ne. [L.] Note well; take notice;—abbr.
N. B.
nous avons changé tout cela (nôo'-zâ/vôn' shân'-zhâ' tōō' sê-lâ'). [F.] We have changed all that.
nous dansons sur un volcan (nôo' dân'sôn' sūr ûn vôi'kân'). [F.] We are dancing on a volcano.
nu'dum pac'tum. [L.] Nude pact; loosely, a contract without consideration.
nu'gæ ca-no'ræ. [L.] Melodious trifles.
nul'la di'es si'ne li'ne-a (di'êz, lîn'ê-â). [L.] No day without a line.
nunc aut nun'quam. [L.] Now or never.
o'bi-it. [L.] He [or she] died.
ob'i-ter dic'tum. [L.] A thing said by the way; a passing remark; specif., an opinion uttered by a judge not material to his decision and therefore not binding.
objet d'art (ôb'zhê'dâr'). [F.] An object of artistic worth.
o'de-rint dum me'tu-ant (ôd'ê-rint, mêt'û-ânt). [L.] Let them hate, so long as they fear.
o'di-um the'o-lo'gi-cum (thê'ô-lôj'î-kûm). [L.] The hatred of (rival) theologians.
ohne Hast, ohne Rast (ô'nê hâst', ô'nê râst'). [G.] Without haste, without rest; — motto of Goethe.
om'ne bo'num de'su-per. [L.] All good [is] from above.

om'nem mo've-re la'pi-dem (lâp'î-dêm). [L.] To leave no stone unturned.
om'ni-a mu-tan'tur, nos et mu-ta'mur in il'lis. [L.] All things are changing, and we are changing with them.
om'ni-a vin'cit a'mor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
on dit (ôn'dê'). [F.] They say; it is said. Hence, **on-dit**, a rumor; a piece of gossip.
o'nus pro-ban'di. [L.] The burden of proof.
o'pe-ræ pre'ti-um est (ôp'ê-rê prê'shî-ûm). [L.] It is worth while.
o'pe-re ci-ta'to (ôp'ê-rê) [L.] In the work cited.
op-po-su-it na-tu'ra (ô-pôz'û-it). [L.] Nature has opposed.
o'ra pro no'bis. [L.] Pray for us.
o-ra'tor fit, po-e'ta na'-sci-tur (nâs'î-tûr). [L.] The orator is made, the poet is born.
or'bis sci-en'ti-a'rum (si-ên'shî-â-rûm). [L.] The circle of the sciences.
o're ro-tun'do. [L.] With round mouth [well-turned speech].
o-ri'go ma'li. [L.] The origin of the evil.
oro y plata (ô'rô ê plî'tâ). [Sp.] Gold and silver;—motto of Montana.
O tem'po-ra! O mo'res! [L.] Oh the times! Oh the manners!
o'ti-a dant vi'ti-a (vîsh'-î-â). [L.] Leisure gives vices.
o'ti-o'sa se-du'li-tas (ô'shî-ô'sâ) [L.] Idle assiduity; leisurely industry.
o'ti-um cum dig'ni-ta'te (ô'shî-ûm). [L.] Leisure with dignity; dignified leisure.
oui-dire (wê'dêr'). [F.] Hearsay.
pa'ce. [L.] By the leave [of].
pal'li-da Mors. [L.] Pale Death.

pal'mam qui me'ru-it fe'rat (mêr'û-it). [L.] Let him bear the palm who has deserved [it].
pa'rem non fert. [L.] He endures no equal.
par excellence (pâr êk'-sê'lâns'). [F.] Preëminently.
par exemple (pâr âg'-zân'pl'). [F.] For example.
pa'ri pas'su. [L.] With [or at] equal pace.
par no'bi-le fra'trum (nôb'î-lê). [L.] A noble pair of brothers.
par'ti-ceps cri'mi-nis (krim'î-nis). [L.] An accomplice.
parti pris (pâr'tê' prê'). [F.] Preconceived opinion.
par'va com-po-ne-re mag'nis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
pas à pas on va loin (pâ'-zâ pâ'-zôn vâl-wân'). [F.] Step by step one goes far.
pa'ter pa'tri-æ. [L.] Father of his country.
pa'tres con-scrip'ti (pâ'-trêz). [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
pau'cis ver'bis. [L.] In [or with] few words.
pax vo-bis'eum. [L.] Peace be with you.
pec-ca'vi. [L.] I have sinned.
peine forte et dure (pên fôr-tâ dîr'). [F.] Strong and hard punishment.
pen-den'te li'te. [L.] Pending the suit.
per am-ba'ges (âm-bâ-jêz). [L.] By circuitous ways; by circumlocution; indirectly.
per an-gus'ta ad au-gus'ta. [L.] Through difficulties to things worthy of honor.
per an-num. [L.] By the year; annually.
per ca'pi-ta (kâp'î-tâ). [L.] Lit., by heads; for each individual.
per con'tra. [L.] On the contrary; on the other side.

pe're-unt et im'pu-tan'tur (pěr'ê-ünt). [L.] They (the years) pass away and are reckoned against [us].

per fas et ne'fas. [L.] Through right and wrong.

per men'sem. [L.] By the month; monthly.

per se. [L.] By itself; intrinsically.

per-so'na non gra'ta. [L.] An unacceptable person.

pe-ti'ti-o prin-ci'pi-i (pê-tîsh'î-ô prin-sîp'î-i). [L.] Begging of the question.

peu à peu (pû'â pû'). [F.] Little by little.

peu de chose (dê shôz'). [F.] A trifle.

pièce de résistance (pyēs' dē rā'zēs'tāns'). [F.] Lit., piece of resistance; the main dish of a meal.

pied-à-terre (pyā'-tā-târ'). [F.] A temporary lodging.

place aux dames (plā'-sô dām'). [F.] Room for [or make way for] the ladies.

ple'no ju're. [L.] With full right.

plus sage que les sages (plû sâzh' kē lā sâzh'). [F.] Wiser than the wise.

poco a poco (pô'kô â pô'kô). [It.] Little by little.

po-e'ta no'sci-tur, non fit (nās'tî-tûr). [L.] A poet is born, not made.

point d'appui (pwān' dā'pwē'). [F.] Point of support; basis.

pol'li-ce ver'so. [L.] With thumb turned [downward];—the sign by which spectators doomed defeated gladiators to death.

pons a'si-no-rum (ās'î-nô'rûm). [L.] The asses' bridge.

pos'sunt, qui'a pos'se vi-den'tur. [L.] They can because they think they can.

post me-ri'di-em (mê-rid'î-ēm). [L.] After noon;—abbr. **P. M.**

post o'bi-tum (ôb'î-tûm). [L.] After death.

pour acquit (pōōr' â'kê'). [F.] For discharge; paid;—written at the foot of a paid bill, etc.

pour faire visite (fâr vê'-zêt'). [F.] To pay a visit.

pour le mérite (lê mâr'-rêt'). [F.] For merit.

pour prendre congé (prân'dr' kôn'zhâ'). [F.] To take leave;—abbr. *p.p.c.*, as on cards.

pou sto (pōō stō; pou). [Gr. πού στῶ.] Lit., where I may stand; hence, a basis of operations.

præ-mo'ni-tus, præ-mu'ni-tus (prê-môn'î-tûs; prê-mû'nî-tûs). [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.

pre'ti-um la-bo-rum non vi'le (prê'shî-ûm). [L.] No mean reward for the labors;—motto of Order of Golden Fleece.

preux chevalier (prû' shê-vâl'yâ'). [F.] A brave knight.

pri'ma fa'ci-e (prî'māfâ'-shî-ê). [L.] At first view; on the first appearance.

primus in'ter pa'res. [L.] First among his peers.

prin-ci'pi-a, non ho'mi-nes (prin-sîp'î-â, hôm'î-nêz). [L.] Principles, not men.

prin-ci'pi-is ob'sta (prin-sîp'î-is). [L.] Resist the beginnings.

pro a'ris et fo'cis. [L.] For altars and firesides.

pro-ba'tum est. [L.] It has been proved [or tried].

pro bo'no pu'bli-co (pûb'îl-kô). [L.] For the public good [or weal].

pro De'o et Ec-cle'si-a. [L.] For God and the Church.

pro Ec-cle'si-a et Pon-ti'fi-ce (pôn-tîf'î-sê). [Late L.] For Church and Pope.

pro-fa-num vul'gus. [L.] The unhallowed multitude.

pro for'ma. [L.] For form's sake; as a matter of form.

pro hac vi'ce. [L.] For this turn [or occasion].

pro ra'ta (prô rā'tā). [L.] In proportion; proportionately.

pro tan'to. [L.] For so much; to a certain extent.

pro tem'po-re. [L.] For the time being; temporarily.

punc-ta'tim. [L.] Point for point.

Pu'ni-ca fi'des (fî'dêz). [L.] Punic faith; perfidy.

quæ no'cent, do'cent. [L.] Things that injure, instruct.

quæ'ri-tur (kwê'î-tûr). [L.] It is sought; the question arises.

qua'lis rex, ta'lis grex. [L.] Like king, like people.

quand même (kân' mām'). [F.] Even though; whatever may happen.

quan'tum li'bet. [L.] As much as you please.

quan'tum mu-ta'tus ab il'lo! [L.] How changed from what he once was!

quan'tum suf'fi-cit. [L.] A sufficient quantity.

quan'tum vis. [L.] As much as you will.

quem di di'li-gunt a'do-les'cens mo'ri-tur (dîl'î-gûnt âd'ô-lês'ênz môr'î-tûr). [L.] He whom the gods love dies while a youth.

quid fa'ci-en'dum? (fâ'-shî-ên'dûm). [L.] What is to be done?

qui do'cet, dis'cit. [L.] He who teaches, learns.

quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent.

qui'en sabe? (kyên'sā'bā). [Sp.] Who knows?

qui-e'ta non mo've-re. [L.] Not to disturb quiet things.

qui fa'cit per a'li-um fa'cit per se. [L.] He who does [a thing] through another does [it] through himself.

qui ni'mi-um pro'bat ni'hil pro'bat (nîm'î-ûm). [L.] He who proves too much proves nothing.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, recênt, makêr; ice, ill;

âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite,

qui s'excuse, s'accuse (kē sēks'küz' sá'küz'). [F.] Who excuses himself, accuses himself.

quis se pa-ra-bit? (sēp'á-rá'bit). [L.] Who shall separate?

qui ta'cet, con-sen'tit. [L.] He who is silent, consents.

qui trans'tu-lit, sus'ti-net. [L.] He who transplanted, sustains;—motto of Connecticut.

qui va là? (kē vá lá'). [F.] Who goes there?

quo a ni-mo (än'í-). [L.] With what mind [or intention].

quod e'rat de'monstran'dum (dēm'ón-strän'düm). [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.

quod vi'de. [L.] Which see.

quo Fa'ta vo'cant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.

quo ju're? [L.] By what right?

quo'rum pars mag'na fu'i. [L.] Of which things I was an important part.

quot ho'mi-nes, tot sen-ten'ti-æ (höm'í-nēz, sēn-tēn'shí-ē). [L.] As many opinions as men.

raconteur (rá'kôn'tūr'). [F.] A story-teller.

raison d'être (rē'zôn' dā'tr'). [F.] Reason for existence.

ra'ra a'vis. [L.] A rare bird; a rarity; a paragon.

re-do-let lu-cer'na (réd'ô-lēt). [L.] It smells of the lamp;—said of any labored literary production.

re-duc'ti-o ad ab-sur'dum (rē-dük'shí-ō). [L.] Reduction to absurdity.

reg'nat po'pu-lus (pōp'û-û). [L.] The people rule;—motto of Arkansas.

re-in-fec'ta. [L.] The business being unfinished.

re-li'gi-o la'i-ci (rē-líj'í-ō). [L.] A layman's religion.

re-li'gi-o lo'ci. [L.] The religious sanctity of a place.

re'mis ve-lis'que. [L.] With oars and sails; with all one's might.

répondez, s'il vous plaît (rá'pôn'dā' sēl vōō plē'). [F.] Answer, if you please. Abbr., R. S. V. P.

répondre en Normand (rá'pôn'dr'än nōrmān'). [F.] To answer like a Norman (that is, evasively).

re'qui-es'cat in pa'ce (rēk'wi-ēs'kāt). [L.] May he [or she] rest in peace.

resan-gus'ta do'mi(rēz). [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.

res ges'tæ (rēz). [L.] Things done; deeds; exploits.

res'pi-ce fi'nem. [L.] Look to [or regard] the end.

re-sur'gam. [L.] I shall rise again.

revenons à nos moutons (rē-vñn'zā nō' mōō-tōn'). [F.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.

rien n'est beau que le vrai (ryān nē bō' kē lē vrē'). [F.] Nothing is beautiful but the truth.

ru'at cæl'um. [L.] Though the heavens fall.

ru'dis in'di-ges-ta'que mo'les (mō'lēz). [L.] A rude and undigested mass.

ruse de guerre (rüz' dē gār'). [F.] A stratagem of war.

rus in ur'be. [L.] The country in the city.

salle à manger (sāl' à măn'zhā'). [F.] Dining room.

sa'lus po'pu-li su-pre'ma lex es'to (pōp'û-lí). [L.] Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law;—motto of Missouri.

sans façon (sän fā'sōn'). [F.] Without ceremony.

sans gêne (zhân'). [F.] Without constraint; easy.

sans peur et sans reproche (pūr' à sän rē-prōsh'). [F.] Without fear

and without reproach.

sans souci (sōō'sē'). [F.] Without care.

sar'tor re-sar'tus. [L.] The tailor retailored.

sauve qui peut (sōv' kē pū'). [F.] Save [himself] who can.

savoir-faire (sá'vwār-fār'). [F.] Lit., a knowing how to do; ability; tact.

savoir-vivre (-vē'vr'). [F.] Lit., a knowing how to live; good breeding; refined manners.

scan'da-lum mag-na-tum. [L.] Scandal of magnates; a defamatory speech or writing to the injury of a great officer of state.

sculp'sit. [L.] He [or she] carved or engraved [it].

scu'to bo'næ vo-lun-ta'tis tu'æ co-ro-na'sti nos (vōl'ün-tā'tis, kōr'ō-nās'ti). [L.] With the shield of thy good will thou hast encompassed us;—motto of Maryland.

se-cun'dum ar'tem. [L.] According to art [or rule].

sem'per e'a-dem. [L.] Always the same;—motto of Queen Elizabeth.

se-na'tus con-sul'tum. [L.] A decree of the senate.

se'nex bis pu'er. [L.] An old man [is] twice a boy.

se non è vero, è ben trovato (sā nōn' ā vā'rō, ā bēn trō-vā'tō). [It.] If not true, it is well imagined.

se'rus in cæl'um re-de-as. [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.

ses'qui-pe-da-li-a ver'ba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.

sic i'tur ad a'stra (äs'trā). [L.] Thus one goes to the stars; such is the way to immortality.

sic sem'per ty-ran'nis. [L.] Ever thus to tyrants; motto of Virginia.

sic tran'sit glo'ri-a mun'di. [L.] So passes away the glory of the world.

örn, üp, circüs, menü; fōöd, fōöt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure; k=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

sic'utan'te. [L.] As before.
sic'ut pa'tri-bus, sit De'us no'bis (pät'ri-büs). [L.] As with our fathers, may God be with us;—motto of Boston.
si De'us no-bis'eum, quis con'tra nos? (nös). [L.] If God [be] with us, who [shall be] against us?
si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait! (sê zhü'nês' sâ'vê', sê vyê'yês' pöö've'). [F.] If youth knew, if age were able!
si'lent le'ges in'ter ar'ma (lê'jêz). [L.] The laws are silent in time of war.
s'il vous plait (sêl' vöö plê'). [F.] If you please.
si-mil'i-a si-mil'i-bus cu-ran'tur (si-mil'i-â si-mil'i-büs). [L.] Likes are cured by likes; like cures like.
si mo'nu-men'tum re-qui'ris, cir-cum'spi-ce (mön'ü-mên'tüm). [L.] If you seek [his] monument, look around;—epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's cathedral, London.
si'ne cu'ra. [L.] Without charge [or care].
si'ne di'e. [L.] Without (appointing) a day (on which to reappear or reassemble).
si'ne o'di-o. [L.] Without hatred.
si'ne qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
si quæ'ris pen-in'sulam a-mœnam, cir-cum'spi-ce. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around;—motto of Michigan.
sis'te, vi-a'tor. [L.] Stop, traveler.
sit tibi ter'ra le'vis (tîb'i). [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.
so-li-tu'di-nem fa'ci-unt, pa'cem ap-pel-lant (sôl'i-tû'di-nêm fâ'shi-ünt). [L.] They make a desert, they call [it] peace.

splen'di-de men'dax. [L.] Honorably [or nobly] mendacious.
stat mag'ni no'mi-nis um'bra (nöm'i-nis). [L.] He stands the shadow of a great name.
sta'tus quo. [L.] The state in which [anything is]; existing condition.
Sturm und Drang (shtöorm' öönt dräng'). [G.] Storm and stress.
su'a cui'que vo-lup'tas (ki'kwê; kwî'). [L.] Every one [has] his own pleasure.
sua-vi-ter in mo'do, for'ti-ter in re (swäv'i-têr). [L.] Gently in manner, strongly in deed.
sub Jo've fri'gi-do (frij'i-dô). [L.] Under cold Jupiter; under the cold sky.
sub ju'di-ce. [L.] Before the judge [or court].
sub ro'sa. [L.] Under the rose (see ROSE, in Vocab.); covertly; confidentially.
sub vo'ce. [L.] Under the word.
su'i ge'ne-ris (jên'ê-ris). [L.] Of its own kind; unique.
su'i ju'ris. [L.] In one's own right; of full legal capacity.
sum'mum bo'num. [L.] The supreme good.
su'tor, ne su'pra cre'pi-dam (krêp'i-dâm). [L.] Cobbler, [look] not above the last (that is, stick to your last).
su'um cui'que (ki'kwê or kwî'kwê). [L.] To each his own.
ta'bu-la ra'sa (tâb'û-lâ). [L.] A smoothened [or blank] tablet.
tæ'di-um vi'tæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
tant mieux (tän' myû'). [F.] So much the better.
tant pis (pê'). [F.] So much the worse.
tant s'en faut (sän fô'). [F.] So much is lacking; far from it.
tem'po-ra mu-tan'tur, et nos mu-ta-mur in

il'lis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed in [with] them.
tem'pus e'dax re'rum. [L.] Time devouring [all] things.
tem'pus fu'git. [L.] Time flies.
ter'ræ fi'li-us (fil'i-üs). [L.] A son of the earth; a man of lowly birth.
ter'ti-um quid (tûr'shi-üm). [L.] A third something; something intermediate.
tiens ta foi (tyän' tâ fwâ'). [F.] Keep thy faith.
tiers état (tyâr'-zâ'tâ'). [F.] The third estate (or commonalty, in France).
ti'me-o Da'na-os et do-na fe-ren'tes (tim'ê-ô dän'â-ös, fê-rên'têz). [L.] I fear the Greeks even [when they] bring gifts.
to'ti-dem ver'bis (tôt'i-dêm). [L.] In so many words.
to'to cœ'lo. [L.] By the whole heavens; as much as possible.
to'tus te'res at'que ro-tun'dus. [L.] Entire, smooth, and round; complete in itself.
toujours perdrix (töö'-zhöör' pêr'drê'). [F.] Lit., always partridge; too much of a good thing.
tour de force (töör' dê fôrs'). [F.] A feat of strength; striking exhibition of power [or skill].
tous frais faits (töö' frê' fê'). [F.] All expense defrayed.
tout à fait (töö'-tâ fê'). [F.] Entirely; quite.
tout bien ou rien (töö' byän'-nööryän'). [F.] Everything well or nothing.
tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner (töö kön'prän'dr' sâ töö' pär-kôn'nâ'). [F.] To understand all is to pardon all.
tout est perdu hors l'honneur (töö'-tâ pêr'-dû' ôr lô'nûr'). [F.] All is lost save honor.
tout lasse, tout casse,

äle, senâte, câre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; üse, ûnite,

tout passe (tōō' lās', tōō' kās', tōō' pās'). [F.] Everything wears out, everything breaks, everything passes away.

tout le monde est sage après coup (tōō' lē mōn'dā, sāzh' āprē' kōō'). [F.] Everybody is wise after the event.

tri'a junc'ta in u'no. [L.] Three [kingdoms] joined in one;—motto of the Order of the Bath.

tru'di-tur di'es di'e (dī'ēz). [L.] Day is pushed forth by day; one day hurries on another.

tu quo'que. [L.] Thou also.

ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono (ōō'ā mā'ōō kā ā'ā ō kā ā'ē-nā ē kā pō'nō). [Hawaiian.] The life of the land is established in righteousness;—the motto of Hawaii.

u-ber'ri-ma ū'des (ū-bēr'ī-mā fī'dēz). [L.] The most perfect good faith.

u'bi su'pra. [L.] Where above [mentioned].

ul'ti-ma ra'ti-o-re'gum. [L.] The final argument of kings; war.

ul'ti-mum va'le. [L.] A last farewell.

ul'tra li'ci-tum (līs'ī-tūm). [L.] Beyond what is allowable.

und so weiter (ōōnt zō vī'tēr). [G.] And so forth; et cetera.

une fois n'est pas coutume (tūn fwā' nōpākōō-tūm'). [F.] Once is not a habit; a single act does not count.

usus lo-quen'di. [L.] Usage in speaking.

u'ti-le dul'ci. [L.] The useful with the agreeable.

u'ti-nam nos'ter es'set. [L.] Would he were ours.

ut in'fra. [L.] As below.

ut su'pra. [L.] As above.

va'de in pa'ce. [L.] Go in peace.

væ vic'tis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.

va'le. [L.] Farewell.

va'ri-ælec'ti-o'nes (lĕk'-shī-ō'nēz). [L.] Various [or variant] readings.

va'ri-o'rum no'tæ. [L.] Notes of various commentators.

va'ri-um et mu-ta'bi-le sem'per fe'mi-na (mū-tā'bi-lē fēm'ī-nā). [L.] Woman [is] ever a fickle and changeable thing.

ve'ni, vi'di, vi'ci. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.

ven'tis se-cun'dis. [L.] With favorable winds.

ver-ba'tim et lit'e-ra'tim (līt'ē-rā'tim). [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.

ver'bum sat sa'pi-en'ti (sā'pī-ēn'tī). [L.] A word to the wise [is] sufficient.

verweile doch! du bist so schön! (fēr-vī'lē dōk', dōō bist zō shūn'). [G.] Ah, still delay—thou [the fleeting moment] art so fair!

ves-ti'gi-a nul'la re-tror'sum (vēs-tīj'ī-ā). [L.] No footsteps backward.

vex-a'ta quæ's'ti-o (kwēs'chī-ō). [L.] A vexed question.

vi'a a'mi-ca'bi-li (ām'ī-kāb'ī-lī). [L.] In a friendly way.

vi'a me'di-a. [L.] A middle way [or course].

vi'a tri'ta, vi'a tu'ta. [L.] The beaten path [is] the safe path.

vi'ce ver'sa. [L.] The order being changed; conversely.

vi'de ut su'pra. [L.] See what is stated above.

vi et ar'mis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.

vin'cit om'ni-a ve'ri-tas (vēr'ī-tās). [L.] Truth conquers all things.

vin'cit qui se vin'cit. [L.] He conquers who conquers himself.

vin'cu-lum ma'tri-mo'ni-i (māt'ri-mō'nī-ī). [L.] The bond of matrimony.

vi'res æ-qui'rit e-un'do (vī'rēz). [L.] It gains

strength by going (that is, in its course).

vir'tus no-bi'li-tat (nō-bīl'ī-tāt). [L.] Virtue ennobles.

vis me'di-ca'trix na-turæ (mēd'ī-kā'trīks). [New L.] The healing power of nature.

vis vi'tæ. [L.] Vital force.

vi'ta si'ne lit'te-ris mors est. [L.] Life without literature is death.

vive la bagatelle! (vēv ā bā'gātēl'). [F.] [Long! live trifles [or frivolity]]

vive le roi! (lē rwā'). [F.] [Long! live the king!]

vogue la galère! (vōg' lā gā'lār'). [F.] Lit., row the galley! let us pursue our point.

voilà tout (vwā'lā' tōō'). [F.] That is all.

voir le dessous des cartes (vwār' lē dē-sōō' dā kārt'). [F.] To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret.

vox, et præ-te're-a ni'hil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; sound without sense.

vox fau'ci-bus hæ'sit. [L.] The voice stuck in his throat.

vox po'pu-li, vox De'i (pōp'ū-lī). [L.] The voice of the people [is] the voice of God.

Wanderjahr (vān'dēr-yār'). [G.] Year of wandering.

Wanderlust (vān'dēr-lōōst'). [G.] Passion for traveling [or wandering].

Welt'schmerz' (vēlt'-shmērts'). [G.] World sorrow; sentimental pessimism.

Zeitgeist (tsīt'gīst'). [G.] The spirit of the time.

zoe mou, sas agapo! (zō'ē mōō', sās ā'gā-pō'). [Mod. Gr. ζῶν μου σὰς ἀγάπῳ.] My life, I love thee!

zwischen uns sei Wahr-heit (tsvish'ēn ōōns zī vār'hīt). [G.] Truth be between us.

ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; chair; go; sing, inġ; then, thin; nature, verdure; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.



